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THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

ALMANAC

AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1917

COMPILED BY JAMES LANGLAND, M. A.

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PREFACE.

Many things of more than ordinary importance occurred in 1916 concerning which information will often be required in the months and years to come. To a large extent this information will be found in the present issue of the Almanac and Year-Book. It is not possible to enumerate here all the subjects dealt with in the volume, but the following may be mentioned:

The European war, with its tremendous battles on land and sea, its huge cost in men and money, its cabinet upheavals and its diplomatic disputes. Much space is devoted to telling the year's developments in this mighty struggle.

The awakening of America to its lack of national defense. All the essential facts in the "preparedness" campaign are given. Congress passed bills intended to strengthen the army and navy. These and other measures in the same direction are given either in full or in slightly condensed form.

The railway eight hour controversy. The Adamson law and the circumstances under which it was passed aroused widespread comment, and the indications are that the matter will continue to be a topic of discussion for some time to come. The demands of the railroad brotherhoods, the position taken by President Wilson and the action taken by congress are given in detail.

The presidential campaign. The story of each national party convention is told, each party platform is published in full, and comprehensive election tables from every state in the union are presented.

The Mexican-American crisis. The events which brought the two countries to the verge of war are described.

To make room for data relating to these and innumerable other matters, the size of the book has been increased by thirty-two pages. The index has also been amplified.

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ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK FOR 1917

Astronomical calculations prepared by Berlin H. Wright, DeLand, Fla.

All the calculations in this Almanac and Year-Book are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction. In the case of the moon no correction is needed, as in the sun, for 'parallax and refraction'; with her they are of an oppo-

site nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the moon's center on a true horizon such as the ocean affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in contiguous zones indicated by the heading of the divisions.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Sun enters: Sign.	Constel.	Long.	lat.	Date.	Eastern time.	Central time.			D. H. M.
♈	270°	♈	Dec.	21..	10:59 p. m.	9:59 p. m.	1916	Winter begins and lasts.....	89 0 39
♉	0°	♉	Mar.	20..	11:38 p. m.	10:38 p. m.	1917	Spring begins and lasts.....	92 19 36
♊	90°	♊	June	21..	7:14 p. m.	6:14 p. m.	1917	Summer begins and lasts.....	93 14 47
♋	180°	♋	Sept.	23..	10:01 a. m.	9:01 a. m.	1917	Autumn begins and lasts.....	89 18 45
♌	270°	♌	Dec.	22..	4:46 a. m.	3:46 a. m.	1917	Winter begins. Tropical year.....	365 5 47

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1917 corresponds to the following eras:

The latter part of the 141st and the beginning of the 142d year of the independence of the United States.

The year 1335-36 of the Mohammedan era; the year 1336 begins Oct. 17.

The year 4614 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning now, Jan. 1.

The year 2229 of the Grecian era.

The year 5677-78 of the Jewish era; the year 5678 begins at sunset Sept. 16.

The year 7425-26 of the Byzantine era, beginning Sept. 1.

The year 2577 of the Japanese era.

The year 6630 of the Julian period, and Jan. 1 is the 2,421,230th day since the beginning of the Julian period.

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Julian period.....	6630

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1917.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (Circumcision).
Jan. 6—Epiphany (12th day).
Jan. 14—Greek Church New Year's day.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.
Feb. 4—Septuagesima Sunday.
Feb. 11—Sexagesima Sunday.
Feb. 18—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 21—Ash Wednesday (Lent begins).
Feb. 23—Quadragesima Sunday.
Mch. 17—St. Patrick's day.
Mch. 18—Mid-Lent Sunday.
Mch. 25—Passion Sunday.
Mch. 25—Annunciation (Lady day).
April 1—Palm Sunday.
April 6—Good Friday.
April 8—Easter Sunday.
April 15—Low Sunday.
April 23—St. George.

April 25—St. Mark.
May 1—Philip and James.
May 13—Rogation Sunday.
May 17—Ascension (Holy Thursday).
May 27—Pentecost (Whitsunday).
June 3—Trinity Sunday.
June 7—Corpus Christi.
June 11—St. Barnabas.
June 24—Nativity of John the Baptist.
June 29—Peter and Paul.
July 15—St. Swithin's day.
July 22—Mary Magdalen.
July 25—St. James.
Aug. 6—Transfiguration.
Aug. 7—Name of Jesus.
Aug. 15—Feast of Assumption B. V. M.
Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.
Aug. 29—St. John the Baptist.

Sept. 8—Nativity of Mary.
Sept. 14—Exaltation of Holy Cross.
Sept. 17—Jewish New Year's day.
Sept. 21—St. Matthew.
Sept. 29—Michaelmas.
Oct. 17—Mohammedan New Year's day.
Oct. 18—St. Luke.
Oct. 23—Simon and Jude.
Oct. 31—Halloween.
Nov. 1—All Saints' day.
Nov. 2—All Souls' day.
Nov. 25—St. Catherine.
Nov. 29—Thanksgiving day.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 2—First Sunday in Advent.
Dec. 8—Conception B. V. M.
Dec. 25—Christmas.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	after	{ 1st Sunday in Lent.....Feb. 28, March 2 and 3 Pentecost.....May 30, June 1 and 2 Sept. 14.....Sept. 19, 21 and 22 Dec. 13.....Dec. 19, 21 and 22
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JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR, YEAR 5677-78 A. M.

The year 5677 is the 15th year of the 299th cycle of 19 years.

Month			Fast or festival.		Gregorian date.
Year.	No.	Name.	Day.		
5677	4.	Tebet	10.	Fast of Tebet.	Thursday, Jan. 4, 1917
5677	5.	Sh'vat	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917
5677	6.	Adar	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday-Friday, Feb. 22-23, 1917
5677	6.	Adar	13.	Fast of Esther	Wednesday, March 7, 1917
5677	6.	Adar	14-15.	Purim	Thursday-Friday, March 8-9, 1917
5677	7.	Nissan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday, March 24, 1917
5677	7.	Nissan	15.	1st day of Passover	Saturday, April 7, 1917
5677	8.	Iyar	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday-Monday, April 22-23, 1917
5677	8.	Iyar	18.	Lag B'Omer.	Thursday, May 10, 1917
5677	8.	Iyar	18.	33d day of Omer.	Thursday, May 10, 1917
5677	9.	Sivan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday, May 22, 1917
5677	9.	Sivan	6.	1st day of Pentecost.	Sunday, May 27, 1917
5677	10.	Tammuz	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday-Thursday, June 20-21, 1917
5677	10.	Tammuz	17.	Fast of Tammuz.	Saturday, July 7, 1917
5677	11.	Av	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday, July 20, 1917
5677	11.	Av	9.	Fast of Av.	Saturday, July 28, 1917
5677	12.	Ellul	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, Aug. 18-19, 1917
5678	1.	Tishri	1.	1st day of New Year.	Monday, Sept. 17, 1917
5678	1.	Tishri	3.	Fast of Gedaliah.	Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1917
5678	1.	Tishri	10.	Yom-Kippoor	Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1917
5678	1.	Tishri	15.	1st day of Tabernacles.	Monday, Oct. 1, 1917
5678	1.	Tishri	21.	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Sunday, Oct. 7, 1917
5678	1.	Tishri	22.	Sh'mini Ateres	Monday, Oct. 8, 1917
5678	1.	Tishri	23.	Simchas-Torah	Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1917
5678	2.	Chesvan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday-Wednesday, Oct. 16-17, 1917
5678	3.	Kislev	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday-Friday, Nov. 15-16, 1917
5678	3.	Kislev	25.	1st day of Chanukah	Monday, Dec. 10, 1917
5678	4.	Tebet	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, Dec. 15-16, 1917
5678	4.	Tebet	10.	Fast of Tebet.	Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917
5678	5.	Sh'vat	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, Jan. 14, 1918

*Observed the following day. †Begins at sunset Sept. 16.

GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR, A. D. 1917, A. M. 8026.

New style. Holy days.			Old style.		New style. Holy days.			Old style.	
Jan.	14.	Circumcision.	Jan.	1.	June 12.	Holy Ghost.	June 29.	May 30.	
Jan. 19.	Epiphany (Theophany).	Jan. 6	Jan. 19.	Epiphany (Theophany).	July 12.	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles.	June 29	May 30	
Feb. 11.	Carnival Sunday.	Jan. 29	Feb. 11.	Carnival Sunday.	Aug. 19.	Transfiguration	Aug. 6	Aug. 6	
Feb. 15.	Hypopante (Purification).	Feb. 2	Feb. 15.	Hypopante (Purification).	Aug. 28.	Repose of Theotokos.	Aug. 15	Aug. 15	
Feb. 21.	Ash Wednesday.	Feb. 8	Feb. 21.	Ash Wednesday.	Sept. 12.	St. Alexander Nevsky*	Aug. 30	Aug. 30	
Feb. 25.	First Sunday in Lent.	Feb. 12	Feb. 25.	First Sunday in Lent.	Sept. 21.	Nativity of Theotokos.	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	
Apr. 1.	Palm Sunday.	Mar. 19	Apr. 1.	Palm Sunday.	Sept. 27.	Exaltation of Theotokos.	Sept. 14	Sept. 14	
Apr. 6.	Great (Good) Friday.	Mar. 24	Apr. 6.	Great (Good) Friday.	Oct. 14.	Patronage of Theotokos.	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	
Apr. 8.	Holy Pasche (Easter).	Mar. 26	Apr. 8.	Holy Pasche (Easter).	Nov. 23.	1st day of Nativity.	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	
May 6.	St. George.	Apr. 23	May 6.	St. George.	Dec. 4.	Entrance of Theotokos.	Nov. 21	Nov. 21	
May 17.	Ascension (Holy).	May 4	May 17.	Ascension (Holy).	Dec. 22.	Conception of Theotokos.	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	
May 27.	Coronation of Emperor*.	May 14	May 27.	Coronation of Emperor*.	Jan. 7, 1918.	Christmas	Dec. 25	Dec. 25	
May 27.	Pentecost	May 14	May 27.	Pentecost	Jan. 14, 1918.	Circumcision	Jan. 1, 1918	Jan. 1, 1918	

*Observed only in Russia.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR—YEAR 1335-36.

The year 1335 is the 15th year of the 45th cycle of 30 years.

Month			Begins.		Month			Begins.	
Year.	No.	Name.	Jan.	days.	Year.	No.	Name.	Aug.	days.
1335	4.	Rabia I.	Jan. 25.	29	1335	11.	Dulkaeda	Aug. 15.	30
1335	5.	Jomhadi I.	Feb. 23.	30	1335	12.	Dulheggia	Sept. 13.	29
1335	6.	Jomhadi II.	Mch. 25.	30	1336	1.	Muharrem	Oct. 17.	29
1335	7.	Rajeb	April 23.	29	1336	2.	Saphar	Nov. 16.	29
1335	8.	Sheban	May 23.	30	1336	3.	Rabia I.	Dec. 15.	29
1335	9.	Ramadan (Fasting)	June 21.	30	1336	4.	Rabia II.	Jan. 14, 1918*	29
1335	10.	Schawall	July 21.	29					

RADIUM AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

[From report of United States geological survey.]

Radium is a metal and is described as having a white metallic luster. It has been isolated only once or twice and few people have seen it. Radium is ordinarily obtained from its ores in the form of hydrous sulphate, chloride or bromide, and it is in the form of these salts that it is usually sold and used. These are all white or nearly white substances, whose appearance is no more remarkable than common salt or baking powder. Radium is found in nature in such exceedingly small quantities that it is never visible even when the material is examined with a microscope. Ordinarily radium ore carries only a small fraction of a grain per

ton of material, and radium will never be found in large quantity because it is formed by the decay of uranium, a process which is wonderfully slow, and radium itself decays and changes to other elements so rapidly that it is impossible for it to accumulate naturally in visible masses. Minerals that carry radium, however, are fairly easy to determine. One of them, pitchblende, as generally found, is a black mineral about as heavy as ordinary iron, but much softer. The principal radium mineral, carnotite, has a bright canary yellow color and is generally powdery.

☾ Full Moon, 8th. 1st Month. **JANUARY, 1917.** 31 Days. ☽ New Moon, 23d.
 ☾ Last Quar., 16th. First Quar., 29th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
1	365	1	Monday	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	364	2	Tuesday	29	12 3 40	6 58	7 28	4 39	1 9	7 16	4 51	1 6	7 39	4 29	1 17
3	363	3	Wednesday	28	12 4 3	7 47	7 28	4 40	2 15	7 16	4 52	2 11	7 39	4 30	2 26
4	362	4	Thursday	25	12 4 37	8 37	7 28	4 42	3 20	7 16	4 53	3 15	7 38	4 31	3 36
5	361	5	Friday	20	12 5 31	9 29	7 28	4 43	4 23	7 16	4 53	4 17	7 38	4 32	4 40
6	359	6	Saturday	12	12 5 59	10 21	7 28	4 44	5 22	7 16	4 54	5 16	7 38	4 33	5 41
7	358	7	SUNDAY	14	12 6 23	11 12	7 28	4 45	6 14	7 16	4 55	6 8	7 38	4 34	6 33
8	357	8	Monday	26	12 6 49	2	7 27	4 46	rises	7 16	4 56	rises	7 37	4 35	rises
9	356	9	Tuesday	7	12 7 14	2	7 27	4 47	5 19	7 16	4 57	5 24	7 37	4 36	5 4
10	355	10	Wednesday	19	12 7 38	1 33	7 27	4 49	6 18	7 16	4 58	6 22	7 37	4 37	6 7
11	354	11	Thursday	1	12 8 3	2 16	7 27	4 49	7 18	7 16	4 59	7 21	7 37	4 38	7 11
12	353	12	Friday	13	12 8 26	2 57	7 27	4 50	8 17	7 15	5 2	8 19	7 36	4 39	8 13
13	352	13	Saturday	25	12 8 49	3 37	7 27	4 51	9 16	7 15	5 3	9 17	7 36	4 40	9 15
14	351	14	SUNDAY	15	12 9 33	4 18	7 27	4 52	10 15	7 15	5 3	10 15	7 36	4 41	10 17
15	350	15	Monday	20	12 9 33	5 0	7 27	4 52	11 16	7 15	5 4	11 15	7 36	4 42	11 21
16	349	16	Tuesday	2	12 9 53	5 45	7 26	4 53	7 21	7 14	5 6	7 18	7 34	4 44	30
17	348	17	Wednesday	16	12 10 13	6 34	7 25	4 56	1 28	7 14	5 7	1 24	7 34	4 47	1 40
18	347	18	Thursday	29	12 10 33	7 27	7 24	4 58	2 37	7 13	5 8	2 32	7 33	4 48	2 53
19	346	19	Friday	13	12 10 52	8 25	7 23	4 59	3 46	7 13	5 9	3 40	7 32	4 49	4 5
20	345	20	Saturday	28	12 11 10	9 27	7 22	5 0	4 53	7 12	5 10	4 47	7 31	4 50	5 13
21	344	21	SUNDAY	18	12 11 27	10 31	7 22	5 1	5 53	7 12	5 12	5 48	7 30	4 52	6 12
22	343	22	Monday	23	12 11 47	11 34	7 21	5 2	6 45	7 11	5 13	6 39	7 29	4 54	7 1
23	342	23	Tuesday	13	12 12 10	12 34	7 20	5 3	sets	7 11	5 14	sets	7 29	4 55	sets
24	341	24	Wednesday	28	12 12 14	1 31	7 20	5 3	7 13	7 10	5 15	7 15	7 28	4 56	7 7
25	340	25	Thursday	13	12 12 29	2 24	7 19	5 5	8 29	7 10	5 16	8 30	7 27	4 57	8 28
26	339	26	Friday	22	12 12 42	3 14	7 19	5 6	9 42	7 9	5 16	9 41	7 26	4 58	9 44
27	338	27	Saturday	12	12 12 55	4 4	7 18	5 7	10 54	7 9	5 17	10 52	7 25	4 59	11 0
28	337	28	SUNDAY	26	12 13 0	4 53	7 17	5 8	.....	7 8	5 18	11 58	7 24	5 1	.....
29	336	29	Monday	9	12 13 10	5 43	7 16	5 9	1	7 8	5 19	.....	7 24	5 3	12
30	335	30	Tuesday	22	12 13 27	6 34	7 15	5 11	1 12	7 7	5 20	1 7	7 23	5 6	1 25
31	334	31	Wednesday	4	12 13 37	7 25	7 15	5 12	2 16	7 6	5 21	2 11	7 22	5 6	2 33

☾ Full Moon, 6th. 2d Month. **FEBRUARY, 1917.** 28 Days. ☽ New Moon, 21st.
 ☾ Last Quar., 14th. First Quar., 28th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
32	334	1	Thursday	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
33	333	2	Friday	17	12 13 45	8 17	7 14	5 13	3 15	7 5	5 22	3 9	7 21	5 7	3 34
34	332	3	Saturday	29	12 13 52	9 9	7 12	5 14	4 10	7 4	5 23	4 4	7 20	5 8	4 30
35	331	4	SUNDAY	11	12 14 5	9 58	7 11	5 15	4 59	7 3	5 25	4 53	7 19	5 10	5 18
36	330	5	Monday	22	12 14 10	10 46	7 10	5 17	5 39	7 2	5 26	5 33	7 17	5 11	5 56
37	329	6	Tuesday	16	12 14 15	11 31	7 9	5 19	6 15	7 1	5 27	6 10	7 16	5 12	6 28
38	328	7	Wednesday	8	12 14 15	.....	7 8	5 20	rises	7 0	5 28	rises	7 15	5 14	rises
39	327	8	Thursday	24	12 14 23	56	7 6	5 22	7 11	6 58	5 29	6 12	7 13	5 16	6 4
40	326	9	Friday	10	12 14 23	1 37	7 4	5 24	8 8	6 57	5 32	8 8	7 10	5 18	7 8
41	325	10	Saturday	4	12 14 24	2 17	7 3	5 25	9 9	6 56	5 33	9 7	7 9	5 20	9 12
42	324	11	SUNDAY	16	12 14 24	2 59	7 2	5 26	10 11	6 55	5 34	10 8	7 7	5 22	10 18
43	323	12	Monday	29	12 14 24	3 42	7 1	5 27	11 16	6 54	5 35	11 12	7 5	5 23	11 27
44	322	13	Tuesday	12	12 14 22	4 28	7 0	5 28	.....	6 53	5 36	.....	7 4	5 24	.....
45	321	14	Wednesday	25	12 14 20	5 18	6 59	5 30	21	6 51	5 38	16	7 3	5 26	26
46	320	15	Thursday	8	12 14 18	6 13	6 58	5 32	1 30	6 50	5 39	1 24	7 2	5 27	1 47
47	319	16	Friday	22	12 14 15	7 11	6 56	5 33	2 37	6 49	5 40	2 30	7 1	5 29	2 36
48	318	17	Saturday	6	12 14 12	8 12	6 54	5 34	3 38	6 48	5 41	3 32	6 59	5 31	3 57
49	317	18	SUNDAY	21	12 14 6	9 14	6 52	5 36	4 32	6 46	5 42	4 26	6 57	5 32	4 50
50	316	19	Monday	6	12 14 0	10 14	6 50	5 38	5 16	6 45	5 44	5 11	6 55	5 34	5 29
51	315	20	Tuesday	21	12 13 54	11 12	6 49	5 39	5 54	6 44	5 45	5 50	6 54	5 35	6 4
52	314	21	Wednesday	6	12 13 48	12 7	6 47	5 40	sets	6 43	5 46	sets	6 52	5 36	sets
53	313	22	Thursday	21	12 13 40	12 59	6 46	5 41	7 15	6 41	5 47	7 15	6 50	5 38	7 15
54	312	23	Friday	6	12 13 32	1 51	6 45	5 43	8 29	6 40	5 48	8 28	6 48	5 39	8 34
55	311	24	Saturday	20	12 13 24	2 42	6 44	5 44	9 42	6 39	5 49	9 39	6 47	5 40	9 51
56	310	25	SUNDAY	4	12 13 14	3 34	6 43	5 45	10 54	6 38	5 50	10 53	6 46	5 43	11 3
57	309	26	Monday	18	12 13 5	4 26	6 41	5 46	1 6	6 36	5 51	11 57	6 44	5 44	.....
58	308	27	Tuesday	1	12 12 54	5 19	6 39	5 47	2	6 35	5 51	.....	6 43	5 44	18
59	307	28	Wednesday	13	12 12 43	6 12	6 38	5 48	1 6	6 34	5 52	1 0	6 41	5 46	1 24

☾ Full Moon, 8th. 3d Month. **MARCH, 1917.** 31 Days. ☽ New Moon, 22d.
 ☾ Last Quar., 15th. First Quar., 30th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
60	306	1	Thursday	Con. D	26	12 12 32	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
61	305	2	Friday	☾	8	12 12 20	7 4	6 36	5 50	6 32	5 54	1 59	6 39	5 48	2 24
62	304	3	Saturday	☾	19	12 12 7	7 54	6 35	5 51	6 31	5 55	2 49	6 38	5 49	3 15
63	303	4	SUNDAY	☾	1	12 11 54	8 43	6 34	5 53	6 30	5 56	3 30	6 36	5 50	3 54
64	302	5	Monday	☾	13	12 11 41	9 29	6 32	5 54	6 28	5 57	4 10	6 34	5 52	4 30
65	301	6	Tuesday	☾	23	12 11 27	10 12	6 30	5 56	6 26	5 59	4 43	6 32	5 53	4 59
66	300	7	Wednesday	☾	27	12 11 12	11 36	6 28	5 57	6 24	5 59	5 11	6 30	5 55	5 22
67	299	8	Thursday	☾	19	12 10 58	.....	6 26	5 58	6 23	6 0	5 35	6 28	5 56	5 42
68	298	9	Friday	☾	1	12 10 42	16	6 22	6 0	6 21	6 2	7 0	6 25	5 58	7 4
69	297	10	Saturday	☾	13	12 10 27	.....	6 20	6 0	6 18	6 3	8 1	6 23	6 0	8 12
70	296	11	SUNDAY	☾	26	12 10 11	1 41	6 18	6 3	6 17	6 4	9 5	6 21	6 2	9 19
71	295	12	Monday	☾	9	12 9 55	2 27	6 17	6 4	6 16	6 5	10 8	6 19	6 3	10 26
72	294	13	Tuesday	☾	22	12 9 39	3 15	6 15	6 6	6 14	6 6	11 16	6 17	6 4	11 37
73	293	14	Wednesday	☾	5	12 9 22	4 8	6 13	6 7	6 12	6 7	.....	6 15	6 5	.....
74	292	15	Thursday	☾	18	12 9 6	5 6	6 11	6 8	6 10	6 8	.....	6 13	6 6	.....
75	291	16	Friday	☾	2	12 8 48	6 2	6 10	6 8	6 10	6 8	1 21	6 11	6 7	1 47
76	290	17	Saturday	☾	16	12 8 31	7 1	6 9	6 9	6 8	6 9	2 15	6 9	6 8	2 38
77	289	18	SUNDAY	☾	30	12 8 13	8 0	6 7	6 10	6 6	6 10	3 4	6 7	6 9	3 25
78	288	19	Monday	☾	15	12 7 55	8 57	6 5	6 11	6 4	6 11	3 44	6 5	6 10	4 0
79	287	20	Tuesday	☾	30	12 7 38	9 51	6 4	6 12	6 2	6 12	4 20	6 3	6 11	4 30
80	286	21	Wednesday	☾	15	12 7 20	10 44	6 2	6 13	6 2	6 13	4 50	6 1	6 13	4 55
81	285	22	Thursday	☾	29	12 7 2	11 36	6 1	6 14	6 1	6 14	5 22	6 0	6 15	5 21
82	284	23	Friday	☾	14	12 6 44	12 27	6 0	6 16	6 0	6 15	.....	5 58	6 16	sets
83	283	24	Saturday	☾	28	12 6 25	1 19	5 56	6 18	5 59	6 16	8 26	5 56	6 17	8 40
84	282	25	SUNDAY	☾	12	12 6 7	2 12	5 54	6 17	5 49	5 57	6 17	5 55	6 19	9 54
85	281	26	Monday	☾	26	12 5 49	3 7	5 53	6 19	10 49	5 55	6 18	10 44	5 52	6 20
86	280	27	Tuesday	☾	9	12 5 31	4 1	5 52	6 20	11 51	5 52	6 19	11 45	5 50	6 21
87	279	28	Wednesday	☾	22	12 5 12	4 55	5 51	6 21	.....	5 50	6 20	.....	5 48	6 22
88	278	29	Thursday	☾	4	12 4 54	5 47	5 50	6 22	47	5 49	6 21	40	5 46	6 24
89	277	30	Friday	☾	16	12 4 36	6 37	5 48	6 24	1 34	5 48	6 22	1 28	5 44	6 26
90	276	31	Saturday	☾	28	12 4 17	7 24	5 46	6 25	2 13	5 46	6 23	2 8	5 43	6 27

☾ Full Moon, 7th. 4th Month. **APRIL, 1917.** 30 Days. ☽ New Moon, 21st.
 ☾ Last Quar., 14th. First Quar., 29th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
91	275	1	SUNDAY	Con. D	10	12 3 59	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
92	274	2	Monday	☾	21	12 3 41	8 9	5 44	6 26	2 47	5 45	6 24	2 42	5 42	6 23
93	273	3	Tuesday	☾	3	12 3 23	9 33	5 43	6 27	3 15	5 43	6 25	3 12	5 40	6 29
94	272	4	Wednesday	☾	15	12 3 5	10 14	5 39	6 29	4 4	5 40	6 26	4 3	5 36	6 31
95	271	5	Thursday	☾	27	12 2 48	10 55	5 37	6 30	4 27	5 39	6 27	4 27	5 34	6 32
96	270	6	Friday	☾	10	12 2 30	11 38	5 35	6 31	4 49	5 37	6 28	4 50	5 32	6 34
97	269	7	Saturday	☾	23	12 2 13	.....	5 33	6 32	rises	5 36	6 29	rises	5 30	6 35
98	268	8	SUNDAY	☾	5	12 1 56	24	5 31	6 33	8 4	5 34	6 30	8 0	5 28	6 36
99	267	9	Monday	☾	19	12 1 38	1 12	5 29	6 34	10 19	5 33	6 31	9 7	5 26	6 37
100	266	10	Tuesday	☾	2	12 1 23	2 4	5 27	6 35	.....	5 31	6 32	10 13	5 24	6 39
101	265	11	Wednesday	☾	15	12 1 6	2 59	5 26	6 36	11 21	5 29	6 33	11 15	5 23	6 40
102	264	12	Thursday	☾	29	12 0 50	3 57	5 24	6 37	.....	5 28	6 34	.....	5 21	6 41
103	263	13	Friday	☾	13	12 0 35	4 56	5 23	6 38	1 7	5 26	6 35	11	5 19	6 42
104	262	14	Saturday	☾	27	12 0 19	5 54	5 21	6 39	16	5 24	6 36	1 1	5 18	6 43
105	261	15	SUNDAY	☾	11	12 0 4	6 49	5 20	6 40	1 46	5 23	6 36	1 41	5 17	6 45
106	260	16	Monday	☾	25	11 59 50	7 43	5 19	6 42	2 20	5 22	6 37	2 18	5 15	6 46
107	259	17	Tuesday	☾	9	11 59 35	8 35	5 17	6 43	2 51	5 21	6 38	2 57	5 13	6 47
108	258	18	Wednesday	☾	24	11 59 22	9 29	5 16	6 44	3 19	5 19	6 39	3 18	5 11	6 48
109	257	19	Thursday	☾	8	11 59 8	10 15	5 14	6 45	3 47	5 18	6 40	3 48	5 9	6 49
110	256	20	Friday	☾	23	11 58 55	11 8	5 12	6 46	4 16	5 17	6 41	4 18	5 7	6 51
111	255	21	Saturday	☾	7	11 58 43	11 58	5 10	6 47	4 47	5 16	6 42	4 51	5 4	6 53
112	254	22	SUNDAY	☾	20	11 58 30	12 52	5 9	6 48	sets	5 15	6 42	sets	5 2	6 54
113	253	23	Monday	☾	4	11 58 19	1 48	5 7	6 49	9 34	5 14	6 43	9 28	5 0	6 56
114	252	24	Tuesday	☾	17	11 58 8	2 43	5 5	6 50	10 38	5 13	6 44	10 27	4 59	6 57
115	251	25	Wednesday	☾	12	11 57 57	3 37	5 4	6 52	11 22	5 11	6 45	11 16	4 58	6 58
116	250	26	Thursday	☾	2	11 57 46	4 29	5 3	6 53	.....	5 9	6 46	.....	4 57	6 59
117	249	27	Friday	☾	24	11 57 37	5 17	5 2	6 54	.....	5 7	6 46	.....	4 56	7 0
118	248	28	Saturday	☾	6	11 57 27	6 8	5 0	6 55	44	5 5	6 47	40	4 54	7 1
119	247	29	SUNDAY	☾	17	11 57 18	6 47	4 59	6 56	1 14	5 4	6 49	1 11	4 52	7 3
120	246	30	Monday	☾	29	11 57 10	7 28	4 57	6 57	1 42	5 3	6 50	1 39	4 50	7 4

☾ Full Moon, 6th.
☾ Last Quar., 13th.

5th Month.

MAY, 1917.

31 Days.

☾ New Moon, 20th.
☾ First Quar., 28th.

DAY OF YEAR.			DAYS IN YEAR.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF WEEK.			MOON'S PLACE.			SUN AT NOON MARK.			MOON IN MERIDIAN.			New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.						St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.						St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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☾ Full Moon, 5th.
☾ Last Quar., 12th.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1917.

30 Days.

☾ New Moon, 19th.
☾ First Quar., 27th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON.		MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., S. N. Mex., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
					MARK.	H. M.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
152	214	1	Friday	26	11 57 35	8 55	4 25	7 29	1 40	4 38	7 18	1 43	4 15	7 40	1 33	
153	213	2	Saturday	10	11 57 44	9 45	4 25	7 30	2 9	4 38	7 19	2 12	4 15	7 41	1 58	
154	212	3	SUNDAY	23	11 57 53	10 39	4 25	7 30	2 42	4 38	7 19	2 47	4 14	7 41	2 28	
155	211	4	Monday	7	11 58 3	11 37	4 25	7 31	3 24	4 37	7 20	3 29	4 14	7 42	3 9	
156	210	5	Tuesday	21	11 58 13		4 24	7 31	rises	4 37	7 20	rises	4 14	7 42	rises	
157	209	6	Wednesday	5	11 58 24	38	4 24	7 32	8 57	4 37	7 21	8 51	4 13	7 43	9 15	
158	208	7	Thursday	19	11 58 35	1 39	4 24	7 33	9 44	4 37	7 21	9 35	4 13	7 43	10 39	
159	207	8	Friday	18	11 58 46	2 38	4 24	7 34	10 22	4 36	7 22	10 18	4 13	7 44	11 4	
160	206	9	Saturday	14	11 58 57	3 34	4 23	7 34	10 56	4 36	7 22	10 54	4 13	7 44	11 4	
161	205	10	SUNDAY	3	11 59 9	4 28	4 23	7 34	11 25	4 36	7 23	11 23	4 12	7 46	11 28	
162	204	11	Monday	17	11 59 21	5 18	4 23	7 35	11 52	4 36	7 24	11 53	4 12	7 46	11 52	
163	203	12	Tuesday	1	11 59 33	6 7	4 23	7 36		4 36	7 24		4 12	7 47		
164	202	13	Wednesday	15	11 59 45	6 56	4 23	7 37	20	4 36	7 25	21	4 12	7 47	16	
165	201	14	Thursday	28	11 59 48	7 45	4 23	7 37	49	4 36	7 25	52	4 12	7 48	41	
166	200	15	Friday	12	12 0 11	8 36	4 23	7 38	1 25	4 36	7 25	1 28	4 12	7 49	1 11	
167	199	16	Saturday	25	12 0 23	9 28	4 23	7 38	1 59	4 36	7 26	2 4	4 12	7 50	1 44	
168	198	17	SUNDAY	8	12 0 36	10 22	4 23	7 39	2 39	4 36	7 26	2 45	4 12	7 50	2 22	
169	197	18	Monday	21	12 0 49	11 16	4 23	7 39	3 27	4 36	7 26	3 33	4 12	7 51	3 9	
170	196	19	Tuesday	3	12 1 3	12 10	4 23	7 39	sets	4 36	7 26	sets	4 12	7 51	sets	
171	195	20	Wednesday	16	12 1 16	1 1	4 23	7 39	8 37	4 36	7 26	8 32	4 12	7 51	8 53	
172	194	21	Thursday	28	12 1 29	1 50	4 24	7 40	9 14	4 36	7 26	9 10	4 12	7 51	9 27	
173	193	22	Friday	10	12 1 42	2 36	4 24	7 40	9 44	4 37	7 27	9 40	4 13	7 51	9 54	
174	192	23	Saturday	22	12 1 55	3 19	4 24	7 40	10 9	4 37	7 27	10 7	4 13	7 51	10 16	
175	191	24	SUNDAY	3	12 2 3	4 0	4 24	7 40	10 34	4 37	7 27	10 32	4 13	7 51	10 37	
176	190	25	Monday	15	12 2 21	4 41	4 24	7 40	10 56	4 37	7 27	10 55	4 13	7 51	10 56	
177	189	26	Tuesday	29	12 2 33	5 21	4 25	7 40	11 18	4 38	7 27	11 19	4 13	7 51	11 15	
178	188	27	Wednesday	9	12 2 46	6 3	4 25	7 40	11 41	4 38	7 27	11 44	4 14	7 51	11 36	
179	187	28	Thursday	22	12 2 58	7 46	4 25	7 40		4 38	7 27		4 14	7 51	11 58	
180	186	29	Friday	4	12 3 11	7 33	4 25	7 40	7	4 39	7 27	10	4 14	7 51		
181	185	30	Saturday	18	12 3 22	8 25	4 26	7 40	38	4 40	7 27	42	4 15	7 51	25	

☾ Full Moon, 4th.
Last Quar., 11th.

7th Month.

JULY, 1917.

31 Days.

☽ New Moon, 18th.
First Quar., 27th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.
							Sun rises. Sun sets. Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises. Sun sets. Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises. Sun sets. Moon sets and rises.
132	184	1	SUNDAY	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
133	185	2	Monday	1	12 3 34	12 20	4 27 7 40	1 15 4 40	7 27 1 20
134	186	3	Tuesday	2	12 3 46	10 20	4 28 7 40	2 2 4 40	7 27 2 6
135	187	4	Wednesday	3	12 3 57	11 22	4 29 7 40	2 56 4 41	7 27 3 2
136	188	5	Thursday	4	12 4 8	.....	4 29 7 40	rises 4 41	7 27 rises
137	189	6	Friday	5	12 4 18	23	4 30 7 40	8 20 4 42	7 27 8 15
138	190	7	Saturday	6	12 4 28	23	4 31 7 39	8 56 4 43	7 26 8 53
139	191	8	SUNDAY	7	12 4 38	24	4 32 7 39	9 27 4 44	7 26 9 25
140	192	9	Monday	8	12 4 48	24	4 33 7 39	9 56 4 44	7 26 9 56
141	193	10	Tuesday	9	12 4 57	4 3	4 33 7 39	10 24 4 45	7 25 10 25
142	194	11	Wednesday	10	12 5 6	4 3	4 33 7 39	10 52 4 46	7 25 10 52
143	195	12	Thursday	11	12 5 14	5 43	4 33 7 37	11 23 4 46	7 24 11 26
144	196	13	Friday	12	12 5 22	6 33	4 35 7 37	11 58 4 47	7 24 11 58
145	197	14	Saturday	1	12 5 29	7 25	4 35 7 36	.....	4 47 7 24
146	198	15	SUNDAY	2	12 5 36	8 18	4 36 7 36	.....	4 48 7 23
147	199	16	Monday	3	12 5 43	9 11	4 36 7 35	1 24 4 49	7 23 1 30
148	200	17	Tuesday	4	12 5 49	10 5	4 37 7 34	2 15 4 50	7 22 2 21
149	201	18	Wednesday	5	12 5 55	10 56	4 38 7 34	3 12 4 51	7 21 3 18
150	202	19	Thursday	6	12 6 0	11 46	4 39 7 33	4 11 4 51	7 21 4 16
151	203	20	Friday	7	12 6 8	1 16	4 40 7 33	5 13 4 53	7 20 5 10
152	204	21	Saturday	8	12 6 12	1 56	4 41 7 31	6 13 4 54	7 19 6 10
153	205	22	SUNDAY	9	12 6 14	2 39	4 42 7 30	7 0 4 54	7 19 7 0
154	206	23	Monday	10	12 6 17	3 19	4 43 7 29	7 24 4 55	7 18 7 24
155	207	24	Tuesday	11	12 6 18	3 59	4 44 7 28	7 44 4 56	7 17 7 46
156	208	25	Wednesday	12	12 6 19	4 41	4 45 7 27	8 09 4 57	7 16 8 09
157	209	26	Thursday	1	12 6 20	5 26	4 46 7 26	8 35 4 58	7 15 8 35
158	210	27	Friday	2	12 6 20	6 16	4 47 7 25	9 02 4 59	7 14 9 02
159	211	28	Saturday	3	12 6 19	7 0	4 48 7 24	9 30 4 59	7 13 9 30
160	212	29	SUNDAY	4	12 6 17	7 38	4 49 7 23	.....	5 0 7 12
161	213	30	Monday	5	12 6 15	8 2	4 50 7 22	.....	5 0 7 12
162	214	31	Tuesday	6	12 6 13	10 4	4 51 7 21	1 41 5 1	7 11 1 47

☾ Full Moon, 3d.
Last Quar., 9th.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1917.

31 Days.

☽ New Moon, 17th.
First Quar., 25th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.
							Sun rises. Sun sets. Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises. Sun sets. Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises. Sun sets. Moon sets and rises.
213	153	1	Wednesday	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
214	154	2	Thursday	1	12 6 10	11 4	4 52 7 19	2 50 5 2	7 10 2 56
215	155	3	Friday	2	12 6 1	.....	4 53 7 18	rises 5 3	7 10 rises
216	156	4	Saturday	3	12 5 56	5 9	4 54 7 17	7 24 5 3	7 9 7 22
217	157	5	SUNDAY	4	12 5 51	1 53	4 55 7 15	7 56 5 4	7 7 7 55
218	158	6	Monday	5	12 5 44	2 45	4 56 7 14	8 54 5 6	7 5 8 55
219	159	7	Tuesday	6	12 5 37	3 36	4 57 7 13	9 25 5 7	7 4 9 28
220	160	8	Wednesday	7	12 5 30	4 28	4 59 7 12	9 59 5 7	7 3 10 3
221	161	9	Thursday	8	12 5 22	5 20	5 0 7 10	10 38 5 8	7 2 10 43
222	162	10	Friday	9	12 5 14	6 14	5 1 7 9	11 22 5 9	7 1 11 28
223	163	11	Saturday	10	12 5 5	7 8	5 2 7 7	.....	5 9 7 0
224	164	12	SUNDAY	11	12 4 55	7 8	5 3 7 6	.....	5 11 6 59
225	165	13	Monday	12	12 4 45	8 53	5 4 7 5	1 6 5 12	6 57 1 12
226	166	14	Tuesday	1	12 4 34	9 43	5 5 7 4	2 4 5 13	6 55 2 9
227	167	15	Wednesday	2	12 4 23	10 30	5 6 7 3	3 4 5 14	6 54 3 9
228	168	16	Thursday	3	12 4 11	11 15	5 7 7 2	4 4 5 15	6 53 4 8
229	169	17	Friday	4	12 3 59	11 57	5 8 7 1	5 3 5 16	6 51 5 5
230	170	18	Saturday	5	12 3 46	12 38	5 9 6 59	6 27 5 16	6 50 5 5
231	171	19	SUNDAY	6	12 3 33	1 13	5 10 6 57	7 23 5 17	6 49 7 28
232	172	20	Monday	7	12 3 19	1 59	5 11 6 55	7 42 5 18	6 48 7 43
233	173	21	Tuesday	8	12 3 5	2 40	5 12 6 53	8 15 5 19	6 46 8 17
234	174	22	Wednesday	9	12 2 50	3 23	5 13 6 51	8 40 5 20	6 44 8 43
235	175	23	Thursday	10	12 2 35	4 9	5 14 6 50	9 11 5 21	6 43 9 15
236	176	24	Friday	11	12 2 19	4 58	5 15 6 49	9 46 5 22	6 42 9 52
237	177	25	Saturday	12	12 2 3	5 51	5 16 6 47	10 31 5 23	6 40 10 37
238	178	26	SUNDAY	1	12 1 46	6 48	5 17 6 45	11 25 5 24	6 39 11 31
239	179	27	Monday	2	12 1 26	7 47	5 18 6 44	.....	5 25 6 37
240	180	28	Tuesday	3	12 1 12	8 36	5 19 6 43	.....	5 26 6 39
241	181	29	Wednesday	4	12 0 54	9 45	5 21 6 41	1 39 5 27	6 35 1 44
242	182	30	Thursday	5	12 0 36	10 42	5 22 6 39	2 57 5 28	6 34 3 1
243	183	31	Friday	6	12 0 18	11 37	5 23 6 38	4 15 5 28	6 33 4 17

☾ Full Moon, 1, 30. 9th Month. **SEPTEMBER, 1917.** 30 Days. ☽ New Moon, 16th.
 ☾ Last Quar., 8th. First Quar., 24th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. H., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
244	122	1	Saturday	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
245	121	2	SUNDAY	X	16	11 59 59	5 24	6 36	rises	5 29	6 32	rises	5 20	6 39	rises
246	120	3	Monday	X	15	11 59 40	5 25	6 34	6 53	5 29	6 30	6 54	5 21	6 38	6 50
247	119	4	Tuesday	X	16	11 59 21	5 26	6 32	7 24	5 30	6 29	7 26	5 23	6 36	7 17
248	118	5	Wednesday	X	15	11 58 40	5 27	6 30	7 57	5 31	6 27	8 1	5 24	6 34	7 46
249	117	6	Thursday	X	15	11 58 21	5 28	6 29	8 36	5 32	6 25	8 41	5 25	6 32	8 21
250	116	7	Friday	X	11	11 58 1	5 29	6 27	9 19	5 33	6 23	9 24	5 26	6 30	9 2
251	115	8	Saturday	X	24	11 57 41	5 30	6 25	10 9	5 34	6 22	10 15	5 28	6 28	9 50
252	114	9	SUNDAY	X	24	11 57 20	5 31	6 24	11 2	5 35	6 21	11 8	5 29	6 26	10 43
253	113	10	Monday	X	13	11 56 59	5 32	6 22	11 59	5 36	6 17		5 30	6 24	11 42
254	112	11	Tuesday	X	30	11 56 39	5 33	6 20		5 37	6 17		5 31	6 22	
255	111	12	Wednesday	X	11	11 56 18	5 34	6 18	53	5 37	6 15	58	5 32	6 20	38
256	110	13	Thursday	X	24	11 55 57	5 35	6 16	1 57	5 38	6 14	2 1	5 33	6 18	1 45
257	109	14	Friday	X	16	11 55 36	5 36	6 14	2 56	5 39	6 13	2 59	5 34	6 17	2 48
258	108	15	Saturday	X	8	11 55 13	5 37	6 13	3 55	5 40	6 12	3 56	5 35	6 15	3 50
259	107	16	SUNDAY	X	30	11 54 53	5 38	6 11	4 53	5 41	6 10	4 54	5 36	6 13	4 51
260	106	17	Monday	X	12	11 54 32	5 39	6 9	5 51	5 42	6 8	5 51	5 37	6 11	5 52
261	105	18	Tuesday	X	24	11 54 11	5 40	6 7	sets	5 43	6 6	sets	5 39	6 9	sets
262	104	19	Wednesday	X	19	11 53 50	5 41	6 5	6 45	5 44	6 4	6 45	5 41	6 7	6 38
263	103	20	Thursday	X	19	11 53 29	5 42	6 3	7 15	5 45	6 3	7 19	5 42	6 5	7 15
264	102	21	Friday	X	1	11 53 8	5 44	6 2	7 48	5 46	6 1	7 53	5 43	6 3	7 32
265	101	22	Saturday	X	14	11 52 47	5 45	6 0	8 29	5 47	6 0	8 35	5 44	6 1	8 12
266	100	23	SUNDAY	X	27	11 52 26	5 46	5 59	9 20	5 47	5 59	9 26	5 46	6 0	9 1
267	99	24	Monday	X	11	11 52 5	5 47	5 58	10 17	5 48	5 57	10 23	5 47	5 58	10 0
268	98	25	Tuesday	X	25	11 51 46	5 48	5 56	11 24	5 49	5 56	11 29	5 48	5 56	11 8
269	97	26	Wednesday	X	9	11 51 24	5 49	5 54		5 50	5 53		5 49	5 54	
270	96	27	Thursday	X	29	11 51 3	5 50	5 52	36	5 51	5 51	40	5 50	5 52	23
271	95	28	Friday	X	15	11 50 43	5 51	5 50	1 50	5 52	5 50	1 53	5 52	5 50	1 41
272	94	29	Saturday	X	24	11 50 23	5 52	5 49	3 6	5 53	5 49	3 8	5 53	5 48	3 1
273	93	30	SUNDAY	X	9	11 50 3	5 53	5 47	4 21	5 54	5 47	4 22	5 54	5 46	4 20
							5 54	5 45	rises	5 55	5 45	rises	5 55	5 44	rises

☾ Last Quar., 7th. 10th Month. **OCTOBER, 1917.** 31 Days. ☽ First Quar., 23d.
 ☾ New Moon, 15th. Full Moon, 30th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. H., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
274	92	1	Monday	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
275	91	2	Tuesday	X	24	11 49 44	5 56	5 44	5 52	5 56	5 43	5 55	5 57	5 42	5 43
276	90	3	Wednesday	X	9	11 49 25	5 57	5 42	6 30	5 56	5 42	6 34	5 58	5 40	6 17
277	89	4	Thursday	X	23	11 48 47	5 58	5 40	7 12	5 57	5 41	7 17	5 59	5 39	6 48
278	88	5	Friday	X	11	11 48 29	5 59	5 38	7 59	5 58	5 40	8 5	6 0	5 38	7 52
279	87	6	Saturday	X	30	11 48 11	6 0	5 37	8 53	5 59	5 38	8 59	6 1	5 36	8 34
280	86	7	SUNDAY	X	15	11 47 54	6 0	5 35	9 50	6 0	5 36	9 56	6 2	5 34	9 33
281	85	8	Monday	X	2	11 47 37	6 1	5 33	10 50	6 1	5 34	10 55	6 4	5 33	10 38
282	84	9	Tuesday	X	9	11 47 21	6 2	5 32	11 50	6 2	5 33	11 54	6 5	5 30	11 23
283	83	10	Wednesday	X	21	11 47 5	6 3	5 30		6 3	5 31		6 6	5 28	
284	82	11	Thursday	X	3	11 46 49	6 4	5 28	49	6 4	5 29	52	6 7	5 26	40
285	81	12	Friday	X	15	11 46 34	6 5	5 26	1 48	6 5	5 28	1 50	6 8	5 24	1 41
286	80	13	Saturday	X	27	11 46 19	6 6	5 25	2 47	6 6	5 27	2 48	10	5 22	2 44
287	79	14	SUNDAY	X	9	11 46 5	6 7	5 23	3 46	6 7	5 26	3 44	12	5 20	3 44
288	78	15	Monday	X	21	11 45 52	6 8	5 21	4 43	6 8	5 24	4 42	13	5 19	4 46
289	77	16	Tuesday	X	3	11 45 39	6 9	5 19	5 43	6 9	5 23	5 41	14	5 17	5 49
290	76	17	Wednesday	X	15	11 45 27	6 10	5 18	6 42	6 10	5 22	6 40	15	5 16	6 48
291	75	18	Thursday	X	28	11 45 15	6 11	5 16	7 40	6 11	5 20	7 38	16	5 14	7 56
292	74	19	Friday	X	11	11 45 4	6 12	5 15	8 39	6 12	5 19	8 36	17	5 12	8 54
293	73	20	Saturday	X	24	11 44 53	6 13	5 13	9 38	6 13	5 18	9 35	18	5 10	9 52
294	72	21	SUNDAY	X	8	11 44 43	6 14	5 11	10 37	6 15	5 16	10 32	19	5 8	10 50
295	71	22	Monday	X	21	11 44 34	6 15	5 9	11 36	6 16	5 14	11 31	20	5 6	11 48
296	70	23	Tuesday	X	5	11 44 25	6 16	5 7		6 16	5 12	11 38	21	5 4	
297	69	24	Wednesday	X	19	11 44 17	6 17	5 6		6 17	5 11		22	5 2	
298	68	25	Thursday	X	4	11 44 10	6 18	5 5	2 47	6 18	5 10	2 45	23	5 0	1 59
299	67	26	Friday	X	17	11 44 4	6 19	5 3	3 46	6 19	5 8	3 44	24	4 59	3 14
300	66	27	Saturday	X	3	11 43 58	6 20	5 1	4 45	6 20	5 7	4 43	25	4 57	4 12
301	65	28	SUNDAY	X	13	11 43 53	6 21	5 0	5 44	6 21	5 6	5 42	26	4 55	4 32
302	64	29	Monday	X	2	11 43 48	6 22	4 59	6 43	6 22	5 5	6 41	27	4 53	5 30
303	63	30	Tuesday	X	17	11 43 45	6 23	4 58	7 42	6 23	5 4	7 40	28	4 53	6 28
304	62	31	Wednesday	X	1	11 43 42	6 24	4 57	8 41	6 24	5 3	8 39	29	4 51	7 26

☾ Last Quar., 6th. 11th Month. **NOVEMBER, 1917.** 30 Days. ☽ First Quar., 21st.
 ☾ New Moon, 14th. ☽ Full Moon, 28th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.		St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky. Va., Md., Del.		St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.				
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
305	61	1	Thursday...	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
306	60	2	Friday.....	15	11 43 40	1 29	6 31	4 55	6 40	6 26	5 1	6 49	6 38	4 49	6 22
307	59	3	Saturday.....	28	11 43 38	2 27	6 33	4 54	7 38	6 27	5 0	7 47	6 39	4 48	7 20
308	58	4	SUNDAY.....	11	11 43 38	3 22	6 34	4 53	8 38	6 28	4 59	8 46	6 40	4 47	8 22
309	57	5	Monday.....	23	11 43 38	4 14	6 35	4 52	9 38	6 29	4 58	9 44	6 41	4 45	9 24
310	56	6	Tuesday.....	10	11 43 40	5 9	6 36	4 50	10 39	6 30	4 57	10 44	6 42	4 43	10 28
311	55	7	Wednesday...	17	11 43 42	5 49	6 37	4 49	11 39	6 31	4 56	11 43	6 44	4 42	11 32
312	54	8	Thursday ..	29	11 43 45	6 32	6 38	4 48	.....	6 32	4 55	.....	6 45	4 41	.....
313	53	9	Friday.....	11	11 43 49	7 13	6 39	4 47	.....	6 33	4 54	.....	6 46	4 40	.....
314	52	10	Saturday.....	23	11 43 53	7 53	6 40	4 46	1 34	6 34	4 53	1 35	6 47	4 39	1 32
315	51	11	SUNDAY.....	5	11 43 59	8 34	6 41	4 45	2 33	6 35	4 53	2 32	6 48	4 38	2 35
316	50	12	Monday.....	17	11 44 5	9 16	6 43	4 44	3 32	6 37	4 52	3 30	6 50	4 36	3 37
317	49	13	Tuesday.....	29	11 44 12	10 0	6 44	4 43	4 34	6 38	4 51	4 30	6 52	4 35	4 43
318	48	14	Wednesday...	12	11 44 20	10 47	6 45	4 42	5 36	6 39	4 50	5 30	6 53	4 34	5 45
319	47	15	Thursday ..	25	11 44 29	11 37	6 46	4 41	6 40	6 40	4 50	6 33	6 55	4 33	6 55
320	46	16	Friday.....	8	11 44 39	12 31	6 48	4 40	sets	6 41	4 49	sets	6 56	4 32	sets
321	45	17	Saturday.....	21	11 44 50	1 27	6 49	4 39	6 7	6 42	4 49	6 17	6 58	4 31	5 50
322	44	18	SUNDAY.....	5	11 45 1	2 24	6 51	4 38	7 9	6 43	4 48	7 18	6 59	4 30	6 52
323	43	19	Monday.....	18	11 45 14	3 20	6 52	4 38	8 17	6 44	4 47	8 24	7 0	4 30	8 2
324	42	20	Tuesday.....	2	11 45 27	4 15	6 54	4 37	9 28	6 45	4 47	9 34	7 2	4 29	9 17
325	41	21	Wednesday...	16	11 45 41	5 8	6 55	4 37	10 39	6 46	4 46	10 43	7 3	4 28	10 32
326	40	22	Thursday ..	30	11 45 56	5 59	6 56	4 36	11 50	6 47	4 45	11 52	7 5	4 27	11 46
327	39	23	Friday.....	14	11 46 11	6 48	6 57	4 35	.....	6 48	4 45	.....	7 6	4 26	.....
328	38	24	Saturday.....	28	11 46 27	7 38	6 58	4 34	1 0	6 49	4 44	1 0	7 7	4 25	1 0
329	37	25	SUNDAY.....	13	11 46 44	8 29	6 59	4 33	2 12	6 50	4 44	2 10	7 9	4 25	2 15
330	36	26	Monday.....	27	11 47 2	9 21	7 0	4 33	3 23	6 51	4 43	3 19	7 10	4 24	3 30
331	35	27	Tuesday.....	11	11 47 21	10 16	7 1	4 32	4 35	6 52	4 43	4 29	7 11	4 23	4 46
332	34	28	Wednesday...	25	11 47 40	11 13	7 3	4 31	5 46	6 53	4 42	5 39	7 12	4 22	6 1
333	33	29	Thursday...	9	11 48 0	.....	7 4	4 31	rises	6 54	4 42	rises	7 13	4 22	rises
334	32	30	Friday.....	22	11 48 21	1 1	7 5	4 31	5 22	6 55	4 42	5 32	7 14	4 21	5 5
335	31	1	Saturday.....	6	11 48 42	1 8	7 6	4 31	6 22	6 56	4 42	6 31	7 15	4 21	6 6

☾ Last Quar., 6th. 12th Month. **DECEMBER, 1917.** 31 Days. ☽ First Quar., 21st.
 ☾ New Moon, 14th. ☽ Full Moon, 28th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky. Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun		Moon rises and sets.	Sun		Moon rises and sets.	Sun		Moon rises and sets.
							rises.	sets.		rises.	sets.		rises.	sets.	
335	31	1	Saturday ..	Con.D. 18	H. M. S. 11 49 4	2 2	H. M. 7 7	H. M. 4 31	H. M. 7 23	H. M. 6 57	H. M. 4 41	H. M. 7 30	H. M. 7 16	H. M. 4 21	H. M. 7 8
336	30	2	SUNDAY.....	1	11 49 27	2 53	7 8	4 30	8 25	6 58	4 41	8 31	7 17	4 20	8 13
337	29	3	Monday.....	13	11 49 50	3 41	7 9	4 30	9 28	6 59	4 41	9 50	7 18	4 20	9 17
338	28	4	Tuesday.....	25	11 50 14	4 26	7 10	4 30	10 25	7 0	4 41	10 28	7 19	4 19	10 20
339	27	5	Wednesday...	7	11 50 39	5 8	7 11	4 29	11 22	7 1	4 41	11 23	7 20	4 19	11 19
340	26	6	Thursday ..	19	11 51 4	5 48	7 12	4 29	.....	7 2	4 41	.....	7 22	4 19	.....
341	25	7	Friday.....	1	11 51 29	6 29	7 13	4 29	1 22	7 3	4 41	21	7 23	4 19	1 23
342	24	8	Saturday.....	11	11 51 56	7 10	7 14	4 29	2 19	7 4	4 41	1 18	7 24	4 19	1 24
343	23	9	SUNDAY.....	25	11 52 22	7 53	7 15	4 29	2 20	7 5	4 41	21	7 25	4 19	2 25
344	22	10	Monday.....	7	11 52 49	8 38	7 16	4 29	3 21	7 6	4 41	3 16	7 26	4 19	3 31
345	21	11	Tuesday.....	20	11 53 17	9 27	7 17	4 29	4 25	7 6	4 41	4 18	7 27	4 19	4 39
346	20	12	Wednesday...	3	11 53 45	10 19	7 18	4 29	5 29	7 7	4 41	5 21	7 28	4 19	5 45
347	19	13	Thursday ..	17	11 54 13	11 15	7 19	4 29	6 33	7 8	4 42	6 24	7 29	4 19	6 51
348	18	14	Friday.....	30	11 54 42	12 13	7 20	4 29	sets	7 9	4 42	sets	7 30	4 20	sets
349	17	15	Saturday.....	14	11 55 11	1 12	7 21	4 30	6 4	7 9	4 42	6 12	7 31	4 20	5 49
350	16	16	SUNDAY.....	28	11 55 40	2 9	7 21	4 30	7 15	7 10	4 43	7 22	7 32	4 20	7 3
351	15	17	Monday.....	12	11 56 9	3 8	7 22	4 30	8 21	7 11	4 43	8 23	7 33	4 21	8 10
352	14	18	Tuesday.....	27	11 56 39	3 56	7 22	4 31	9 41	7 11	4 43	9 44	7 33	4 21	8 38
353	13	19	Wednesday...	11	11 57 9	4 46	7 22	4 31	10 50	7 12	4 44	10 51	7 34	4 21	10 43
354	12	20	Thursday ..	25	11 57 39	5 36	7 23	4 32	.....	7 12	4 44	.....	7 34	4 21	.....
355	11	21	Friday.....	9	11 58 8	6 25	7 24	4 32	4	7 13	4 44	3	7 35	4 22	7
356	10	22	Saturday.....	23	11 58 38	7 16	7 24	4 33	1 12	7 13	4 45	1 9	7 35	4 22	1 19
357	9	23	SUNDAY.....	7	11 59 8	8 9	7 25	4 34	2 24	7 14	4 45	2 18	7 36	4 23	2 34
358	8	24	Monday.....	21	11 59 38	9 3	7 25	4 34	3 35	7 14	4 46	3 28	7 36	4 24	3 45
359	7	25	Tuesday.....	13	12 0 8	9 59	7 25	4 35	4 41	7 14	4 46	4 33	7 37	4 25	4 57
360	6	26	Wednesday...	18	12 0 3	10 38	7 26	4 35	5 43	7 15	4 47	5 34	7 37	4 26	5 30
361	5	27	Thursday ..	1	12 1 7	11 51	7 26	4 36	6 42	7 15	4 48	6 32	7 37	4 26	6 59
362	4	28	Friday.....	14	12 1 37	.....	7 26	4 37	rises	7 15	4 49	rises	7 38	4 27	rises
363	3	29	Saturday.....	26	12 2 6	43	7 27	4 38	6 12	7 16	4 50	6 18	7 38	4 28	5 59
364	2	30	SUNDAY.....	9	12 2 35	1 33	7 27	4 38	7 12	7 16	4 51	7 18	7 39	4 29	7 3
365	1	31	Monday.....	21	12 3 4	2 19	7 28	4 39	8 12	7 16	4 51	8 16	7 39	4 29	8 5

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style, *1752 to 1952 inclusive.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.												Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795								4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	1942												
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942													
1762	1773	1779	1790									5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	1943												
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943													
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791								6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	1949												
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949													
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799							2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	1946												
					1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946													
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800							3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	1947													
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941														
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797								7	3	3	3	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	1950												
					1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950													
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798							1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1945												
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945	1951												

LEAP YEARS.

1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928	.....	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	.....	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	12
1776	.....	1816	1844	1872	.....	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	.....	1820	1848	1876	.....	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	15
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	.....	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	13
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	.....	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesday 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesday 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesday 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesday 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesday 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesday 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesday 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesday 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesday 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesday 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesday 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesday 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesday 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesday 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesday 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesday 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesday 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesday 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesday 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesday 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesday 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesday 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel

line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1750 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.



EXPLANATION—The chart of the heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright, uncharted body be seen near the "ecliptic circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or moon refer to the monthly calendar pages in this almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "ecliptic circle" and an inspection of that part of the heavens, comparing with the chart, will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects.

Because of the earth's motion from west to east (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart), the stars rise 4 m. earlier each day or 30 m. per week or 2 hrs. a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then if the

position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count ahead one month, or back one month for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night, holding the month desired in front as the face looks either to the north or south with name down.

A circle described from the zenith on the "zenith circle" for the desired latitude with a radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees north Jan. 15, 9 p. m., as will be "big dipper" at 3 a. m. Then from Capella or two stars all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The "pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also when visible, the "belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "square of Regulus."

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POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1917.

Mean time.

DAY.	VENUS. ♀			MARS. ♂			JUPITER. ♃			SATURN. ♄		
	Right ascen- sion.	North- ern states.	South- ern states.	Right ascen- sion.	North- ern states.	South- ern states.	Right ascen- sion.	North- ern states.	South- ern states.	Right ascen- sion.	North- ern states.	South- ern states.
	Hours	H. M. Rises. Morn.	H. M. Rises. Morn.	Hours	H. M. Sets. Eve.	H. M. Sets. Eve.	Hours	H. M. Sets. Morn.	H. M. Sets. Morn.	Hours	H. M. Rises. Eve.	H. M. Rises. Eve.
Jan. 1	XVI 1/4	5 20	4 59	XIX 3/4	5 32	5 59	1 1/2	1 25	1 20	VIII	6 2	6 25
11	XVII 1/4	5 47	5 19	XX 1/4	5 33	5 57	1 1/4	0 50	0 43	VIII	Sets.	Sets.
21	XVIII 1/4	6 13	5 35	XX 3/4	5 34	5 56	1 1/4	0 17	0 8	VIII	Morn.	Morn.
Feb. 1	XIX 1/4	6 13	5 48	XX 1/2	5 35	5 55	1 1/4	Eve	Eve	VIII 1/2	6 30	6 7
11	XX 1/4	6 16	5 58	XX 1/2	5 37	5 55	1 1/4	11 6	10 54	VIII 1/2	5 50	5 24
21	XXI 1/4	6 15	5 57	.....	.....	.....	11	10 35	10 24	VIII 1/2	5 7	4 43
Mch. 1	XXII 1/4	6 11	5 57	XXII 1/4	Rises.	Rises.	11	10 10	9 59	VIII 1/4	4 34	4 10
11	XXIII 1/4	6 2	6 2	XXIII 1/4	Morn.	Morn.	11 1/4	9 42	9 29	VIII 1/4	3 54	3 30
21	XXIV 1/4	6 0	5 48	XXIII 1/2	6 2	5 59	11 1/2	9 14	9 0	VIII 1/4	3 16	2 50
April 1	XXV 1/4	5 40	5 43	XXIII 3/4	5 38	5 38	11 1/4	8 42	8 27	VIII 1/4	2 32	2 7
11	.....	.....	.....	XXIII 3/4	5 15	5 19	11 1/4	8 14	7 59	VIII 1/4	1 55	1 29
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII 1/4	1 16	0 51
May 1	.....	Sets.	Sets.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 38	0 14
11	.....	7 23	7 3	.....	4 30	4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Eve	Eve
21	IV 1/4	7 50	7 24	.....	4 10	4 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 22	10 57
June 1	V 1/4	8 13	7 44	.....	3 27	3 47	.....	Morn.	Morn.	VIII	10 41	10 17
11	VI 1/4	8 30	8 1	.....	3 9	3 31	11 1/4	3 15	3 29	VIII	10 6	9 42
21	VII 1/4	8 42	8 14	.....	2 58	3 18	11 1/4	2 40	2 57	VIII	9 30	9 7
July 1	VIII 1/4	8 47	8 21	.....	2 38	3 4	11 1/4	2 10	2 25	VIII	.....	.....
11	IX 1/4	8 47	8 25	.....	2 23	2 51	IV	1 37	1 54	.....	.....	.....
21	IX 3/4	8 41	8 24	.....	2 13	2 40	IV	1 5	1 19	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 1	X 1/4	8 30	8 13	.....	2 0	2 29	IV 1/4	0 24	0 44	.....	.....	.....
11	X 1/2	8 19	8 13	.....	1 50	2 18	IV 1/2	Eve	Eve	.....	.....	.....
21	XI 1/4	8 2	8 3	.....	1 42	2 9	V 1/4	11 17	11 40	.....	Morn.	Morn.
Sept. 1	XI 1/2	7 49	7 54	.....	1 33	1 58	V 1/2	10 43	11 1	VIII 1/4	2 54	3 15
11	XII 1/4	7 34	7 45	.....	1 26	1 52	IV 3/4	10 0	10 24	VIII 1/4	2 20	2 41
21	XII 1/2	7 20	7 36	.....	1 17	1 40	IV 3/4	9 24	9 47	IX	1 46	2 7
Oct. 1	XV	7 10	7 31	IX	1 8	1 29	IV 3/4	8 38	9 8	IX	1 12	1 33
11	XV 1/4	7 7	7 29	IX 1/4	0 51	1 19	IV 3/4	7 54	8 28	IX	0 37	0 58
21	XVI 1/4	7 1	7 33	IX 1/2	0 39	1 7	IV 3/4	7 23	7 47	IX	Eve	Eve
Nov. 1	XVI 1/2	7 16	7 46	IX 3/4	0 35	0 54	IV 3/4	6 38	7 1	IX	11 23	11 41
11	XVII 1/4	7 14	7 46	IX 3/4	0 35	0 40	IV 3/4	5 54	6 18	IX	10 45	11 3
21	XIX 1/4	7 27	7 58	IX	0 14	0 24	IV 3/4	Sets.	Sets.	IX 1/4	10 45	10 24
Dec. 1	XX	7 40	8 9	IX 1/4	12 Eve.	Eve.	IV 1/4	Morn.	Morn.	IX 1/4	9 27	9 45
11	XX 1/4	7 55	8 19	IX 1/2	11 44	11 50	IV 1/4	6 13	5 50	IX 1/4	8 47	9 5
21	XXI 1/4	8 3	8 24	IX 3/4	11 27	11 29	IV	5 26	5 4	IX	8 5	8 23
31	XXII 1/4	8 4	8 20	XII	11 6	11 7	IV	4 44	4 21	IX	7 23	7 52

NOTE.—The column "Right Ascension" shows the position of the planet in the ecliptic as it moves past the stars and corresponds to longitude on the earth. Both must have a starting point and longitude is reckoned by general consent from Greenwich, England, while right ascension is measured from the first point of the sign Aries (constellation Pisces) which the prime meridian of the heavens, connecting the poles, passes through. The reader will see these hours from 0 to 24 laid off and marked by Roman letters, as in the above table, in the outer space on the Chart of the Heavens.

Example: It is desired to know the place of Venus May 16. By the above table her place on May 11 is III 1/4 hours and on May 21 IV 1/4 hours, which point on the chart margin connect with the pole star, by a straight edge, as a ruler or envelope margin, and where the line intersects the ecliptic circle, there you will find Venus at the time given, which in this case is about midway between the Pleiades and the Hyades, two prominent objects. Again on July 26 her R. A. is IX 3/4 hours, which falls just to the right or west of the brilliant Regulus in the Sickle, in the constellation Leo.

POSITIONS OF PLANETS ON SUNDAYS OF EACH MONTH IN 1917.

PLANETS.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Venus, 1st Sunday	Ccn.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.
Mars, 2d Sunday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Jupiter, 3d Sunday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Saturn, 4th Sunday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Uranus, 5th Sunday	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂

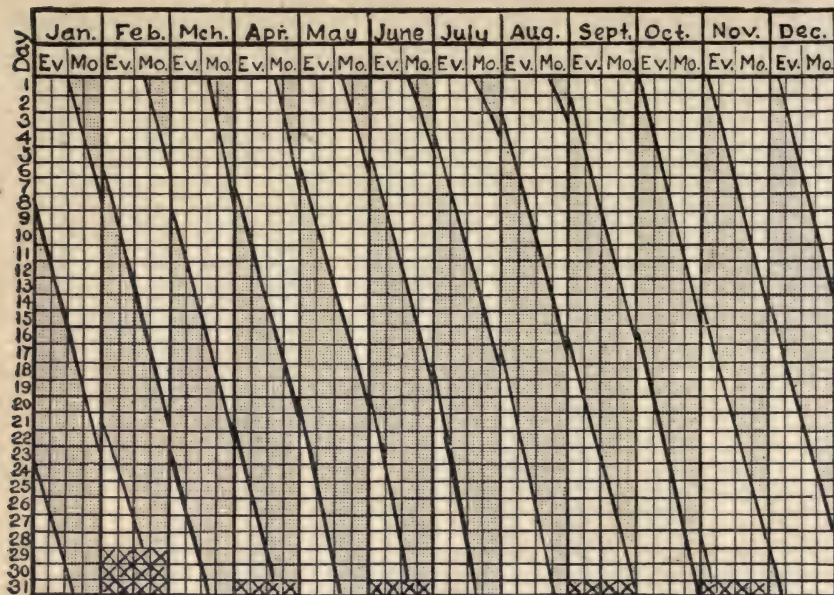
MOON'S POSITIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE EARTH AND SUN FOR 1917.

Apogee.....	10	6	5	2-29	27	24	21	18	14	11	8	6
Perigee.....	23	20	21	17	13	8	6	3	1-29	27	24	18
Highest ☾.....	5	1-28	28	24	22	17	15	11	7	5	1-29	26 1/2
Lowest ☾.....	19	16	15	11	9	5*	2-29	26	22	19	16	13
Desc. Node.....	8	5	3-31	27	24	20	17	14	10	7	3-30	28
Asc. Node.....	22	19	18	14	11	7	4	1-28	24	21	17	15

*Lowest of the entire year. Highest of the entire year. At the time of full moon in December the moon will be 5° higher up from the southern horizon at its meridian passage than it will be in June when full. This great swing of our luminary of the night is readily understood when we remember that the full moon must always be on the opposite side of the earth from the sun, or just 180° from the sun. Hence, when the sun is highest in June, that full moon which falls nearest the summer

solstice, June 21, will be the lowest, which this year is June 5 or July 5 and conversely at the winter solstice. Of course, these conditions will be reversed south of the equator. The difference in the swing from lowest to highest may be 57°, the inclination of the sun's apparent path around the earth being 23 1/2°, which being multiplied by 2 equals 47°. Then, the inclination of the moon's orbit to the ecliptic being about 5°, there may be 10° more difference, or 57° in all.

CHART SHOWING LIGHT AND DARK MOON IN 1917.



Explanation: The small divisions are of three hours each and each month shows the relative amount of moonlight in the twelve hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Allowance should be made for the increase of days' length in summer and

decrease in winter months. Thus, Jan. 1 the moon will shine until midnight; all night on the 7th; after 9 p. m. on the 12th; after midnight on the 15th; after 3 a. m. on the 19th, and not at all on the 23d.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

For use in connection with star table. See note under same.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2.....	5 14	3 16	1 26	11 25	9 26	7 24	5 26	3 25	1 23	11 21	9 19	7 21
3.....	5 14	3 12	1 22	11 21	9 22	7 20	5 22	3 21	1 19	11 17	9 15	7 17
4.....	5 11	3 8	1 18	11 16	9 18	7 16	5 18	3 17	1 15	11 13	9 11	7 13
5.....	5 7	3 4	1 14	11 12	9 14	7 13	5 14	3 13	1 11	11 9	9 7	7 9
6.....	5 6	3 0	1 10	11 8	9 10	7 9	5 11	3 9	1 7	11 5	9 3	7 5
7.....	4 58	2 57	1 6	11 4	9 6	7 5	5 7	3 5	1 3	11 1	8 59	7 1
8.....	4 55	2 53	1 2	11 0	9 2	7 1	5 3	3 1	0 59	10 57	8 55	7 57
9.....	4 51	2 49	0 58	10 57	8 59	6 57	4 59	2 57	0 55	10 53	8 51	7 53
10.....	4 47	2 45	0 54	10 53	8 55	6 53	4 55	2 53	0 51	10 49	8 47	7 49
11.....	4 43	2 41	0 51	10 49	8 51	6 49	4 51	2 49	0 47	10 45	8 43	7 45
12.....	4 39	2 37	0 47	10 45	8 47	6 45	4 47	2 45	0 43	10 41	8 40	7 43
13.....	4 35	2 33	0 43	10 41	8 43	6 41	4 43	2 41	0 39	10 37	8 36	7 39
14.....	4 31	2 29	0 39	10 37	8 39	6 37	4 39	2 37	0 35	10 34	8 32	7 34
15.....	4 27	2 25	0 35	10 33	8 35	6 33	4 35	2 33	0 32	10 30	8 28	7 30
16.....	4 23	2 21	0 31	10 29	8 31	6 29	4 31	2 29	0 28	10 26	8 24	7 26
17.....	4 19	2 17	0 27	10 25	8 27	6 25	4 27	2 25	0 24	10 22	8 20	7 22
18.....	4 15	2 13	0 23	10 21	8 23	6 21	4 23	2 22	0 20	10 18	8 16	7 18
19.....	4 11	2 9	0 19	10 17	8 19	6 17	4 19	2 18	0 16	10 14	8 12	7 14
20.....	4 7	2 5	0 15	10 13	8 15	6 13	4 16	2 14	0 12	10 10	8 8	7 10
21.....	4 4	2 2	0 11	10 9	8 11	6 10	4 12	2 10	0 8	10 6	8 4	7 6
22.....	4 0	1 57	0 7	10 5	8 7	6 6	4 8	2 6	0 4	10 2	8 0	7 2
23.....	3 55	1 54	0 3	10 1	8 3	6 2	4 4	2 2	0 0	9 58	7 56	5 58
24.....	3 51	1 50	11 59	9 58	8 0	5 58	4 0	1 58	11 52	9 54	7 52	5 54
25.....	3 48	1 46	11 56	9 54	7 56	5 54	3 56	1 54	11 48	9 50	7 48	5 50
26.....	3 44	1 42	11 52	9 50	7 52	5 50	3 52	1 50	11 44	9 46	7 44	5 46
27.....	3 40	1 38	11 48	9 46	7 48	5 46	3 48	1 46	11 40	9 42	7 40	5 42
28.....	3 36	1 34	11 44	9 42	7 44	5 42	3 44	1 42	11 36	9 38	7 37	5 39
29.....	3 32	1 30	11 40	9 38	7 40	5 38	3 40	1 38	11 32	9 34	7 33	5 35
30.....	3 28		11 36	9 34	7 37	5 34	3 36	1 34	11 28	9 31	7 29	5 31
31.....	3 24		11 32	9 30	7 32	5 30	3 32	1 30	11 24	9 27	7 25	5 27
	3 20		11 28		7 29		3 28	1 27		9 23		5 23

NOTE—Black figures are p. m.; all others a. m.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magni- tude. (v. va- riable.)	Right ascension. Sidereal time.		Declina- tion.	For upper meridian passage. Mn. time.	For rising, subtr./t. For setting, add.†		
							For lat. 30° N.	For lat. 40° N.	For lat. 50° N.
			H.	M.	Deg. Min	H.	M.	M.	M.
Alpheratz.....	Andromeda.....	2.1	0	4	+28 36	0	3	7 18	8 39
Caph.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.4	0	4	+58 40	0	4	7 52	
Algenib.....	Pegasus.....	2.8	0	9	+14 41	0	8	6 39	7 18
Alpha.....	Phoenix.....	3.0	0	21	+43 19	0	21	3 51*	2 55*
Schedir.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.3 v	0	35	+56 30	0	35	9 56	
Diphda.....	Cetus (whale).....	2.2	0	39	+18 39	0	38	5 20	4 53
Gammma.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.3	0	51	+69 14	0	50	7 37	8 29
Mirach.....	Andromeda.....	2.2	1	5	+20 59	1	4	8 29	9 48
Delta.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.4	1	20	+59 46	1	19		
Polaris.....	Ursa Minor.....	2.2	1	27	+88 50	1	24		
Achernar.....	Eridanus.....	0.4	1	34	+57 41	1	34	1 37*	*
Sheratan.....	Aries (ram) T.....	2.8	1	50	+20 22	1	49	6 54	7 14
Almaach.....	Andromeda.....	2.2	1	58	+41 54	1	57	8 0	9 21
Hamel.....	Aries T.....	2.1	2	2	+23 3	2	1	7 1	7 26
Mira.....	Cetus.....	2.1 v	2	14	+3 26	2	13	5 54	5 51
Menkar.....	Cetus.....	2.6	2	58	+3 44	2	56	6 1	6 13
Alkol.....	Persesus.....	2.6 v	2	40	+37 3	2	39	8 0	9 10
Marfak.....	Persesus.....	1.9	3	18	+49 33	3	18	6 52	6 23
Alcyone.....	Taurus (bull) v.....	3.1	3	42	+23 50	3	41	7 3	7 22
Aldebaran.....	Taurus v.....	1.0	4	31	+16 20	4	29	6 39	6 58
Capella.....	Auriga.....	0.1	5	10	+45 55	5	9	8 28	10 14
Rigel.....	Orion.....	0.3	5	10	+8 18	5	9	5 45	5 31
El Nath.....	Taurus v.....	1.8	5	21	+28 32	5	19	7 18	7 52
Mintaka.....	Orion.....	2.3	5	27	+0 22	5	26	6 2	6 2
Al Nilam.....	Orion.....	1.8	5	32	+1 15	5	30	6 30	6 37
Phaet.....	Columba (dove).....	2.7	5	36	+34 8	5	35	4 30	4 30
Saiph.....	Orion.....	2.3	5	43	+9 42	5	42	5 42	5 26
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....	0.9	5	50	+7 24	5	49	6 22	6 26
Menkalina.....	Auriga.....	2.0	5	53	+44 56	5	51	8 22	9 53
Canopus.....	Argus.....	0.8	6	22	+52 39	6	21	2 46*	*
Alhena.....	Gemini (twins) x.....	2.0	6	33	+16 29	6	31	6 44	6 59
Sirius.....	Canis Major.....	-1.4	6	41	+16 36	6	40	5 25	5 1
Adhara.....	Canis Major.....	1.5	6	55	+28 51	6	54	4 51	4 7
Castor.....	Gemini x.....	1.9	7	29	+32 5	7	27	6 30	6 19
Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....	0.5	7	35	+5 27	7	33	7 17	7 10
Pollux.....	Gemini.....	2.2	7	40	+28 55	7	38	6 40	6 50
Beta.....	Cancer (crab) s.....	3.7	8	12	+9 28	8	10	5 47	6 33
Alphard.....	Hydra.....	2.1	9	23	+8 16	9	21	6 25	5 31
Regulus.....	Leo (lion) s.....	1.3	10	4	+12 25	10	1	6 34	6 44
Eta.....	Argus.....	1.6 v	10	42	+59 13	10	39	1 3*	*
Dubhe.....	Ursa Major.....	2.0	10	58	+62 14	10	56		
Denebola.....	Leo s.....	2.2	11	44	+15 4	11	42	6 41	6 54
Acrua.....	Southern Cross.....	1.6	12	22	+62 36	12	19	1 0*	*
Beta.....	Corvus (crow).....	2.8	12	50	+22 54	12	27	5 9	4 35
Mizar.....	Ursa Major.....	2.4	13	20	+54 22	13	18		4 13
Spica.....	Virgo (virgin).....	1.1	13	20	+10 42	13	18	5 40	5 23
Agna.....	Centaurus.....	0.7	13	57	+59 56	13	54	1 9*	5 12
Arcturus.....	Bootes.....	0.2	14	12	+19 39	14	9	6 42	7 12
Bengula.....	Centaurus.....	0.2	14	33	+60 28	14	30	0 52*	7 45
Koehab.....	Libra (scales) =.....	2.9	14	46	+15 40	14	43	5 27	5 4
Alpha.....	Ursa Minor.....	2.2	14	51	+74 31	14	48		4 47
Unuk.....	Northern Crown.....	2.3	15	81	+27 1	15	28	7 13	7 44
Beta.....	Serpent Bearer.....	2.7	15	40	+6 42	15	37	6 20	6 23
Beta.....	Scorpion n.....	1.9	16	0	+19 34	15	57	5 16	4 54
Antares.....	Scorpion n.....	1.2	16	24	+26 14	16	20	4 58	4 20
Rutillus.....	Hercules.....	2.8	16	26	+21 41	16	23	6 58	7 20
Etamin.....	Dragon.....	2.5	17	54	+51 30	17	51	9 8	7 57
Vega.....	Lyra.....	0.1	18	34	+38 42	18	30	7 52	8 54
Delta.....	Sagittarius *.....	2.1	18	50	+26 25	18	46	4 58	4 19
Alair.....	Eagle.....	0.9	19	46	+8 38	19	43	6 24	6 30
Alpha.....	Capricorn s.....	3.7	20	13	+12 49	20	9	5 35	5 19
Deneb.....	Cygnus (swan).....	1.4	20	38	+44 58	20	35	8 22	9 56
Aldeamin.....	Cepheus.....	2.6	21	13	+64 33	21	12		
Beta.....	Aquarius.....	2.9	21	27	+5 58	21	23	5 41	5 43
Eni.....	Pegasus.....	2.4	21	40	+9 28	21	36	6 26	6 33
Alpha.....	The Crane.....	1.9	22	33	+47 24	21	58	3 26*	1 21*
Fomalhaut.....	Pisces Australes.....	1.3	22	53	+30 6	22	48	4 46	4 0
Markab.....	Pegasus.....	2.5	23	0	+14 44	22	56	6 39	6 52
Iota.....	Pisces x.....	4.3	23	35	+5 9	23	31	6 16	6 17

Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities: thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius -1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the following page. "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve, of same day; if "Eve," and the sum is more than

12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" (†) and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked (.....) in the last column are circumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are to be seen only in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the

result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or $(90^\circ - \text{dec.}) - \text{lat.} = \text{alt.}$ or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples:
 Sidereal noon, Oct. 30, 9:27 p. m.
 Fomalhaut "In Merid." col., 22:48

32:15
 Subtract, 24:00

8:15 p. m. of the 31st.
 time of meridian passage.

Fomalhaut ris. and set. col. add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.

12:15 = 0:15 a. m. of
 Nov. 1, the time
 of setting.

STORY OF OUR WORLD FAMILY FOR A. D. 1917.

THE SUN—In tracing the relationship, origin and age of living and fossil forms, present conditions form the basis of all work. So, likewise, in world study or astronomy. We know that the sun is a dark body surrounded by an envelope of burning gases, in which are all the elements that enter into the earth's structure. Therefore, in the "beginning" of Genesis the earth and sun were one and likewise all the other members of this world family, and a knowledge of our natural laws is the key that opens the door and reveals to us conditions that obtain in other worlds, their weight, size, distance, etc. The bright solar envelope is torn asunder with convulsions, revealing the dark interior (sun spots), large enough to roll a dozen earths into, and when these are largest and most numerous, about every eleven years, the earth trembles in sympathy, evident in earthquakes, volcanic activity and unusual meteorological conditions. Such was the year 1915.

During total eclipses of the sun opportunity is afforded to steal many of his secrets, especially in such eclipses as are of "longest totality," as in 1933, 1980, 2009 and 2038, which leaves much time for gain in knowledge and improvement in apparatus.

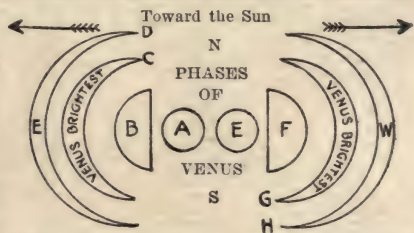
MERCURY—Because of his nearness to the sun, this planet is invisible most of the time, and is therefore the least known of our family of naked-eye worlds. Special endeavor must always be made to see him, by knowing the time and place to look, and then he shows up gloriously. This year the conditions will be most favorable near the "break of day," Feb. 1-10 and Oct. 1-10 and near the close of twilight, Jan. 1-10, April 5-15 and Dec. 15-20; always seek him near the sun, rise point of the horizon in the morning and the sunset point in the evening. When an unusually bright "star" is seen at these times and places the observer may be certain of having seen the youngest of our world family to whom no descendants or moons have been vouchsafed, so far as we know.

VENUS—The goddess of beauty will not, however, attract much attention until the evenings of fall and winter, being invisible the latter part of April when hidden from us by the sun and only dimly visible for weeks before and after that, owing to her great distance from us and proximity to the sun. Indeed, she will appear seventeen times larger in December than in May, even though at the first date she will present quite her full phase, while at the last date she will only show a thin crescent or new moon phase. (See the annexed cut and explanation.)

At the beginning of the year Venus will be in Scorpio and about 10° northeast of the red star Antares; enters the western boundary of the Milky Way about Jan. 8, emerging on its eastern side on the 20th and at the end of the handle of the Milkmaid's Dipper; 1° north of moon Jan. 21 and less than 3° south of Mercury Jan. 30. On Feb. 20 the moon will over-

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. $90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$, — $40^\circ = 20^\circ$, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30° . For smaller measurements use the belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the Square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the "big dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

take her while in Capricornus, just south of the two bright stars in the horns of the Goat, and pass 3° to the south of her, her phase being nearly like A or E in above cut. We will pass on over the period when she is unfavorably situated and pick up her course from July 1, when she will be found midway between Præsepe—the Beehive—and Pollux in Gemini, close to Saturn (1° north) July 4 and in line with Castor and Pollux 5° northwest of her, setting at 9 p. m. with Procyon 15° southwest and Sirius 15° still further southwest; July 26 a little north of Regulus, in the end of the handle of the Sickle in Leo, making an attractive grouping of interesting objects. Præsepe,



As seen in the morning west of sun. As seen in the evening east of sun.

A. April 11, 1917—About fifteen days before superior conjunction with the sun.

B. April 21, 1918—At greatest angular distance west of the sun.

C. March 16, 1918—When brightest as a morning star.

D. In February, 1918—Just after inferior conjunction with the sun.

E. About May 11—Fifteen days after superior conjunction with the sun.

F. About Nov. 30—When at greatest angular distance east of the sun.

G. Jan. 5, 1918—When brightest as an evening star.

H. Feb. 3, 1918—A week before inferior conjunction with the sun.

or the Beehive, which is easily visible to the naked eye on a line joining Venus and Regulus, becomes beautiful under the slightest optical aid, bringing out a wealth of glittering suns. This is only one of the numerous "island universes" of the heavens, similar to the Galaxy, or Milky Way. Imagine our own sun and family in the midst of such a group of suns each far brighter than our brightest stars or planets, satellites, comets, etc., with their ever recurring phenomena. This group has been repeatedly mistaken for a comet and early observers called

it the "Nebula of Cancer," but even a good night glass causes its filmy appearance to disappear and brings out the swarms of twinkling suns.

The latter part of August Venus will be 10° south from Denebola in Leo and 6° north of the moon Aug. 20; by the 10th of September she will be less than 2° north of Spica Virginis and 4° north of the moon Sept. 19 and 30° south of Arcturus on the 20th, entering the Square of Libra Oct. 1. In this vicinity will be found the Northern Crown and 15° to the left of it and on a line connecting it with Vega Lyra is to be seen, as a dim patch of light, another vast "island universe" in the constellation Hercules. This is the largest and richest of the naked-eye star groups and one which, before the time of telescopes, was supposed to be a great nebula. Even a small instrument will so bring out its glories as to compel exclamations of wonder.

By Oct. 15-20 Venus will have passed into Scorpio close to and north of Antares and completes her circuit of the heavens, being close to the moon Oct. 19 (an occultation of the southern latitudes). During November she passes through the constellation Sagittarius just above or north of the Milkmaid's Dipper, and will be 4° south of the moon Nov. 18; will reach her greatest angular distance from the sun (47° 18') Nov. 30, when a line from the north star through the Great Cross to Aquila and extended 30° will reach her. Note that the "Apex of the Heavens" is shown on the chart between Lyra and the Great Cross. It is about this point that our family is revolving. She will be in line with Polaris, Deneb and Job's Coffin Dec. 10 and 30° south of the last, finally attaining her greatest brilliancy and passing 5° south of the moon Dec. 11.

MAKS—Will not be a conspicuous object at any time during the year, because of his nearness to the sun—not in real but angular distance (see chart). Being in conjunction with the sun Feb. 28, he will be quite invisible in February and March. When first easily seen, in June, he will be in close company with Jupiter, being nearest him June 8, when only 3/4° north of him, rising about 3 a. m., with the Pleiades just north of them; 10° north of the moon July 16 and passing just north of Aldebaran in the Hyades near the end of July; Aug. 1 midway between Betelgeuse and Capella and Aug. 14 1/2° north of the moon; Aug. 20 in line with Sirius and Castor, forming a neat triangle with Castor and Pollux; 3° north of the moon Sept. 11 and Sept. 20 in the Beehive; 4° north of Saturn Oct. 1—a beautiful sight; just east of the Beehive; last of October just north of Regulus; 5° north of moon Oct. 10; 6° north Nov. 8 and 8° north Dec. 7. He begins to rise before midnight about Dec. 1 and hence then becomes an evening star, but will not be at his brightest until March, 1918.

JUPITER—Will be on the meridian about 7 p. m. Jan. 1 and may be found about 10° southeast of Algenib at the southeast corner of the Great Square of Pegasus and 30° directly south of the only naked-eye nebula—the "Great Nebula of Andromeda," easily to be seen when well above the horizon in the absence of the moon, on a line connecting Jupiter with the base of Cassiopeia's Chair. With a moderate glass, stars may be seen shining through its filmy mass. Such was the mass of all the matter now embodied in our world family many millions of years ago, or in the "beginning" of the Mosaic account of creation. Along from the middle to the last of June, after Jupiter has passed the sun and is to be seen on the other (west) side of him, as a morning star, he will be about midway between the Pleiades and Hyades and the latter part of August 5° north of Aldebaran. He will go a little farther east until midway between Aldebaran and El Nath and then retrograde or go back westward until the end of the year. His visible near approaches to the moon will be as follows: Jan. 1 and 29, Feb. 25, March 25, April 23, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 1 and 28 and Dec. 25, in all of which he will be from 3° to 6° south; at east quadrature

Sept. 3 and at opposition, or 180° from the sun, Nov. 29.

SATURN—Will appear to the best advantage at or near the beginning of the year and at its close, being in both instances an all night star and rising near sunset (see chart). No use to seek him in July or August. Jan. 1 he will be in Gemini and about 5° south of Pollux and in line with that star and Castor, with the Beehive a few degrees east. He will be retrograding, or going west past the stars, until April, when he will be between Procyon and Pollux, and he will advance the remainder of the year. His close approach to Mars was mentioned under that head. Castor is the finest double star in the northern heavens. Extra good eyesight, unaided, shows the companion star and the slightest optical aid brings it out plainly.

His near approaches to the moon will be as follows: Jan. 9, 1° north; Feb. 5, March 4 and 31, 3/4° north; April 28, 1° north; May 25, 1 1/2° north; Oct. 10, 3 1/2° north; Nov. 6 and Dec. 4, 4° north.

No attention is given to Uranus or Neptune, as the latter is never to be seen except with a good telescope and knowledge of place, and the former is only just discernible to the normal eye when at his very brightest and no moonlight.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Distance from sun, miles.	Period of rev. days.
Sun	866,400	.....	.....
Mercury	3,030	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	886,000,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,900,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is presumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

Earth—The equatorial diameter of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles per second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Kneke, the astronomer, is 187,108,580 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

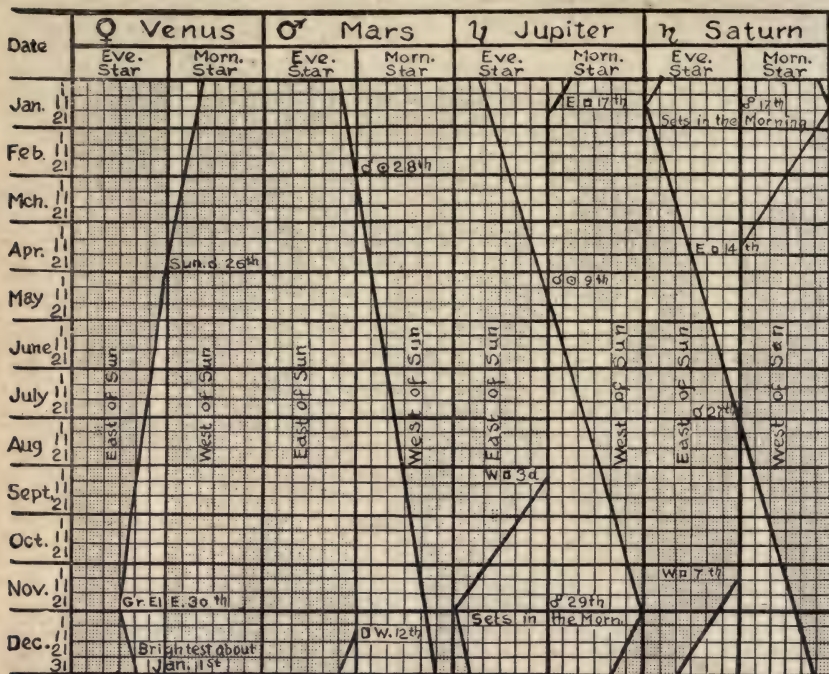
Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1/49th that of the earth and the density about 3% that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere and no water and is a dead world. Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises, for several consecutive evenings, at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator.

The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS IN 1917.



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Explanation: The light spaces show the approximate time and extent of visibility and, with the superior planets, the degree of brilliancy also. Thus Venus will be two hours or 30 degrees west of the sun Jan. 1; invisible the latter part of April and first part of May and 3 hours or 45 degrees east of sun the last of November; Jupiter invisible in May, rising with the sun, and brightest (180 degrees from the sun) in November and December, setting at sunrise—an all night star.

THE PLANETS.

As Morning Stars West of the Sun—Mercury, Feb. 1-10 and Oct. 1-10, rising near the break of day near the sunrise point of the horizon. Venus, until April 26 or as long as visible. Mars, from Feb. 28 to Dec. 12. Jupiter, from May 9 to Sept. 3. Saturn, from July 27 to Nov. 7.

Brightest or Best Seen—Mercury, within the time limits given when an evening or morning

star. Venus, best seen in November, December and January, 1918. Mars, at the close of the year. Jupiter, in November and December. Saturn, in January. Uranus, in August. Neptune, in January.

As Evening Stars East of the Sun—Mercury, Jan. 1-10, April 5-15 and Dec. 15-25, setting at or near the close of evening twilight, near the sunset point of the horizon. Venus, after April 26, or from time when first visible. Mars, until Feb. 28 and after Dec. 12. Jupiter, until May 9 and after Sept. 3. Saturn, until July 27 and after Nov. 7.

Invisible or Very Dim—Mercury, at all other times not included within the dates given above when an evening or morning star. Venus, in April and May. Mars, in February and March. Jupiter, from April 25 to May 20. Saturn, in July and August. Uranus and Neptune, always.

All Night Stars or Planets—Jupiter, in November and December. Saturn, in January.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

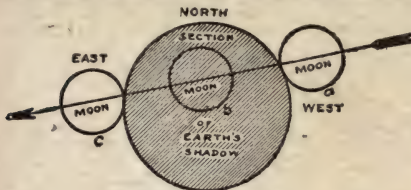
Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Cape Cod	1914	8	25	150	\$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-St. Petersburg (Russia)	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	72	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England)	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
Panama (U. S.)	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.)	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt)	1869	30	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1917.

There will be seven eclipses this year—the greatest number possible in any one year—four of the sun and three of the moon, as follows:

I. Total of the moon Jan. 8, wholly visible throughout North America and partially in South America; the beginning will be visible in central and western Europe, northwest Africa and the central and eastern Pacific region; the ending in northeast Asia and east Australia.



Eclipse Jan. 8, 1917.

As shown in the cut the moon will pass from west to east through the shadow of the earth while at her descending node, so that she will make her exit from the shadow nearly her entire diameter farther south than when she entered it, causing her to be more than totally eclipsed, or 16.4 digits, 12 digits being taken as the moon's apparent diameter. The different phases of the eclipse will be visible as follows:

Washington.* Eastern.†		
Partial begins at (a).....	4:2 a. m.	5:50 a. m.
Total begins.....	1:52 a. m.	2:00 a. m.
Middle at (b).....	2:37 a. m.	2:45 a. m.
Total ends.....	3:21 a. m.	3:29 a. m.
Partial ends at (c).....	4:31 a. m.	4:39 a. m.
Central.† Mountain.†		
Partial begins at (a).....	11:50 p. m. (7th)	10:50 p. m. (7th)
Total begins.....	1:00 a. m.	12:00 p. m.
Middle at (b).....	1:45 a. m.	12:45 p. m.
Total ends.....	2:29 a. m.	1:29 a. m.
Partial ends at (c).....	3:39 a. m.	2:39 a. m.

*Mean time. †Standard time. For intercolonial or Atlantic time add one hour to eastern standard time and for Pacific time subtract one hour from mountain standard time.

II. Partial of the sun Jan. 23, visible more or less in eastern Europe, western Asia and northern Africa.

III. Partial of the sun June 18-19, more or less visible in northern and central Asia and British America. In the United States on the Pacific coast the sun will rise more or less eclipsed on its northern limb on the morning

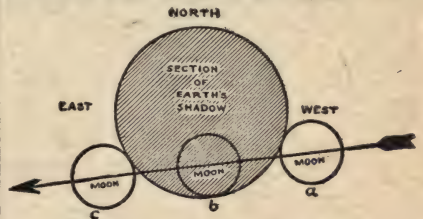
of the 19th and a very small eclipse will be visible in northern Idaho, northern Oregon, Washington and northwestern Montana. No part of the eclipse will be visible south of a line from Boise, Idaho, to Helena, Mont.

IV. Total of the moon July 4; invisible in the United States. The beginning visible in Africa and partially so in Asia and Europe; the ending in Europe, Africa and South America;

V. Partial of the sun July 18, very small and around the south polar regions.

VI. Annular of the sun Dec. 14, visible as a partial eclipse at sunrise on the coast of Argentina and southern Brazil and at sunset in southern Australia. The path of the annular phase cuts the south pole.

VII. Total of the moon Dec. 28, wholly visible throughout North America and the beginning in South America. Size 12.1 digits, or a trifle more than total, as shown in the cut.



Eclipse of the moon Dec. 28, 1917.

The moon will be at her descending node at the time of this eclipse and hence will be farther south at the end than she was at the beginning of the eclipse, as shown. The time of the various phases will be as follows:

Washington.* Eastern.†		
Partial begins.....	2:57 a. m.	3:05 a. m.
Total begins.....	4:30 a. m.	4:08 a. m.
Middle.....	4:38 a. m.	4:46 a. m.
End of total.....	4:47 a. m.	4:55 a. m.
End of partial.....	6:19 a. m.	6:27 a. m.
Central.† Mountain.†		
Partial begins.....	2:05 a. m.	1:05 a. m.
Total begins.....	3:08 a. m.	2:08 a. m.
Middle.....	3:46 a. m.	2:46 a. m.
End of total.....	3:55 a. m.	2:55 a. m.
End of partial.....	5:27 a. m.	4:27 a. m.

*Mean time. †Standard time. For intercolonial or Atlantic time add one hour to eastern standard time and for Pacific time subtract one hour from mountain time.

SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation.

Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra =, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius =, the water-bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division or constellation and where ♉ was the first, ♈ now is. Hence, though the sun now enters the sign ♉ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives the constellation and discards the ancient picture of the disembodying man as relics of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in connection with the seasons and sun's path through the zodiac each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

TIME AND STANDARDS OF TIME.

Various kinds of time are in use in this country:

1. **Astronomical Time or Mean Solar Time**—This is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day and is used mainly by astronomical observatories and in official astronomical publications. It is the legal time of the dominion of Canada, though "standard" and "mean" time are in general use there as in this country.

2. **Mean Local Time**—This is the kind that was in almost universal use prior to the introduction of standard time. This time was based upon the time when the mean sun^{*} crosses the meridian, and the day begins at midnight. When divided into civil divisions—years, months, weeks, days, etc.—it is sometimes called civil time.

3. **Standard Time**—For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883 and by this calculation trains are now run and local time is regulated. By this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section includes all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Charleston, S. C., the latter city being

its southernmost point. The second or central section includes all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section includes all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section includes all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time is uniform and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour, as shown on the map.

*Owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the apparent motion of the sun is retarded or accelerated according to the earth's place in its orbit. Hence, to take the actual sun as a guide would necessitate years, days and their subdivisions of unequal length. Therefore an imaginary or "mean sun" was invented. The difference between apparent and mean time is called the "equation of time" and may amount to a quarter of an hour in twenty-four hours. It is the difference between the figures in "Sun at noon mark" column in calendar and twelve hours. The figures on a correct sun dial give the apparent time.

STANDARDS OF TIME.

The following is the table of times, based upon the meridians used by the United States and Canada:

NAME OF TIME.	Degrees.	Central meridian from Greenwich.	Nearest place.
Intercolonial or Atlantic.....	60	4 hours west.....	About 34° degrees east of Halifax, N.S.
Eastern.....	75	5 hours west.....	Between New York and Philadelphia
Central.....	90	6 hours west.....	St. Louis and New Orleans.
Mountain.....	105	7 hours west.....	Denver, Col.
Pacific.....	120	8 hours west.....	1½° degrees east of Sacramento, Cal.
Sitka.....	135	9 hours west.....	¼ degree east of Sitka, Alaska.
Tahiti.....	150	10 hours west.....	¾ degree west of the island of Tahiti
Hawaii.....	157½	10 hrs. 31 min. west.	Near center of Molokai.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which it was computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width

of the continent, and persons having obtained the mean time by the rising or setting of the sun or moon may easily ascertain the correct standard time of any event by making use of the following table and map:

STANDARD TIME TABLE.

To obtain standard time, add or subtract the figures given to local time.

Standard Correction, Min.	Standard Correction, Min.	Standard Correction, Min.
City.	City.	City.
Albany, N. Y.—Eastern.....Sub. 5	Harrisburg, Pa.—Eastern.....Add 7	Pensacola, Fla.—Central.....Sub. 11
Austin, Tex.—Central.....Add 31	Houston, Tex.—Central.....Add 21	Philadelphia, Pa.—East.....Add 1
Baltimore, Md.—Eastern.....Add 6	Huntsville, Ala.—Central.....Sub. 12	Pittsburgh, Pa.—Eastern.....Add 20
Baton Rouge, La.—Cent.....Add 4	Indianapolis, Ind.—Cent.....Sub. 16	Portland, Me.—Eastern.....Sub. 19
Bismarck, N. D.—Cent.....Add 43	Jackson, Miss.—Central.....Add 1	Providence, R. I.—East.....Sub. 14
Boston, Mass.—Eastern.....Sub. 16	Jacksonville, Fla.—Cent.....Sub. 33	Quincy, Ill.—Central.....Add 0
Buffalo, N. Y.—Eastern.....Add 16	Janesville, Wis.—Cent.....Sub. 4	Raleigh, N. C.—Eastern.....Add 15
Burlington, Iowa—Cent.....Add 5	Jefferson City, Mo.—Cent.....Add 9	Richmond, Va.—Eastern.....Add 10
Calro, Ill.—Central.....Sub. 3	Kansas City, Mo.—Cent.....Add 19	Rochester, N. Y.—East.....Add 11
Charleston, S. C.—East.....Add 20	Keokuk, Iowa—Central.....Add 6	Rock Island, Ill.—Cent.....Add 3
Chicago, Ill.—Central.....Sub. 10	Knoxville, Tenn.—Cent.....Sub. 24	S. Francisco, Cal.—Pac.....Add 10
Cincinnati, O.—Central.....Sub. 22	LaCrosse, Wis.—Central.....Add 5	Santa Fe, N.M.—Mountain.....Add 4
Cleveland, O.—Central.....Sub. 33	Lawrence, Kas.—Central.....Add 21	Savannah, Ga.—Central.....Sub. 38
Columbia, S. C.—Eastern.....Add 24	Lexington, Ky.—Central.....Sub. 23	Shreveport, La.—Central.....Add 15
Columbus, O.—Central.....Sub. 28	Little Rock, Ark.—Cent.....Add 9	Springfield, Ill.—Central.....Sub. 2
Dayton, O.—Central.....Sub. 23	Louisville, Ky.—Central.....Sub. 18	St. Joseph, Mo.—Cent.....Add 19
Denver, Col.—Mountain.....Add 0	Lynchburg, Va.—East.....Add 17	St. Louis, Mo.—Central.....Add 1
Des Moines, Ia.—Central.....Add 14	Memphis, Tenn.—Cent.....Sub. 0	St. Paul, Minn.—Cent.....Add 12
Detroit, Mich.—Central.....Sub. 28	Milwaukee, Wis.—Cent.....Sub. 8	Superior City, Wis.—Cent.....Add 8
Dubuque, Iowa—Central.....Add 3	Mobile, Ala.—Central.....Sub. 8	Syracuse, N. Y.—East.....Add 5
Duluth, Minn.—Central.....Add 9	Montgomery, Ala.—Cent.....Sub. 15	Toledo, O.—Central.....Sub. 26
Elte, Pa.—Central.....Sub. 39	Nashville, Tenn.—Cent.....Sub. 13	Trenton, N. J.—Eastern.....Sub. 1
Evansville, Ind.—Central.....Sub. 10	N. Haven, Conn.—East.....Sub. 8	Utica, N. Y.—Eastern.....Add 1
Ft. Gibson, Ch. N.—Cent.....Add 21	New Orleans, La.—Cent.....Add 0	Washington, D. C.—East.....Add 8
Fort Smith, Ark.—Cent.....Add 19	New York, N. Y.—East.....Sub. 4	Wheeling, W. Va.—East.....Add 23
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Cent.....Sub. 20	Norfolk, Va.—Eastern.....Add 5	Wilmington, Del.—East.....Add 2
Galesburg, Ill.—Central.....Add 2	Ogdensburg, N. Y.—East.....Add 2	Wilmington, N. C.—East.....Add 13
Galveston, Tex.—Central.....Add 19	Omaha, Neb.—Central.....Add 24	Yankton, S. D.—Central.....Add 29
Gr. Haven, Mich.—Cent.....Sub. 13		



The heavy dotted lines show the arbitrary (standard) divisions of time in the United States. The plus and minus marks on either side of the meridian lines show whether it is necessary to add to or subtract from the mean time of points east or west of these lines to arrive at actual

standard time. Example: Chicago is $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ east of the 90th meridian; therefore Chicago local time is $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$ to be subtracted from mean time = standard time, and for Boston standard (eastern) time, 16m. must be subtracted from mean time.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon Monday in New York, N. Y., or other places having eastern time, the corresponding time in the cities named below is:

Aden, Arabia.....	8:00 p. m.,	Monday
Amsterdam, Holland.....	5:20 p. m.,	Monday
Apia, Samoa.....	5:33 a. m.,	Tuesday
Berlin, Germany.....	5:53 p. m.,	Monday
Bern, Switzerland.....	5:29 p. m.,	Monday
Bombay, India.....	9:51 p. m.,	Monday
Bremen, Germany.....	5:33 p. m.,	Monday
Brussels, Belgium.....	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Calcutta, India.....	10:53 p. m.,	Monday
Chicago, Ill.....	*11:00 a. m.,	Monday
Christiania, Norway.....	5:42 p. m.,	Monday
City of Mexico, Mexico.....	10:24 a. m.,	Monday
Colon, Panama.....	11:40 a. m.,	Monday
Constantinople, Turkey.....	6:56 p. m.,	Monday
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	5:40 p. m.,	Monday
Denver, Colorado.....	*10:00 a. m.,	Monday
Dublin, Ireland.....	4:34 p. m.,	Monday
Edinburgh, Scotland.....	4:47 p. m.,	Monday
Hamburg, Germany.....	5:10 p. m.,	Monday
Havana, Cuba.....	11:39 a. m.,	Monday
Havre, France.....	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Hongkong, China.....	12:37 a. m.,	Tuesday
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	6:29 a. m.,	Monday

NOTE.—The place where "the day begins" or where dates are changed by navigators is at or near the 180th degree of longitude. Here an irregular line has been drawn from north to south which is called the "international date line." It is not straight because in case it

Lisbon, Portugal.....	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Liverpool, England.....	4:48 p. m.,	Monday
London, England.....	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Madrid, Spain.....	4:45 p. m.,	Monday
Manila, Philippines.....	1:03 a. m.,	Tuesday
Melbourne, Australia.....	2:39 a. m.,	Tuesday
Paris, France.....	5:09 p. m.,	Monday
Pekin, China.....	12:45 a. m.,	Tuesday
Petrograd, Russia.....	7:01 p. m.,	Monday
Pretoria, South Africa.....	6:55 p. m.,	Monday
Rome, Italy.....	5:49 p. m.,	Monday
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	2:07 p. m.,	Monday
San Francisco, Cal.....	19:00 a. m.,	Monday
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	12:35 p. m.,	Monday
Sitka, Alaska.....	7:58 a. m.,	Monday
Stockholm, Sweden.....	6:12 p. m.,	Monday
Sydney, New South Wales.....	3:04 a. m.,	Tuesday
The Hague, Holland.....	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Tokyo, Japan.....	2:18 a. m.,	Tuesday
Valparaiso, Chile.....	12:13 p. m.,	Monday
Vienna, Austria.....	6:05 p. m.,	Monday
Yokohama, Japan.....	2:19 a. m.,	Tuesday

*Same in all places having central time. †In all places having mountain time. ‡In all places having Pacific time. §St. Petersburg; name officially changed in 1914.

crossed an island it would have different dates on each side of the line. The date line was located in the mid-Pacific by general agreement because it would cause the least confusion and because it was twelve hours from Greenwich.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast.....	1,773	Hawaiian islands.....	628	Western rivers.....	4,344
Gulf coast.....	1,697	Guam.....	80	Total.....	17,539
Porto Rico.....	269	Midway.....	20	Philippines.....	11,444
Pacific coast.....	1,571	Samoa islands.....	32	Grand total.....	28,983
Alaska.....	4,123	Northern lakes and rivers.....	3,041		

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850.....	March 31	1884.....	April 13	1918.....	March 31	1935.....	April 21
1851.....	April 20	1885.....	April 5	1919.....	April 20	1936.....	April 12
1852.....	April 11	1886.....	April 25	1920.....	April 4	1937.....	March 23
1853.....	March 27	1887.....	April 10	1921.....	March 27	1938.....	April 17
1854.....	April 16	1888.....	April 1	1922.....	April 16	1939.....	April 9
1855.....	April 8	1889.....	April 21	1923.....	April 1	1940.....	March 24
1856.....	March 23	1890.....	April 6	1924.....	April 26	1941.....	April 13
1857.....	April 12	1891.....	March 29	1925.....	April 12	1942.....	April 5
1858.....	April 4	1892.....	April 17	1926.....	April 4	1943.....	April 25
1859.....	April 24	1893.....	April 2	1927.....	April 17	1944.....	April 9
1860.....	April 8	1894.....	March 25	1928.....	April 8	1945.....	April 1
1861.....	March 31	1895.....	April 14	1929.....	March 31	1946.....	April 21
1862.....	April 20	1896.....	April 5	1930.....	April 20	1947.....	April 6
1863.....	April 5	1897.....	April 18	1931.....	April 5	1948.....	March 23
1864.....	March 27	1898.....	April 10	1932.....	March 27	1949.....	April 17
1865.....	April 16	1899.....	April 2	1933.....	April 16	1950.....	April 9
1866.....	April 1	1900.....	April 15	1934.....	April 1		
1867.....	April 21	1901.....	April 7	The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen within a century was March 23, 1818. As will be seen from the above table, it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:			
1868.....	April 12	1902.....	March 30				
1869.....	March 28	1903.....	April 12				
1870.....	April 17	1904.....	April 3				
1871.....	April 9	1905.....	April 23	Days.			
1872.....	March 31	1906.....	April 15				
1873.....	April 13	1907.....	March 31	Before Easter.			
1874.....	March 28	1908.....	April 19				
1875.....	April 5	1909.....	April 11	Septuagesima Sunday.....			
1876.....	March 26	1910.....	March 27				
1877.....	April 1	1911.....	April 16	First Sunday in Lent.....			
1878.....	April 21	1912.....	April 7				
1879.....	April 13	1913.....	March 23	Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent).....			
1880.....	March 28	1914.....	April 12				
1881.....	April 17	1915.....	April 4	Palm Sunday.....			
1882.....	April 9	1916.....	April 23				
1883.....	March 25	1917.....	April 8	After Easter.			
				Rogation Sunday.....			
				Ascension Day (Holy Thursday).....			
				Pentecost (Whitsunday).....			
				Trinity Sunday.....			

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

JAN...	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	APRIL	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	JULY..	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	OCT....	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	..	..	1	2	3	4	5		..	1	2	3	4	5	6		..	1	2	3	4	5	6		..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..		28	29	30	..	..	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..		27	28	29	30	31	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	MAY...	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	AUG...	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	NOV...	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	..	..		26	27	28	29	30	31	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	31		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAR...	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	JUNE...	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	SEPT..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DEC....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	..	..	..	..	..	..		29	30	..	..	..	..	..		29	30	31	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN STANDARDS OF TIME.

	Central meridian.	Fast or slow on Greenwich.		Central meridian.	Fast or slow on Greenwich.
Japan.....	Degrees, 135 east	H.M.S. 9 00 fast	West Australia.....	Degrees, 120 east	H.M. 8 00 fast
Spain.....	0	0 00 fast	South Australia.....	142° east	9 30 fast
Argentina.....	64° west	3 51 38 slow	New Zealand.....	172° east	11 30 fast
Ecuador.....	81° west	5 24 15 slow	Victoria.....	150 east	10 00 fast
Natal.....	30 east	2 00 fast	New South Wales.....		
Cape Colony.....	22° east	1 30 fast	Queensland.....		
Mid-Europe.....	15 east	1 00 fast	Tasmania.....		
Egypt.....	30 east	2 00 fast	Eastern Europe.....		

*In Spain the hours are counted from 0 to 24, avoiding the use of a. m. and p. m.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.	Name and location.	Height in feet.	Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France.....	1,385	Schaffhausen, Switzerland.....	100	Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Grand, Labrador.....	2,000	Skjæggedalsfos, Norway.....	530	Ygnassu, Brazil.....	210
Minnehaha, Minnesota.....	50	Shoshone, Idaho.....	210	Yosemite (upper), California	1,436
Missouri, Montana.....	90	Staubach, Switzerland.....	1,000	Yosemite (middle), California	626
Montmorenci, Quebec.....	265	Stirling, New Zealand.....	500	Yosemite (lower), California	400
Multnomah, Oregon.....	850	Sutherland, New Zealand.....	1,904	Vettis, Norway.....	950
Murchison, Africa.....	120	Takkakaw, Brit' h Columbia.....	1,200	Victoria, Africa.....	400
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164	Twin, Idaho.....	180	Voringfos, Norway.....	600
Rjukan, Norway.....	780	Yellowstone (upper), Montana	110		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.		MARINERS' MEASURE.		LIQUID MEASURE.	
12 inches	= 1 foot.	6 feet	= 1 fathom.	4 gills	= 1 pint.
3 feet	= 1 yard.	120 fathoms	= 1 cable length.	2 pints	= 1 quart.
5½ yards	= 1 rod.	7½ cable lengths	= 1 statute mile.	4 quarts	= 1 gallon.
40 rods	= 1 furlong.	5,280 feet	= 1 nautical mile.	31½ gallons	= 1 barrel.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile.	6,080 feet	= 1 marine league.	2 barrels	= 1 hogshead.
SQUARE MEASURE.		CUBIC MEASURE.		DRY MEASURE.	
144 square inches	= 1 square foot.	1,728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot.	2 pints	= 1 quart.
9 square feet	= 1 square rod.	27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard.	8 quarts	= 1 peck.
30¼ square yards	= 1 square rod.	128 cubic feet	= 1 cord of wood or stone.	4 pecks	= 1 bushel.
160 square rods	= 1 acre.	1 gallon contains	231 cubic inches.		
640 acres	= 1 square mile.	1 bushel contains	2,150.4 cubic inches.		
36 square miles	= 1 township.	A cord of wood is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide & 4 ft. high.			
CIRCULAR MEASURE.		APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.		AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.	
60 seconds	= 1 minute.	20 grains	= 1 scruple	27 11-32 grains	= 1 dram.
60 minutes	= 1 degree.	3 scruples	= 1 dram.	16 drams	= 1 ounce.
360 degrees	= 1 circle.	8 drams	= 1 ounce.	16 ounces	= 1 pound.
1 degree	= 60 geographic miles.	12 ounces	= 1 pound.	2,000 lbs.	= 1 short ton.
1 geographic mile	= 1.1527 statute miles.			2,240 lbs.	= 1 long ton.
1 degree of the equator	= 69.124 statute miles.				
TROY WEIGHT.		TIME MEASURE.		CLOTH MEASURE.	
24 grains	= 1 penny-weight.	60 seconds	= 1 minute.	2½ inches	= 1 nail.
20 pennywts	= 1 ounce.	60 minutes	= 1 hour.	4 nails	= 1 quarter.
12 ounces	= 1 pound.	24 hours	= 1 day.	4 quarters	= 1 yard.
		365 days	= 1 year.		
		100 years	= 1 century.		
SURVEYORS' MEASURE.		COUNTING.		STATIONERS' TABLE.	
7.92 inches	= 1 link.	12 things	= 1 dozen.	24 sheets	= 1 quire.
25 links	= 1 rod.	12 dozen	= 1 gross.	20 quires	= 1 ream.
4 rods	= 1 chain.	12 gross	= 1 great gross.	2 reams	= 1 bundle.
10 chains	= 1 furlong.	20 things	= 1 score.	5 bundles	= 1 bale.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile.				
				SIZES OF BOOKS.	
					Pages. Leaves. Sheet.
				Folio.....	4 2 1
				Quarto (4to).....	8 4 1
				Octavo (8vo.).....	16 8 1
				Duodecimo (12mo.).....	24 12 1
				Octodecimo (18mo.).....	36 18 1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

WEIGHTS.

Milligram (.001 gram)	= .00154 grain.
Centigram (.01 gram)	= .1543 grain.
Decigram (.1 gram)	= 1.5432 grains.
Gram	= 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams)	= .3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams)	= 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams)	= 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams)	= 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams)	= 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau-ton (1,000,000 grams)	= 2,204.6 lbs.

DRY.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	= .061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	= .6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	= 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter	= .908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters)	= 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	= 2.38 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	= 1.308 cubic yards.

LIQUID.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	= .0388 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	= .388 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	= .845 gill.
Liter	= 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters)	= 2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	= 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	= 264.18 gallons.

LENGTH.

Millimeter (.001 meter)	= .0394 inch.
Centimeter (.01 meter)	= .3937 inch.
Decimeter (.1 meter)	= 3.937 inches.
Meter	= 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters)	= 39.37 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters)	= 328 feet 10 inches.
Kilometer (1,000 meters)	= 6,213.7 miles (3,280 ft. 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters)	= 6,213.7 miles.

SURFACE.

Centare (1 square meter)	= 1.55 sq. inches.
Are (100 square meters)	= 119.6 sq. yards.
Hectare (10,000 sq. meters)	= 2.471 acres.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

1 gram	= 0.035480 grain.
1 ounce	= 28.3495 grams.

1 pound	= 0.45359 kilogram.
1 dram (apoth.)	= 3.6967 grams.
1 scruple (apoth.)	= 1.2322 grams.
1 quart (dry)	= 1.1012 liters.
1 peck (dry)	= 8.8088 liters.
1 bushel	= 0.35239 hectoliter.
1 quart (liq.)	= 0.94636 liter.
1 gallon	= 3.78543 liters.
1 inch	= 25.401 millimeters.
1 inch	= 2.5401 centimeters.
1 foot	= 0.0254 meter.
1 yard	= 0.9144 meter.
1 mile	= 1.6093 kilometers.
1 sq. inch	= 645.16 sq. millimeters.
1 sq. foot	= 0.0929 sq. meter.
1 sq. yard	= 0.8361 sq. meter.
1 sq. mile	= 2.5899 sq. kilometers.
1 acre	= 0.4047 hectare.
1 cubic inch	= 16.387 cubic millimeters.
1 cubic foot	= 0.02832 cubic meter.
1 cubic yard	= 0.7645 cubic meter.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of ice, 14,5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00003 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

Ampere—Unit of current; decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .00118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.

Volt—Unit of electromotive force; one volt equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm of resistance.

Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.

Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.

Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Shelled corn.	Corn on cob.	Commeal.	Bran.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beets.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples.	Dried apples.	Dried peaches.	Castor beans.	Flax seed.	Hemp seed.	Millet.	Timothy seed.	Blue grass seed.	Hungarian seed.	Clover seed.
United States.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Alabama.....	60	56	32	47	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Arizona.....	60	56	32	45	42	54	54	48	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Arkansas.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
California.....	60	54	32	50	40	52	50	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Colorado.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Connecticut.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
District of Columbia.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Florida.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Georgia.....	60	56	32	47	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Hawaii.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Idaho.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	48	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Illinois.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Indiana.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	50	60	60	55	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Iowa.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Kansas.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Kentucky.....	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Louisiana.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Maine.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Maryland.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Massachusetts.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Michigan.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Minnesota.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Mississippi.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	72	48	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Missouri.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Montana.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Nebraska.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
New Hampshire.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
New Jersey.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
New York.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
North Carolina.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
North Dakota.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Ohio.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	50	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Oklahoma.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Oregon.....	60	56	32	46	42	56	70	50	60	60	50	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Pennsylvania.....	60	56	32	47	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Rhode Island.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
South Carolina.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
South Dakota.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Tennessee.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Texas.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Vermont.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Virginia.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	56	56	57	55	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Washington.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
West Virginia.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	
Wisconsin.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	60	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	24	38	33	50	58	50	50	60	14	60	

NOTE—Rye meal takes 48 pounds to the bushel in the District of Columbia and 50 in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The metric system is used in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Water, distilled.....	100	Iron, cast.....	721
Water, sea.....	103	Iron, cast.....	183
Alcohol.....	84	Lead.....	1,135
Aluminum.....	256	Maple.....	106
Ash.....	84	Marble.....	75
Beech.....	85	Milk, cow's.....	270
Beer.....	102	Milk, goat's.....	103
Brass.....	840	Oak.....	104
Butter.....	94	Oil, olive.....	117
Cedar.....	94	Opium.....	92
Chalk.....	279	Porcelain.....	134
Cider.....	102	Silver.....	2,150
Coal.....	130	Steel.....	226
Copper.....	895	Sulphur.....	1,047
Cork.....	24	Tin.....	783
Diamond.....	353	Turpentine.....	203
Ebony.....	133	Walnut.....	729
Fir.....	55	Wine.....	99
Glass.....	289	Zinc.....	67
Gold.....	1,926		100
Ice.....	92		691
Indigo.....	77		

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

Railway and country.	Miles.	Yards.
Simpson, Switzerland-Italy.....	12	458
St. Gotthard, Switzerland-Italy.....	9	564
Loetschberg, Switzerland.....	9	55
Mont Cenis, France-Italy.....	7	1,730
Arriben, Austria.....	6	404
Ricken, Switzerland.....	5	573
Tauern, Austria.....	5	546
Ronco, Italy.....	5	277
Tenda, Italy.....	5	56
Transandine, Chile-Argentina.....	5	5
Karawanken, Austria.....	4	1,633
Hoosac, United States.....	4	1,520
Borrallo, Italy.....	4	700
Seyern, England.....	4	636
Turchina, Italy.....	4	10
Wocheiner, Austria.....	3	1,647
Mont d'Or, France-Switzerland.....	3	1,320
Albula, Switzerland.....	3	1,150
Totley, England.....	3	950
Peloritana, Sicily.....	3	686
Gravelhals, Norway.....	3	516
Standedge, England.....	3	62
Woodhead, England.....	3	17
Cascade, United States.....	2	1,080
Khojak, Baluchistan.....	2	769
Snoqualmie, United States.....	2	487

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

NOTE—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

TIME.		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 days.	10 days.	20 days.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Amt.	Interest.																		
\$1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
\$2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
\$3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
\$4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
\$5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
\$10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70
\$25	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88
\$50	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	175
\$100	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	250
	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	350

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.	Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10	9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14	10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18	100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22	WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.					
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27	Interest.					
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31	Simple Comp'd.					
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36	Rate.	Years.	Years.	Rate.	Years.	Years.
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41	1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45	1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51	2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56	2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61	3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67	3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73	4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.58
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79						

NORMAL HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in.	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in.	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in.	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in.	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in.	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in.	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in.	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in.	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in.	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in.	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in.	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in.	190 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
At birth.	1 ft. 1 in.	3 years.	3 ft. 0 in.	6 years.	3 ft. 10 in.	10 years.	4 ft. 6 in.
6 months.	2 ft. 0½ in.	3 years.	3 ft. 4 in.	7 years.	4 ft. 0 in.	11 years.	4 ft. 8 in.
1 year.	2 ft. 5 in.	4 years.	3 ft. 6 in.	8 years.	4 ft. 2 in.	12 years.	4 ft. 10 in.
1½ years.	2 ft. 8½ in.	5 years.	3 ft. 8 in.	9 years.	4 ft. 4 in.		

DAYS OF GRACE, INTEREST AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.			STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.		
		Legal rate.	By contract.	Judgments.	Notes.	Accounts.			Legal rate.	By contract.	Judgments.	Notes.	Accounts.
Alabama.....	Yes	P. ct. 8	P. ct. 8	Yrs. 20	Yrs. 16	Yrs. 3	Montana.....	No	P. ct. 8	P. ct. Any	Yrs. 10	Yrs. 5	Yrs. 5
Alaska.....	Yes	8	12	10	6	1	Nebraska.....	No	7	10	5	5	4
Arkansas.....	Yes	6	10	10	5	3	Nevada.....	No	7	Any	6	4	4
Arizona.....	No	6	12	5	4	3	New Hampshire.....	No*	6	6	20	6	6
California.....	No	7	Any	5	4	4	New Jersey.....	No	6	5	20	6	6
Colorado.....	No	6	Any	23	7	4	New Mexico.....	Yes	12	8	10	6	4
Connecticut.....	No	6	8	10	6	3	New York.....	No	6	6	20	6	6
Delaware.....	No	6	6	10	6	3	North Carolina.....	Yes*	6	6	10	3	3
Dist. of Columbia.....	No	6	10	12	3	3	North Dakota.....	No	7	12	10	6	6
Florida.....	No	8	10	20	5	2	Ohio.....	No	6	8	15	15	6
Georgia.....	No	7	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma.....	Yes	6	10	5	5	3
Idaho.....	No	7	12	6	5	4	Oregon.....	Yes	6	10	10	6	6
Illinois.....	No	5	7	20	10	5	Pennsylvania.....	No	6	6	6	6	6
Indiana.....	No	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island.....	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
Iowa.....	No	6	8	20	10	5	South Carolina.....	Yes*	7	8	10	6	6
Kansas.....	No	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota.....	Yes*	7	12	20	6	6
Kentucky.....	No	6	6	15	15	5	Tennessee.....	No	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana.....	No	5	8	10	5	3	Texas.....	Yes*	6	10	10	4	2
Maine.....	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6	Utah.....	No	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland.....	No	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont.....	No	6	6	8	6	6
Massachusetts.....	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6	Virginia.....	No	6	6	20	5	2
Michigan.....	No	5	7	10	6	6	Washington.....	No	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota.....	No	7	10	10	6	6	West Virginia.....	No	8	6	10	5	6
Mississippi.....	Yes	6	8	7	10	5	Wisconsin.....	No	6	10	20	5	6
Missouri.....	No	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming.....	No	8	12	21	5	6

*Sight, yes; demand, no. †Under seal 10. ‡No law. §Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS.	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$13	\$14	\$15	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23	\$24	\$25
1.....	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2.....	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3.....	1.16	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4.....	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5.....	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6.....	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7.....	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77	6.00	6.23
8.....	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9.....	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10.....	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11.....	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12.....	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13.....	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14.....	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15.....	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.95	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16.....	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17.....	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18.....	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19.....	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20.....	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.08	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21.....	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.38	20.19
22.....	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23.....	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24.....	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25.....	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
\$20 is	\$1.67	\$0.38	\$0.05	\$100 is	\$8.33	\$1.92	\$0.27	\$180 is	\$15.00	\$3.45	\$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.28	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.67	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.35	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF \$1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1.	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2.	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3.	3.07563	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13703	3.15250	3.18360
4.	4.15262	4.18365	4.21494	4.24646	4.27819	4.31013	4.37462
5.	5.25633	5.30914	5.36247	5.41632	5.47071	5.52563	5.63709
6.	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7.	7.54743	7.66246	7.77941	7.89829	8.01915	8.14201	8.39384
8.	8.73612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.89747
9.	9.95452	10.15911	10.36850	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10.	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11.	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48658	13.84118	14.20679	14.97164
12.	13.79555	14.19203	14.60196	15.02531	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13.	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62684	17.15991	17.71298	18.82214
14.	16.51895	17.08632	17.67891	18.29191	18.93211	19.59863	21.05707
15.	17.93189	18.59891	19.25638	20.02559	20.78406	21.57856	23.85811
16.	19.38022	20.15688	20.97130	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	25.67253
17.	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84037	28.21283
18.	22.38635	23.41444	24.49969	25.64541	26.85508	28.13233	30.90565
19.	23.94601	25.11687	26.35718	27.67123	29.08356	30.53990	33.75999
20.	25.54466	26.87037	28.27968	29.77808	31.37142	33.06595	36.78569
21.	27.18327	28.67649	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.99273
22.	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.39229
23.	30.58443	32.46288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.43048	46.99583
24.	32.34904	34.42647	36.66653	39.08260	41.68920	44.50200	50.81558
25.	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.86451
26.	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31714	47.57064	51.11345	59.15633
27.	37.91200	40.75906	43.75906	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28.	39.85990	43.09091	46.29093	49.96548	53.99353	58.40558	68.54511
29.	41.85639	45.51885	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.68980
30.	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43855	79.05819
31.	46.00027	50.00268	54.42947	59.32834	64.75239	70.76079	84.80165
32.	48.15028	52.50276	57.33450	62.70147	68.66625	75.29883	90.88979
33.	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.34316
34.	52.61289	57.73018	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35.	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32031	111.43297
36.	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59391	86.16397	95.83632	119.12048
37.	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62814	127.26812
38.	62.22730	69.15945	76.92889	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39.	64.78298	72.23423	80.72491	90.40915	101.46442	114.09502	145.05846
40.	67.40256	75.45026	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.73977	154.76197
41.	70.08630	78.69330	88.42654	99.85648	112.84958	127.69458	165.04768
42.	72.83981	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.31715	175.95054
43.	75.66081	85.48389	96.84863	110.01238	125.27640	142.99334	187.50578
44.	78.55232	89.04841	101.23833	115.41288	131.91384	151.14301	199.75803
45.	81.51613	92.71986	105.71867	121.02939	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46.	84.55403	96.50146	110.48403	126.87057	146.09821	168.68516	226.50812
47.	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09651
48.	90.85958	104.40840	120.38826	139.26321	161.58790	188.02539	256.56453
49.	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83736	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50.	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.34800	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF \$1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1.	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94340
2.	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.87267	1.85941	1.84691	1.83339
3.	2.85602	2.82861	2.80164	2.77509	2.74896	2.72325	2.67301
4.	3.76197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5.	4.64583	4.57971	4.51505	4.45182	4.38948	4.32948	4.21236
6.	5.50813	5.41719	5.32854	5.24214	5.15787	5.07569	4.91732
7.	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.58235
8.	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9.	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10.	8.75206	8.53020	8.31661	8.1.090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11.	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76048	8.52892	8.30641	7.88687
12.	10.25776	9.95400	9.66233	9.38507	9.11858	8.86325	8.38384
13.	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.68285	9.39357	8.85268
14.	11.69091	11.29607	10.92052	10.56312	10.22283	9.89864	9.29498
15.	12.38138	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16.	13.05590	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23402	10.83777	10.10590
17.	13.71220	13.16512	12.65132	12.16557	11.70719	11.27476	10.47726
18.	14.35336	13.75351	13.18963	12.65930	12.15999	11.68569	10.82760
19.	14.97889	14.32380	13.70984	13.13394	12.59329	12.08532	11.15312
20.	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59033	13.00794	12.46221	11.45892
21.	16.18455	15.41502	14.69797	14.02916	13.40472	12.82115	11.76408
22.	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23.	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48857	12.30338
24.	17.88499	16.93554	16.06837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79864	12.55036
25.	18.42438	17.41215	16.48151	15.62308	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26.	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00317
27.	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28.	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74287	14.89813	13.40616
29.	20.45355	19.18845	18.03577	16.98371	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30.	20.93044	19.60044	18.39263	17.29203	16.28889	15.37245	13.76483
31.	21.39541	20.00043	18.73623	17.58849	16.54439	15.59281	13.92900
32.	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78889	15.80268	14.08404
33.	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02256	16.00255	14.23023
34.	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19290	14.36814
35.	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49825

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
36.....	23.55625	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.6604	16.54685	14.62099
37.....	23.95732	22.16724	20.57053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73678
38.....	24.34860	22.49246	20.84109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.84602
39.....	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
40.....	25.10278	23.11477	21.35507	19.79277	18.40158	17.15909	15.04630
41.....	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.98905	18.58611	17.29437	15.13802
42.....	25.82061	23.70138	21.83888	20.18363	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43.....	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44.....	26.50385	24.25427	22.28279	20.54884	19.01838	17.66277	15.38318
45.....	26.83302	24.51871	22.49545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46.....	27.15417	24.77545	22.70092	20.88465	19.28837	17.88007	15.52437
47.....	27.46748	25.02471	22.89944	21.04294	19.41471	17.98102	15.58903
48.....	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19513	19.53561	18.07716	15.65003
49.....	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50.....	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55.....	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60.....	30.90866	27.67556	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92929	16.16143
65.....	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04868	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70.....	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75.....	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.68041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80.....	34.45182	30.20076	26.74878	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85.....	35.09621	30.63115	27.03680	24.10853	21.69511	19.68382	16.54805

ANNUITY WHICH \$1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1.....	1.02500	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2.....	.51883	.52261	.52640	.53030	.53410	.53780	.54544
3.....	.35014	.35353	.35693	.36035	.36377	.36721	.37411
4.....	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28859
5.....	.21255	.21835	.22418	.22643	.22779	.23097	.23740
6.....	.18155	.18470	.18787	.19076	.19388	.19702	.20336
7.....	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17914
8.....	.13947	.14246	.14553	.14853	.15161	.15472	.16104
9.....	.12346	.12544	.12745	.13049	.13357	.13669	.14302
10.....	.11226	.11423	.11624	.11929	.12238	.12550	.13183
11.....	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12672
12.....	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11916
13.....	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.11279
14.....	.08564	.08853	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10735
15.....	.08077	.08377	.08682	.08994	.09311	.09634	.10267
16.....	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09860
17.....	.07293	.07585	.07904	.08230	.08560	.08880	.09513
18.....	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07909	.08244	.08585	.09218
19.....	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07614	.07941	.08275	.08908
20.....	.06415	.06722	.07038	.07368	.07703	.08044	.08677
21.....	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07129	.07469	.07816	.08449
22.....	.05965	.06273	.06593	.06920	.07265	.07617	.08250
23.....	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06731	.07083	.07441	.08074
24.....	.05591	.05895	.06227	.06559	.06920	.07284	.07917
25.....	.05428	.05733	.06067	.06401	.06774	.07139	.07772
26.....	.05277	.05584	.05921	.06257	.06630	.06996	.07629
27.....	.05138	.05446	.05785	.06124	.06497	.06862	.07495
28.....	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06001	.06374	.06739	.07372
29.....	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05888	.06261	.06626	.07259
30.....	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05783	.06156	.06521	.07154
31.....	.04674	.05000	.05337	.05686	.06060	.06425	.07058
32.....	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05595	.05970	.06335	.06968
33.....	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05510	.05886	.06251	.06884
34.....	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05431	.05809	.06174	.06807
35.....	.04321	.04654	.05001	.05358	.05727	.06092	.06725
36.....	.04245	.04580	.04928	.05289	.05661	.06026	.06659
37.....	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05224	.05598	.05963	.06596
38.....	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05163	.05539	.05904	.06537
39.....	.04044	.04384	.04739	.05106	.05483	.05848	.06481
40.....	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05052	.05430	.05795	.06428
41.....	.03927	.04271	.04640	.05000	.05379	.05744	.06377
42.....	.03873	.04219	.04590	.04954	.05334	.05699	.06332
43.....	.03822	.04169	.04533	.04909	.05289	.05654	.06287
44.....	.03773	.04123	.04488	.04866	.05248	.05613	.06246
45.....	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04826	.05209	.05574	.06200
46.....	.03683	.04038	.04405	.04788	.05173	.05538	.06155
47.....	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04752	.05139	.05504	.06113
48.....	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04718	.05107	.05472	.06072
49.....	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04686	.05077	.05442	.06032
50.....	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04655	.05048	.05413	.06000
55.....	.03365	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04920	.05285	.05918
60.....	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04823	.05188	.05821
65.....	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04747	.05112	.05745
70.....	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04680	.05045	.05678
75.....	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04633	.05000	.05633
80.....	.02903	.03311	.03738	.04181	.04597	.04965	.05600

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	ORDINARY.		INDUSTRIAL.		TOTAL.	
	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.
1850.....	29,407	\$68,614.189				
1860.....	60,000	180,000.000				
1870.....	889,226	2,262,847.000				
1880.....	679,090	1,564,183.582	236,674	\$20,533,469	916,364	\$1,584,717.001
1890.....	1,319,561	3,620,057.439	3,883,529	429,521,128	5,203,090	4,049,578.567
1900.....	3,176,051	7,093,152.890	11,219,286	1,468,986,366	14,395,347	5,562,138.746
1910.....	6,954,119	13,227,213.168	29,084,463	3,177,047,874	36,038,582	16,404,261.042
1914.....	9,045,061	17,435,561.137	30,537,562	4,140,151,191	39,582,673	21,565,652.328
	Total Income.	Payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.	
1890.....	\$196,998,069	\$90,007,820	\$770,972,061	\$678,681,909	\$92,290,752	
1900.....	400,257,603	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464	
1910.....	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,325,878,366	549,998,693	
1914.....	985,037,362	509,455,142	4,935,252,793	4,364,563,505	570,689,288	

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CASUALTY AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE.

YEAR.	Com- pa- nies.	Income.	PAYMENTS TO POLICY- HOLDERS.			YEAR.	Com- panies.	Income.	Payments to policy- holders.
			Losses.	Dividends.	Total.				
1890.....	580	\$157,887,963	\$75,334,517	\$5,334,495	\$80,768,012	1890.....	34	\$9,758,413	\$2,933,306
1900.....	493	198,312,577	108,307,171	8,446,110	116,753,281	1900.....	62	32,309,619	10,166,796
1910.....	597	381,545,314	166,789,733	20,705,261	187,494,994	1910.....	177	111,041,748	41,465,472
1914.....	595	430,873,556	224,639,583	16,172,567	240,812,150	1914.....	188	162,029,886	71,341,315

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Season from Nov. 1 to March 1.

CITY.	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07
	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs
Chicago.....	2,871,328	2,349,614	2,364,363	2,638,044	2,067,995	2,063,544	2,640,765	2,570,475	2,493,739
Cincinnati.....	225,673	187,547	212,072	262,249	205,563	196,471	245,323	297,472	225,968
Indianapolis.....	684,347	519,183	571,773	625,205	418,743	409,081	703,235	747,074	540,486
Kansas City.....	1,100,581	991,624	1,099,985	1,393,875	919,832	985,118	1,520,481	1,365,221	1,135,931
Louisville.....	24,763	54,552	50,692	70,100	58,190	69,853	96,606	83,647	69,381
*Milwaukee.....	766,820	513,556	513,637	551,619	415,191	365,823	583,338	634,060	453,453
Omaha.....	789,423	814,451	809,443	949,232	574,619	531,049	700,772	742,734	687,274
St. Louis.....	771,990	720,368	890,850	1,021,198	720,596	705,398	884,937	706,029	656,686

*Includes Cudahy.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES (1916.)

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual.]

State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	Total.	State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	Total.
Alabama.....	26	178	232	New Hampshire.....	13	76	107
Alaska.....	11	15	28	New Jersey.....	47	270	368
Arizona.....	18	57	81	New Mexico.....	7	103	121
Arkansas.....	31	250	308	New York.....	207	1,062	2,121
California.....	166	593	967	North Carolina.....	29	198	301
Colorado.....	46	312	393	North Dakota.....	10	347	371
Connecticut.....	36	85	151	Ohio.....	178	666	1,104
Delaware.....	4	27	35	Oklahoma.....	51	498	589
District of Columbia.....	7	22	82	Oregon.....	38	222	305
Florida.....	31	158	207	Pennsylvania.....	214	807	1,335
Georgia.....	26	255	355	Philippines.....	19	3	40
Hawaii.....	6	16	25	Porto Rico.....	11	9	25
Idaho.....	11	138	169	Rhode Island.....	13	21	52
Illinois.....	173	1,040	1,770	South Carolina.....	16	110	170
Indiana.....	148	495	743	South Dakota.....	17	366	406
Iowa.....	64	751	941	Tennessee.....	17	223	312
Kansas.....	66	627	734	Texas.....	103	830	1,043
Kentucky.....	28	212	305	Utah.....	7	78	114
Louisiana.....	19	153	212	Vermont.....	9	77	96
Maine.....	12	97	136	Virginia.....	31	163	254
Maryland.....	17	113	180	Washington.....	38	310	408
Massachusetts.....	88	395	677	West Virginia.....	30	159	204
Michigan.....	78	521	715	Wisconsin.....	63	530	631
Minnesota.....	48	648	815	Wyoming.....	7	75	90
Mississippi.....	16	183	227				
Missouri.....	87	730	977	Total in 1916.....	2,494	16,091	23,024
Montana.....	20	217	255				
Nebraska.....	28	557	649	Total in 1915.....	2,661	17,390	24,724
Nevada.....	10	28	41	Canada, 1916.....	152	1,065	1,549

UNITED STATES LIFE TABLES.

[Computed by the bureau of the census.]

Based on the estimated population July 1, 1910, of the original registration states and on the reported deaths in 1903, 1916 and 1911. Original registration states include Maine, New Hamp-

shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan and the District of Columbia.

BOTH SEXES, ONE YEAR INTERVALS.

Age interval.*				Age interval.*				Age interval.*				Age interval.*			
No.	No.	No.	Expt'n of life.†	No.	No.	No.	Expt'n of life.†	No.	No.	No.	Expt'n of life.†	No.	No.	No.	Expt'n of life.†
living.†	dying.†	Years.	Years.	living.†	dying.†	Years.	Years.	living.†	dying.†	Years.	Years.	living.†	dying.†	Years.	Years.
0-1.....	100,000	11,462	51.49	36-37.....	72,539	605	31.16	72-73.....	29,759	2,065	8.22				
1-2.....	88,338	2,446	57.11	37-38.....	71,924	617	30.42	73-74.....	27,694	2,072	7.79				
2-3.....	86,092	1,062	57.72	38-39.....	71,317	631	29.68	74-75.....	25,622	2,070	7.38				
3-4.....	85,030	660	57.44	39-40.....	70,686	644	28.94	75-76.....	23,552	2,057	6.99				
4-5.....	8,364	477	56.89	40-41.....	70,042	658	28.20	76-77.....	21,495	2,028	6.61				
5-6.....	83,887	590	56.21	41-42.....	69,384	674	27.46	77-78.....	19,467	1,981	6.25				
6-7.....	83,497	327	55.47	42-43.....	68,710	693	26.73	78-79.....	17,486	1,920	5.90				
7-8.....	83,170	274	54.69	43-44.....	68,017	716	25.99	79-80.....	15,566	1,854	5.56				
8-9.....	82,896	234	53.87	44-45.....	67,301	740	25.26	80-81.....	13,712	1,786	5.25				
9-10.....	82,662	204	53.02	45-46.....	66,561	766	24.54	81-82.....	11,926	1,696	4.96				
10-11.....	82,458	187	52.15	46-47.....	65,795	795	23.82	82-83.....	10,230	1,565	4.70				
11-12.....	82,271	180	51.26	47-48.....	65,000	821	23.10	83-84.....	8,665	1,409	4.45				
12-13.....	82,091	182	50.37	48-49.....	64,179	846	22.39	84-85.....	7,256	1,255	4.22				
13-14.....	81,909	193	49.49	49-50.....	63,333	873	21.69	85-86.....	6,001	1,103	4.00				
14-15.....	81,716	210	48.60	50-51.....	62,460	897	20.98	86-87.....	4,898	954	3.79				
15-16.....	81,506	232	47.73	51-52.....	61,563	929	20.28	87-88.....	3,944	816	3.68				
16-17.....	81,274	256	46.86	52-53.....	60,634	970	19.58	88-89.....	3,128	689	3.39				
17-18.....	81,018	285	46.01	53-54.....	59,664	1,025	18.89	89-90.....	2,439	571	3.20				
18-19.....	80,733	315	45.17	54-55.....	58,639	1,084	18.21	90-91.....	1,868	466	3.03				
19-20.....	80,418	344	44.34	55-56.....	57,565	1,153	17.55	91-92.....	1,402	371	2.87				
20-21.....	80,074	375	43.53	56-57.....	56,402	1,225	16.90	92-93.....	1,031	289	2.73				
21-22.....	79,699	398	42.73	57-58.....	55,177	1,289	16.26	93-94.....	742	219	2.59				
22-23.....	79,301	412	41.94	58-59.....	53,888	1,346	15.64	94-95.....	523	162	2.47				
23-24.....	78,889	418	41.16	59-60.....	52,542	1,404	15.03	95-96.....	361	117	2.35				
24-25.....	78,471	425	40.38	60-61.....	51,138	1,462	14.42	96-97.....	244	83	2.24				
25-26.....	78,046	432	39.60	61-62.....	49,676	1,521	13.83	97-98.....	161	57	2.14				
26-27.....	77,614	440	38.81	62-63.....	48,155	1,587	13.26	98-99.....	104	39	2.04				
27-28.....	77,174	451	38.03	63-64.....	46,568	1,656	12.69	99-100.....	65	16	1.95				
28-29.....	76,728	465	37.25	64-65.....	44,912	1,718	12.14	100-101.....	40	10	1.76				
29-30.....	76,258	479	36.48	65-66.....	43,194	1,773	11.60	101-102.....	24	10	1.67				
30-31.....	75,779	493	35.70	66-67.....	41,421	1,828	11.08	102-103.....	14	6	1.59				
31-32.....	75,286	511	34.93	67-68.....	39,595	1,877	10.57	103-104.....	8	4	1.50				
32-33.....	74,775	530	34.17	68-69.....	37,718	1,928	10.07	104-105.....	4	2	1.41				
33-34.....	74,245	550	33.41	69-70.....	35,790	1,974	9.58	105-106.....	2	1	1.33				
34-35.....	73,695	568	32.66	70-71.....	33,816	2,013	9.11	106-107.....	1	1					
35-36.....	73,127	588	31.90	71-72.....	31,803	2,044	8.66								

INFANT MORTALITY, ONE MONTH INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Months.	No. living†	No. dying‡	Expt'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living†	No. dying‡	Expt'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living†	No. dying‡	Expt'n of life.§ Years.
0-1.....	100,800	4,377	51.49	4-5.....	92,748	705	55.17	8-9.....	90,296	492	56.33
1-2.....	95,623	1,131	53.76	5-6.....	92,043	635	55.51	9-10.....	89,804	456	56.56
2-3.....	94,492	943	54.32	6-7.....	91,408	579	55.81	10-11.....	89,348	421	56.76
3-4.....	93,549	801	54.78	7-8.....	90,829	533	56.08	11-12.....	88,927	389	56.95

EXPECTATION OF LIFE BY SEX.

Age	White	White fe-	Age	White	White fe-	Age	White	White fe-	Age	White	White fe-
int'val.*	males.†	males.†	int'val.*	males.†	males.†	int'val.*	males.†	males.†	int'val.*	males.†	males.†
Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0-1.....	50.23	53.62	27-28.....	37.21	39.31	54-55.....	17.68	18.87	81-82.....	4.51	5.05
1-2.....	56.26	58.69	28-29.....	36.43	38.52	55-56.....	17.03	18.18	82-83.....	4.56	4.78
2-3.....	56.88	59.24	29-30.....	35.65	37.74	56-57.....	16.39	17.50	83-84.....	4.52	4.53
3-4.....	56.60	58.92	30-31.....	34.87	36.96	57-58.....	15.77	16.84	84-85.....	4.16	4.29
4-5.....	56.05	58.35	31-32.....	34.10	36.18	58-59.....	15.16	16.19	85-86.....	3.88	4.06
5-6.....	55.37	57.67	32-33.....	33.33	35.40	59-60.....	14.57	15.55	86-87.....	3.68	3.83
6-7.....	54.63	56.93	33-34.....	32.58	34.63	60-61.....	13.98	14.92	87-88.....	3.49	3.61
7-8.....	53.85	56.14	34-35.....	31.82	33.86	61-62.....	13.41	14.31	88-89.....	3.49	3.40
8-9.....	53.03	55.31	35-36.....	31.08	33.09	62-63.....	12.85	13.70	89-90.....	3.21	3.19
9-10.....	52.19	54.45	36-37.....	30.34	32.33	63-64.....	12.31	13.11	90-91.....	2.99	3.00
10-11.....	51.32	53.57	37-38.....	29.61	31.56	64-65.....	11.77	12.53	91-92.....	2.84	2.83
11-12.....	50.44	52.68	38-39.....	28.88	30.80	65-66.....	11.25	11.97	92-93.....	2.70	2.67
12-13.....	49.56	51.79	39-40.....	28.16	30.03	66-67.....	10.75	11.42	93-94.....	2.57	2.52
13-14.....	48.67	50.89	40-41.....	27.43	29.26	67-68.....	10.25	10.89	94-95.....	2.44	2.39
14-15.....	47.79	50.00	41-42.....	26.71	28.50	68-69.....	9.77	10.37	95-96.....	2.31	2.27
15-16.....	46.91	49.12	42-43.....	25.99	27.73	69-70.....	9.29	9.86	96-97.....	2.19	2.15
16-17.....	46.04	48.25	43-44.....	25.27	26.97	70-71.....	8.83	9.38	97-98.....	2.06	2.05
17-18.....	45.18	47.39	44-45.....	24.56	26.21	71-72.....	8.39	8.91	98-99.....	1.93	1.94
18-19.....	44.34	46.54	45-46.....	23.86	25.45	72-73.....	7.95	8.46	99-100.....	1.80	1.84
19-20.....	43.52	45.71	46-47.....	23.16	24.70	73-74.....	7.53	8.03	100-101.....	1.68	1.74
20-21.....	42.71	44.88	47-48.....	22.46	23.96	74-75.....	7.13	7.61	101-102.....	1.56	1.65
21-22.....	41.92	44.07	48-49.....	21.77	23.21	75-76.....	6.75	7.20	102-103.....	1.45	1.55
22-23.....	41.13	43.26	49-50.....	21.08	22.48	76-77.....	6.38	6.80	103-104.....	1.34	1.46
23-24.....	40.36	42.47	50-51.....	20.39	21.74	77-78.....	6.04	6.41	104-105.....	1.25	1.37
24-25.....	39.57	41.67	51-52.....	19.70	21.02	78-79.....	5.71	6.04	105-106.....	1.15	1.29
25-26.....	38.79	40.88	52-53.....	19.02	20.29	79-80.....	5.39	5.69	106-107.....	1.01	1.21
26-27.....	38.00	40.09	53-54.....	18.35	19.58	80-81.....	5.09	5.35			

NEGRO EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age			Age			Age			Age		
int. val.†	Years.	Males.Females.	int. val.†	Years.	Males.Females.	int. val.†	Years.	Males.Females.	int. val.†	Years.	Males.Females.
0-1.....	34.05	37.67	28-29.....	28.55	30.94	56-57.....	13.36	14.50	83-84.....	4.84	5.40
1-2.....	42.53	45.15	29-30.....	27.94	30.27	57-58.....	12.93	14.05	84-85.....	4.64	5.23
2-3.....	44.55	46.95	30-31.....	27.33	29.61	58-59.....	12.60	13.62	85-86.....	4.48	5.09
3-4.....	45.01	47.12	31-32.....	26.74	28.96	59-60.....	12.08	13.20	86-87.....	4.36	4.97
4-5.....	44.78	46.87	32-33.....	26.16	28.33	60-61.....	11.67	12.78	87-88.....	4.26	4.86
5-6.....	44.25	46.42	33-34.....	25.58	27.70	61-62.....	11.27	12.37	88-89.....	4.18	4.76
6-7.....	43.62	45.81	34-35.....	25.00	27.07	62-63.....	10.88	11.96	89-90.....	4.10	4.64
7-8.....	42.94	45.13	35-36.....	24.42	26.44	63-64.....	10.49	11.56	90-91.....	4.01	4.50
8-9.....	42.20	44.39	36-37.....	23.84	25.81	64-65.....	10.11	11.18	91-92.....	3.89	4.34
9-10.....	41.44	43.62	37-38.....	23.26	25.18	65-66.....	9.74	10.82	92-93.....	3.75	4.14
10-11.....	40.65	42.84	38-39.....	22.69	24.56	66-67.....	9.38	10.49	93-94.....	3.57	3.92
11-12.....	39.85	42.06	39-40.....	22.12	23.94	67-68.....	9.02	10.17	94-95.....	3.47	3.69
12-13.....	39.05	41.29	40-41.....	21.57	23.34	68-69.....	8.67	9.86	95-96.....	3.15	3.45
13-14.....	38.27	40.56	41-42.....	21.02	22.75	69-70.....	8.33	9.54	96-97.....	2.93	3.22
14-15.....	37.51	39.85	42-43.....	20.48	22.16	70-71.....	8.00	9.22	97-98.....	2.72	2.99
15-16.....	36.77	39.13	43-44.....	19.94	21.58	71-72.....	7.69	8.89	98-99.....	2.51	2.78
16-17.....	36.05	38.55	44-45.....	19.39	21.00	72-73.....	7.39	8.55	99-100.....	2.32	2.58
17-18.....	35.37	37.95	45-46.....	18.85	20.43	73-74.....	7.11	8.21	100-101.....	2.14	2.39
18-19.....	34.71	37.35	46-47.....	18.30	19.86	74-75.....	6.84	7.88	101-102.....	1.97	2.21
19-20.....	34.08	36.75	47-48.....	17.75	19.30	75-76.....	6.58	7.55	102-103.....	1.81	2.05
20-21.....	33.46	36.14	48-49.....	17.22	18.75	76-77.....	6.35	7.22	103-104.....	1.66	1.89
21-22.....	32.86	35.53	49-50.....	16.71	18.20	77-78.....	6.15	6.95	104-105.....	1.53	1.73
22-23.....	32.26	34.93	50-51.....	16.21	17.63	78-79.....	5.96	6.61	105-106.....	1.40	1.59
23-24.....	31.67	34.27	51-52.....	15.72	17.10	79-80.....	5.76	6.32	106-107.....	1.27	1.43
24-25.....	31.06	33.63	52-53.....	15.23	16.55	80-81.....	5.53	6.05	107-108.....	1.16	1.32
25-26.....	30.44	32.97	53-54.....	14.75	16.01	81-82.....	5.29	5.81	108-109.....	1.01	1.20
26-27.....	29.81	32.29	54-55.....	14.28	15.48	82-83.....	5.06	5.59	109-110.....	0.84	1.03
27-28.....	29.18	31.61	55-56.....	13.82	14.98						

*Period of lifetime between two exact ages.
†Number of 100,000 persons born alive living at beginning of age interval.
‡Number of 100,000

born alive dying in age interval. §Average length of life remaining to each one alive at beginning of age interval.

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Age.				Age.				Age.			
No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.		No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.		No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	
10.....	100,000	749	48.72	39.....	78,862	756	28.90	68.....	43,153	2,243	9.47
11.....	90,251	746	48.08	40.....	73,195	765	28.18	69.....	40,890	2,321	8.91
12.....	80,595	743	47.45	41.....	77,341	774	27.45	70.....	38,569	2,391	8.48
13.....	77,762	740	46.80	42.....	76,567	785	26.72	71.....	36,178	2,448	8.00
14.....	77,022	737	46.16	43.....	75,782	797	26.00	72.....	33,730	2,487	7.55
15.....	76,285	735	45.50	44.....	74,985	812	25.27	73.....	31,243	2,505	7.11
16.....	75,550	732	44.85	45.....	74,173	825	24.54	74.....	28,738	2,501	6.68
17.....	74,818	729	44.19	46.....	73,345	848	23.81	75.....	26,237	2,476	6.27
18.....	74,089	727	43.53	47.....	72,497	870	23.03	76.....	23,761	2,431	5.88
19.....	73,362	725	42.87	48.....	71,627	896	22.36	77.....	21,330	2,369	5.49
20.....	72,637	723	42.20	49.....	70,731	927	21.63	78.....	18,961	2,291	5.11
21.....	71,914	722	41.53	50.....	69,804	962	20.91	79.....	16,670	2,196	4.74
22.....	71,192	721	40.85	51.....	68,842	1,001	20.20	80.....	14,474	2,091	4.39
23.....	70,471	720	40.17	52.....	67,841	1,044	19.49	81.....	12,313	1,964	4.05
24.....	69,751	719	39.49	53.....	66,797	1,091	18.79	82.....	10,499	1,816	3.71
25.....	69,032	718	38.81	54.....	65,706	1,143	18.09	83.....	8,603	1,648	3.39
26.....	68,314	718	38.12	55.....	64,563	1,199	17.40	84.....	6,955	1,470	3.08
27.....	67,596	718	37.43	56.....	63,364	1,260	16.72	85.....	5,495	1,292	2.77
28.....	66,878	718	36.73	57.....	62,104	1,325	16.05	86.....	4,193	1,114	2.47
29.....	66,160	719	36.03	58.....	60,779	1,394	15.39	87.....	3,079	933	2.18
30.....	65,441	720	35.33	59.....	59,385	1,468	14.74	88.....	2,146	744	1.91
31.....	64,721	721	34.63	60.....	57,917	1,546	14.10	89.....	1,402	555	1.66
32.....	64,000	723	33.92	61.....	56,371	1,628	13.47	90.....	947	385	1.42
33.....	63,277	726	33.21	62.....	54,743	1,713	12.86	91.....	462	246	1.19
34.....	62,551	729	32.50	63.....	53,030	1,800	12.26	92.....	216	137	.98
35.....	61,822	732	31.78	64.....	51,230	1,889	11.67	93.....	79	58	.80
36.....	61,090	737	31.07	65.....	49,341	1,980	11.10	94.....	21	18	.64
37.....	60,353	742	30.35	66.....	47,361	2,070	10.54	95.....	3	3	.50
38.....	59,611	749	29.62	67.....	45,291	2,158	10.00				

LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Chairman—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.

Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, Ill.

George P. Wetmore, Newport, R. I.

Samuel W. McCall, Winchester, Mass.

Speaker Champ Clark, Washington, D. C.

Senator Thomas S. Martin, Washington, D. C.

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Versailles, Ky.

Special Resident Commissioner—Joseph C. S. Blackburn.

Secretary—Henry A. Vale, 2415 20th street, Washington, D. C.

Executive and Disbursing Officer—Col. William W. Harts, U. S. A.

The Lincoln memorial commission was created by an act of congress approved Feb. 9, 1911, to devise and construct a memorial of Abraham Lincoln in the city of Washington, D. C. A design submitted by Henry Bacon, a New York architect, was formally accepted by congress Feb. 9, 1912. The memorial, which will stand in Potomac park, is to be a colonnaded edifice containing a statue of Abraham Lincoln, a memorial of the Gettysburg speech, a memorial of the second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of the states. Its cost is limited to \$2,000,000. Ground was broken Feb. 12, 1914. The salary of the special resident commissioner is \$5,000 a year.

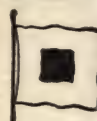
WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms,

frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington, there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to about 2,300 principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.

It is estimated that the total number of persons in the United States to whom the weather forecasts are available is more than 4,000,000.

No. 1. White flag.	No. 2. Blue flag.	No. 3 White and blue flag.	No. 4. Black triangu- lar flag.	No. 5. White flag with black square in center.
				
Clear or fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

WEATHER FLAGS.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain

about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.



Small craft. Northwest winds. Southwest winds. Northeast winds. Southeast winds. "Hurricane" signal.

STORM-WARNING FLAGS.

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds. Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Following is a list of some of the more common abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

- A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
- B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
- Bart.—Baronet.
- B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
- B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
- C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
- C. E.—Civil Engineer.
- C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
- C. J.—Chief Justice.
- C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
- D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
- D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
- D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
- F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
- F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
- J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
- K. C.—King's Counsel.
- K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.

- K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
- K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
- L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
- L.L. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
- L.L. D.—Doctor of Laws.
- Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
- M. A.—Master of Arts.
- M. C.—Member of Congress.
- M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
- M. P.—Member of Parliament.
- M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
- N. A.—National Academician.
- O. M.—Order of Merit.
- P. C.—Privy Councillor.
- Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
- R. A.—Royal Academician.
- S. J.—Society of Jesus.
- S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
- U. S. A.—United States Army.
- U. S. N.—United States Navy.
- V. C.—Victoria Cross.

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalents on another by these formulas:

Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.
 Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.
 Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.
 Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.
 Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.
 Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.						Reaumur to Fahrenheit.					
C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.
-30 equals	-22.0	-9 equals	15.8	12 equals	53.6	-30 equals	-35.5	-9 equals	11.7	12 equals	59.0
-29 equals	-20.2	-8 equals	17.6	13 equals	55.4	-29 equals	-33.2	-8 equals	14.0	13 equals	61.2
-28 equals	-18.4	-7 equals	19.4	14 equals	57.2	-28 equals	-31.0	-7 equals	16.25	14 equals	63.5
-27 equals	-16.6	-6 equals	21.2	15 equals	59.0	-27 equals	-28.7	-6 equals	18.5	15 equals	65.7
-26 equals	-14.8	-5 equals	23.0	16 equals	60.8	-26 equals	-26.5	-5 equals	20.7	16 equals	68.0
-25 equals	-13.0	-4 equals	24.8	17 equals	62.5	-25 equals	-24.2	-4 equals	23.0	17 equals	70.2
-24 equals	-11.2	-3 equals	26.6	18 equals	64.4	-24 equals	-22.0	-3 equals	25.2	18 equals	72.5
-23 equals	-9.4	-2 equals	28.4	19 equals	66.2	-23 equals	-19.7	-2 equals	27.5	19 equals	74.7
-22 equals	-7.6	-1 equals	30.2	20 equals	68.0	-22 equals	-17.5	-1 equals	29.7	20 equals	77.0
-21 equals	-5.8	0 equals	32.0	21 equals	69.8	-21 equals	-15.2	0 equals	32.0	21 equals	79.2
-20 equals	-4.0	1 equals	33.8	22 equals	71.6	-20 equals	-13.0	1 equals	34.2	22 equals	81.5
-19 equals	-2.2	2 equals	35.6	23 equals	73.4	-19 equals	-10.7	2 equals	36.5	23 equals	83.7
-18 equals	-0.4	3 equals	37.4	24 equals	75.2	-18 equals	-8.5	3 equals	38.7	24 equals	86.0
-17 equals	1.4	4 equals	39.2	25 equals	77.0	-17 equals	-6.2	4 equals	41.0	25 equals	88.2
-16 equals	3.2	5 equals	41.0	26 equals	78.8	-16 equals	-4.0	5 equals	43.2	26 equals	90.5
-15 equals	5.0	6 equals	42.8	27 equals	80.6	-15 equals	-1.7	6 equals	45.5	27 equals	92.7
-14 equals	6.8	7 equals	44.6	28 equals	82.4	-14 equals	0.5	7 equals	47.7	28 equals	95.0
-13 equals	8.6	8 equals	46.4	29 equals	84.2	-13 equals	2.7	8 equals	50.0	29 equals	97.2
-12 equals	10.4	9 equals	48.2	30 equals	86.0	-12 equals	5.0	9 equals	52.2	30 equals	99.5
-11 equals	12.2	10 equals	50.0	50 equals	122.0	-11 equals	7.2	10 equals	54.5	50 equals	144.5
-10 equals	14.0	11 equals	51.8	100 equals	212.0	-10 equals	9.5	11 equals	56.7	100 equals	257.0

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time		Time		Time	
1 min.	Miles	1 min.	Miles	1 min.	Miles
Min. Sec.	per hour.	Min. Sec.	per hour.	Min. Sec.	per hour.
0:36	100.00	1:11	50.70	1:46	33.96
0:37	97.30	1:12	50.00	1:47	33.64
0:38	94.74	1:13	49.31	1:48	33.33
0:39	92.31	1:14	48.65	1:49	33.03
0:40	90.00	1:15	48.00	1:50	32.73
0:41	87.80	1:16	47.37	1:51	32.43
0:42	85.71	1:17	46.74	1:52	32.14
0:43	83.72	1:18	46.15	1:53	31.86
0:44	81.82	1:19	45.57	1:54	31.58
0:45	80.00	1:20	45.00	1:55	31.30
0:46	78.26	1:21	44.44	1:56	31.03
0:47	76.59	1:22	43.90	1:57	30.77
0:48	75.00	1:23	43.37	1:58	30.51
0:49	73.47	1:24	42.86	1:59	30.25
0:50	72.00	1:25	42.35	2:00	30.00
0:51	70.59	1:26	41.86	2:01	29.75
0:52	69.23	1:27	41.38	2:02	29.52
0:53	67.92	1:28	40.91	2:03	29.27
0:54	66.66	1:29	40.45	2:04	29.03
0:55	65.45	1:30	40.00	2:05	28.80
0:56	64.29	1:31	39.56	2:06	28.57
0:57	63.16	1:32	39.13	2:07	28.34
0:58	62.07	1:33	38.71	2:08	28.12
0:59	61.02	1:34	38.29	2:09	27.91
1:00	60.00	1:35	37.89	2:10	27.69
1:01	59.02	1:36	37.50	2:11	27.48
1:02	58.06	1:37	37.11	2:12	27.27
1:03	57.14	1:38	36.73	2:13	27.09
1:04	56.25	1:39	36.36	2:14	26.87
1:05	55.38	1:40	36.00	2:15	26.67
1:06	54.55	1:41	35.64	2:16	26.47
1:07	53.73	1:42	35.29	2:17	26.28
1:08	52.94	1:43	34.95	2:18	26.06
1:09	52.17	1:44	34.61	2:19	25.90
1:10	51.43	1:45	34.29	2:20	25.72

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.	Fifteenth—Crystal.
Second—Paper.	Twentieth—China.
Third—Leather.	Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Fifth—Woolen.	Thirtieth—Pearl.
Seventh—Wooden.	Fortieth—Ruby.
Tenth—Tin.	Fiftieth—Golden.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.	Seventy-fifth—Diamond

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of federal census bureau.]

The figures are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, and cover commercial operating companies only.

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems.....	22
Miles of pole line.....	*247,528
Miles of single wire owned and leased	†1,814,196
Number of messages.....	†103,536,418
Number of telegraph offices.....	30,781
Income, total.....	\$56,293,469
Telegraph traffic.....	\$52,337,211
All other sources.....	\$3,956,258
Net income for the year.....	\$53,381,044
Expenses, total.....	\$52,862,425
General operation and maintenance.....	\$39,067,011
Interest and taxes.....	\$2,740,827
All other expenses.....	\$11,054,587
Assets, total.....	\$191,516,700
Construction and equipment.....	\$143,910,631
Stocks and bonds.....	\$17,122,592
Cash and current assets.....	\$29,672,528
Profit and loss deficit.....	\$810,949
Liabilities, total.....	\$191,516,700
Capital stock.....	\$194,274,435
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000
Reserves.....	\$5,254,329
Accounts payable.....	\$12,175,433
Dividends, taxes and interest.....	\$1,460,738
Sundries.....	\$23,447,146
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$10,163,619
Net surplus.....	\$9,362,670
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$104,274,435
Dividends on stock.....	\$3,139,861
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000
Average number employes.....	35,639
Salaries and wages.....	\$23,797,980

*Exclusive of pole line wholly used by railroads. †Does not include 22,816 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business. ‡Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages. §Exclusive of ocean cable messages.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems.....	4
Number of messages.....	*235,091
Number of tower stations.....	74
Income, total.....	\$669,158

Net income.....	\$4,738
Expenses, total.....	\$664,420
General operations and maintenance.....	\$588,712
Interest and taxes.....	\$7,826
All other expenses.....	\$67,882
Assets, total.....	\$10,377,197
Construction and equipment.....	\$1,305,770
Cash and current assets.....	\$9,171,427
Liabilities, total.....	\$10,377,197
Capital stock.....	\$9,602,570
Floating debt and mortgages.....	\$18,483
Accounts payable.....	\$583,160
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$172,984
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$9,602,570
Average number employes.....	958
Salaries and wages.....	\$393,606

*Includes 5,013 land messages sent over a leased land wire by a wireless company doing land telegraph business also.

OCEAN CABLE SYSTEMS (U. S.).

Number of companies or systems*.....	7
Nautical miles of ocean cable*.....	67,676
Number of messages*.....	†5,841,280
Income, total.....	\$8,469,374
Telegraph traffic.....	\$8,065,798
All other sources.....	\$403,576
Net income.....	\$2,962,847
Expenses, total.....	\$5,516,527
General operation.....	\$4,008,218
Interest and taxes.....	\$1,244,654
All other expenses.....	\$263,755
Assets, total.....	\$107,583,155
Construction and equipment.....	\$78,136,115
Stocks and bonds, treasury stock, etc.	\$16,811,087
Cash and current assets.....	\$12,635,953
Liabilities, total.....	\$107,583,155
Capital stock.....	\$55,489,400
Funded debt and reserves.....	\$43,549,451
Accounts payable.....	\$1,459,797
Dividends due and sundries.....	\$667,229
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$6,497,278
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$55,489,400
Dividends on stock.....	\$3,040,200
Average number employes.....	1,656
Salaries and wages.....	\$1,167,014

*Includes returns for Western Union Telegraph company, but no segregation could be made of financial statistics or employes for the cable business of this company. †Number for one company estimated by company reporting.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STATISTICS (WESTERN UNION).

YEAR.	Miles of wires.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	*Toll. Cents.	*Cost. Cents.
1900.....	993,153	22,900	63,167,738	\$24,758,570	\$18,593,206	\$6,165,364	30.8	25.1
1901.....	972,765	23,238	65,657,049	26,354,151	19,668,903	6,685,248	30.9	25.1
1902.....	1,029,384	23,567	69,374,883	28,073,095	20,790,766	7,292,329	31.0	25.7
1903.....	1,089,212	23,120	69,790,866	29,167,687	20,953,215	8,214,472	31.4	25.6
1904.....	1,155,405	23,458	67,908,973	29,249,390	21,361,915	7,887,475	31.7	26.1
1905.....	1,184,557	23,814	67,477,320	29,039,635	21,845,570	7,193,065	31.6	27.3
1906.....	1,256,147	24,323	71,487,082	30,675,665	23,605,072	7,070,593	31.6	27.6
1907.....	1,321,199	24,760	74,804,551	32,856,406	26,532,196	6,324,210	33.7	30.2
1908.....	1,359,430	24,853	73,371,387	33,582,212	25,179,215	3,402,997	33.7	34.3
1909.....	1,382,500	24,321	68,053,439	30,541,073	23,193,936	7,347,107	34.1	28.5
1910.....	1,429,049	24,825	75,135,405	33,889,202	26,614,302	7,274,900	35.2	30.2
1915.....	1,553,593	25,142	.....	52,475,721	40,972,511	11,503,180	.....	.....

*Average per message.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

In order to compare the elevations in the United States with those in foreign countries the following list is given, but many of the fig-

ures, showing feet above and below sea level, must be considered as approximate only:

Continent.	Highest point.	Above sea level (ft.).	Lowest point.	Below sea level (ft.).
North America.....	Mount McKinley, Alaska.....	20,300..	Death Valley, California.....	276
South America.....	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina.....	23,080..	Sea level.....	.....
Europe.....	Mont Blanc, France.....	15,782..	Caspian sea, Russia.....	86
Asia.....	Mount Everest, India-China.....	29,002..	Dead sea, Palestine.....	1,290
Africa.....	Kibo Peak, German East Africa.....	19,320..	Desert of Sahara.....	150
Australia.....	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales.....	7,328..	Lake Torrens, South Australia.....	25

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

[Government census report.] *

	Miles	Year.	wire.	Telephones.	Messages.*
Bell system...	1912 15,133,186	5,087,027	9,133,226	836	
	1907 8,947,266	3,132,063	6,401,044	799	
	1902 3,357,924	1,317,173	3,074,530	060	
Other systems...	1912 5,115,140	3,642,565	4,602,451	409	
	1907 4,052,098	2,986,515	3,999,389	159	
	1902 1,512,527	1,053,866	1,996,024	493	
U't'd States...	1912 20,248,326	8,729,592	13,735,658	245	
	1907 12,999,364	6,118,578	10,400,433	958	
	1902 4,900,451	2,371,044	5,070,554	553	

*The number of messages reported by the Bell telephone system includes only completed calls, while the figures for all other companies may include some original calls not necessarily completed: such as calls that the operator reports as "Line busy" or "Does not answer." †Exclusive of companies with an annual income of less than \$5,000.

MAIL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The following figures compare the telephone traffic with messages sent by mail or by telegraph in Europe and the United States in 1912. By mail is meant pieces of first class matter and by telephone the number of conversations:

Message.	Europe.		United States.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Mail	17,775,000,000	71.2	10,212,000,000	39.4
Telegrams	388,000,000	1.5	113,000,000	.4
Telephone	6,809,000,000	27.3	15,600,000,000	60.2
Total	24,972,000,000	100.0	25,925,000,000	100.0

Total 24,972,000,000 100.0 25,925,000,000 100.0

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM STATISTICS.

[From annual report for years ending Dec. 31, 1914 and 1915.]

	1914.	1915.
Total miles pole lines.....	326,168	330,602
Miles underground wire.....	9,760,165	10,536,837
Miles submarine wire.....	35,809	36,314
Miles aerial wire.....	7,679,620	7,932,394
Total miles wire.....	17,475,594	18,505,545
Total exchange circuits.....	2,972,901	3,174,271
Number central offices.....	5,289	5,300
Number Bell stations.....	5,763,008	6,155,900

GREAT AMERICAN INVENTIONS IN LAST FIFTY YEARS.

[Compiled by Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the Interior.]

Invention, inventor and date.
 Telephone—Bell, 1876.
 Typewriter—Sholes, 1878.
 Cash register—Patterson, 1885.
 Incandescent lamp—Edison, 1880.
 Talking machine—Edison, 1878.
 Electric furnace reduction—Cowles, 1885.
 Electrolytic alkali production—Castner, 1890.
 Transparent photograph film—Eastman, 1888.
 Motion picture machine—Edison, 1893.
 Buttonhole sewing machine—Reece, 1881.
 Carborundum—Acheson, 1891.
 Calcium Carbide—Willson, 1888.
 Artificial graphite—Acheson, 1896.
 Split phase induction motor—Tesla, 1887.
 Air brake—Westinghouse, 1869.
 Electric welding—Thomson, 1889.
 Type bar casting—Mergenthaler, 1885.
 Chainstitch shoe sewing machine—French & Meyers, 1881.
 Single type composing machine—Lanston, 1887.
 Continuous process match machine—Beecher, 1888.
 Chrome tanning—Schulz, 1884.
 Disk plows (modern type)—Hardy, 1896.
 Welt machine—Goodyear, 1871.
 Electric lamp—Brush, 1879.
 Recording adding machine—Burroughs, 1888.
 Celluloid—Hyatt, 1870.
 Automatic knot tying harvester machine—Appleby, 1880.
 Water gas—Lowe, 1875.

	1914.	1915.
Number connected stations....	2,855,985	2,995,321
Total stations.....	3,648,993	9,151,221
Employees	142,527	156,294
Exchange connections daily....	27,049,225	25,183,799
Toll connections daily.....	798,949	819,030

COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS.

	1907.	1915.
Assets—		
Contracts and licenses.....	\$9,078,000	.....
Telephone plant.....	502,987,900	\$880,068,520
Supplies, tools, etc.....	17,165,200	15,951,582
Receivables	29,584,500	43,518,625
Cash	24,869,600	45,716,390
Stocks and bonds.....	29,448,300	72,652,646
Total assets.....	613,133,500	1,057,907,703
Liabilities—Capital stock.....	\$291,095,400	\$440,711,200
Funded debts.....	196,113,700	353,236,644
Bills payable.....	45,175,700	2,404,920
Accounts payable.....	19,436,600	29,039,127
Total	551,821,400	825,391,711
Employees' benefit fund.....		9,114,323
Surplus and reserves.....	61,312,100	223,401,669
Total assets.....	613,133,500	1,057,907,703

REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

	1907.	1915.
Gross revenue.....	\$128,579,800	\$239,909,649
Expenses—Operation.....	45,894,900	84,550,665
Current maintenance.....		31,171,272
Depreciation	36,626,700	44,888,702
Taxes	4,873,400	13,117,253
Total expenses.....	87,395,000	173,727,892
Net revenue.....	41,184,800	66,181,757
Deduct interest.....	10,508,500	18,095,643
Balance net income.....	30,676,300	48,086,114
Deduct dividends paid.....	18,151,700	32,897,085
Balance for surplus.....	12,524,600	15,189,049

IMPORTANT FOREIGN INVENTIONS.

Electric steel—Heroult, France, 1900.
 Dynamite—Nobel, Sweden, 1867.
 Artificial alizarine (dye)—Grabe and Lieberman, Germany, 1869.
 Siphon recorder—Thompson, England, 1874.
 Gas engine, Otto cycle—Otto, Germany, 1877.
 Wireless telegraphy—Marconi, Italy, 1900.
 Smokeless powder—Vielle, France, 1886.
 Diesel oil motor—Diesel, Germany, 1900.
 Centrifugal creamer—De Laval, Sweden, 1880.
 Manganese steel—Hadfield, England, 1884.
 Electric transformer—Gaulard and Gibbs, England, 1883.
 Cyanide process for extracting metal—Arthur and De Forrest, 1888.
 Mantle burner—Welsbach, Austria, 1890.
 By-product coke oven—Hoffman, Austria, 1893.
 X-rays—Roentgen, Germany, 1896.

SHIPPING DATA.

[Compiled by Charles H. Hughes.]

SHIPPING MEASURE.

One register ton=100 cubic feet.
 One United States shipping ton=40 cubic feet or 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial bushels.
 One British shipping ton=42 cubic feet or 32.72 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet=1 fathom.
 120 fathoms=1 cable length.
 5,280 feet=1 statute or land mile.
 6,080 feet=1 knot or nautical mile.
 3 knots=1 league.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds=1 minute.
 60 minutes=1 degree.
 90 degrees=1 quadrant.
 4 quadrants or 360 degrees=1 circumference.

SHIPPING WEIGHT

16 ounces=1 pound.
 112 pounds=One hundredweight.
 20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds=1 ton.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

Material.	Weight.	Material.	Weight.
Metals—		Juniper	35
Wrought iron.....	480	Lignum vite.....	62
Cast iron.....	451	Linden.....	37
Cast steel.....	490	Locust.....	46
Nickel steel.....	491	Mahogany.....	61
Brass.....	520	Maple.....	42
Manganese bronze.....	535	Maple (live).....	69
Copper.....	550	Oak (white).....	48
Aluminum.....	160	Poplar.....	30
Lead.....	710	Spruce.....	23
Gold (pure).....	1,200	Sycamore.....	37
Magnesium.....	109	Teak.....	51
Mercury.....	846	White Pine.....	35
Nickel.....	548	Yellow Pine.....	38
Platinum.....	1,347	Walnut.....	36
Silver.....	655	Willow.....	34
Tin.....	453	Miscellaneous—	
Zinc.....	436	Common brick.....	113
Woods—		Cement.....	78
Ash.....	47	Cellulose.....	7.5
Beech.....	48	Concrete.....	130
Birch.....	41	Granite.....	170
Box.....	70	Gypsum.....	140
Cedar.....	39	Limestone.....	180
Cherry.....	41	Marble.....	170
Chestnut.....	35	Sand.....	110
Cork.....	15	Sandstone.....	145
Cypress.....	33	Stone.....	180
Dogwood.....	47	Soapstone.....	170
Ebony.....	76	Soft coal.....	65
Elm.....	38	Hard coal.....	60
Fir.....	37	Ice.....	56
Hackmatack.....	37	Fresh water.....	62.5
Hemlock.....	24	Salt water.....	64
Hickory.....	43	Crude oil average.....	63.5
Holly.....	47		

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

Material and unit.	Lbs.	Material and unit.	Lbs.
One keg—nails.....	100	Oats.....	32
One barrel—four.....	196	Potatoes.....	60
Pork or beef.....	200	Rye.....	56
Salt.....	250	Timothy.....	45
One bushel—oysters.....	80	Wheat.....	60
Clams.....	100	One gallon—mo-	
Barley.....	48	lasses.....	12
Beans.....	60	Seven bags of	
Buckwheat.....	48	sugar.....	2,240
Castor beans.....	50	Eleven bags of	
Clover seed.....	60	potatoes.....	2,240
Corn (shelled).....	56	One bag of flour.....	140
Corn (on cob).....	70	One gallon of crude	
Malt.....	34	oil.....	8½
Onions.....	57		

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so 180,000÷43=4,186 tons—the number she would carry.

Note—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892.

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.	Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Apples in boxes.....	90	Maize in bags.....	50
Asphalt.....	17	Bulk.....	49
Ballast, sand.....	19	Marble.....	14
Barley in bulk.....	47	Meat—Beef, packed	
Bags.....	59	and frozen.....	93
Beans in bags.....	68	Hung in quarters.....	125
Beer in hogsheds.....	54	Mutton.....	110
Bottles and cases.....	80	Millet in bags.....	50
Bran in bags.....	110	Molasses in bulk.....	25
Compressed, bales.....	80	Oats in bags.....	78
Brandy in casks.....	80	Bulk.....	60
Bottled in cases.....	55	Oatmeal in sacks.....	65
Buckwheat in bags.....	65	Oil—Lubricating, in	
Butter in cases or		casks.....	60
kegs.....	70	Oranges in boxes.....	90
Cement in casks.....	46	Paper in rolls.....	120
Coal (American, average).....	43	Peas in bags.....	50
Coffee in bags.....	61	Potatoes in bags.....	55
Copper ore.....	15	Barrels.....	68
Cotton, pressed, in		Rice in bags.....	48
bales.....	130	Sago.....	55
Fish in cases.....	95	Salt in barrels.....	52
Ice.....	60	Bulk.....	37
Flax.....	88	Sugar in casks.....	60
Flour in barrels.....	60	Bags.....	48
Bags.....	47	Tar in barrels.....	54
Fuel oil.....	39	Tea in chests.....	100
Granite.....	14	Ties, railroad.....	50
Gravel.....	23	Water, fresh.....	36
Hay, compressed.....	110	Salt.....	35
Hams in barrels.....	70	Wheat in bags.....	52
Hemp, American,		Bulk.....	47
in bales.....	105	Woods—Sawn into	
Herrings, in barrels		planks—	
Hides in bales.....	60	Ash.....	39
Ice.....	120	Beech.....	51
Iron, pig.....	30	Elm.....	60
Corrugated sheets		Fir.....	65
Keeps of nails.....	20	Mahogany.....	34
Jute, bale.....	58	Oak.....	39
Lead, pig.....	8	Wool in bales.....	100
Pipes, diff't sizes		*Ton of 2,240 pounds.	

DEFINITIONS.

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

The displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is to the outside of the frames) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tugs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel and includes the tons of cargo and coal.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240 pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

SHIPPING TERMS.

f. o. b. steamer (free on board steamer); goods to be delivered on board steamer by seller at no extra charge to purchaser.

f. a. s. steamer (free at side steamer); goods to be delivered at side of steamer by seller.

f. l. a. steamer (free from alongside steamer); the seller pays lighterage charges in the port of destination from the steamer.

c. i. f. (cost, insurance and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the insurance and freight paid by the seller.

c. f. (cost and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the freight paid by the seller, but no insurance.

f. o. (free over side); the goods are delivered over the side of a vessel; that is, to a lighter or on to a pier, without any extra charge to the purchaser.

Bill of lading (b. l.) is a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. The bills of lading of some steamship companies contain the following clause: "Freight is to be considered earned at time of receipt of shipment and is to be paid whether vessel or goods are lost or not." In foreign trade bills of lading are generally made out in triplicate, one for the shipper, one for the consignee and one for the captain of the vessel.

"With exchange" on a draft means that the party on whom the draft is drawn is to pay the cost of collection.

Demurrage—A charge for delay in loading or unloading a vessel.

Lay days are the days agreed upon by the shipper and captain or agent of a vessel for loading and discharging a cargo, beyond which a demurrage will be paid to the owners of the vessel. Sundays and legal holidays do not count unless the term "running days" is inserted, in which case all days are included.

Manifest—A document signed by the captain of a vessel containing a list of the goods and merchandise on board with their destination, for the use of the custom house officials. By United States Revised Statutes 2807 it is required to contain the names of the ports of loading and destination, a description of the vessel and her port, names of owners and master, names of consignees and of passengers and lists of the passenger's baggage and of the sea stores.

Clearance papers—When ready for sea the custom officials must be provided with a detail manifest of the ship's cargo. If the port charges have been paid and her cargo is properly accounted for, then the collector of the port will furnish the captain with clearance papers, without which the vessel must not leave port.

Drawback—A refund of duties paid on imported material that is used in the manufacture of goods that are exported. The United States government allows the exporter the import duty paid, less 1 per cent.

Salvage—The reward granted by law for saving life and property at sea.

Jettison—The throwing overboard of a part of

the cargo or any article on board of a ship for the purpose of lightening the ship in case of necessity.

Bill of health—A certificate stating that the vessel comes from a port where no contagious disease prevails, and that none of the passengers (if carried) nor the crew at the time of departure was infected with any disease.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A contract of marine insurance is a contract of indemnity whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent agreed against marine losses; i. e., the losses incident to marine adventure.

Unless specially mentioned in the policy, goods are not insured until they are on board of the vessel which is to carry them. Below are brief outlines of clauses and terms occurring in policies.

General average—Suppose a vessel springs a leak and to save her from sinking the captain throws overboard a portion of her cargo. The last shipment loaded on board is generally the first to come out.

If the shipment is fully insured the underwriters will pay the amount assessed against the goods, but whether the goods are insured or not the general average will make good to the owner the value of the goods which were jettisoned less the assessment which the owner is called upon to pay. It is safe to figure that all policies of insurance on goods cover and protect the merchant against assessments in general average.

Thus a merchant can suffer considerable loss by reason of assessment levied against his goods in general average, although the goods arrive at their destination in a perfectly sound condition—but such losses can be fully covered by insurance.

Free of particular average (f. p. a.)—Under American conditions it is understood that no claim for partial loss or damage will be allowed by the underwriters unless the loss or damage is caused by the vessel's having been burned, stranded, sunk or in collision.

With average (w. a.)—This means that no claim will be made on the underwriters for partial loss caused by sea perils unless the damage amounts to 5 per cent or more of the value of the shipment.

Free of all average (f. a. a.)—This, as the clause signifies, means free of all average.

Collision or ruling or running down clause (r. d. c.)—This is a clause in which the underwriters take a burden of a proportion, usually three-quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. Sometimes this clause is extended to cover the whole of the assured's liabilities arising out of the damage done to property by the collision of the insured vessel with another and the clause is then known as the "four-fourths running down clause."

Inchamsee clause—This clause covers loss of or damage to hull and machinery through the negligence of master, mariners, engineers and pilots, or through explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the machinery or hull, provided such loss or damage has not resulted from want of due diligence by the owners of the ship or by the manager.

FATAL THEATER FIRES AND PANICS SINCE 1811.

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1838.....	200
Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1908.....	16
Barraque theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912.....	12
Bologoe, Russia, March 6, 1911.....	120
Canonsburg, Pa., opera house, Aug. 26, 1911....	26
Carlruhe theater, St. Petersburg, 1847.....	200
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892....	6
Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876.....	295
Exciter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887.....	200
Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909....	250
Front Street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1895....	23

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Houston Street theater, New York, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913.....	2
Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903.....	575
Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913....	72
Lehman's theater, Petrograd, 1836.....	700
Opera Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887.....	75
Rhode's opera house, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908..	170
Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811.....	70
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881.....	640
Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914.....	75
Vervins, France, March 9, 1913.....	10
Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912.....	80

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

YEAR.	IN FOREIGN TRADE.		IN COASTWISE TRADE.		WHALE FISHERIES		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	Total.	Annual inc. (+) or dec. (—)
	Steam.		Steam.		Steam.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
1860.....	97,296	2,379,396	770,641	2,644,867	166,841	166,764	162,764	5,353,968	+ 4.06
1870.....	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	67,954	67,954	91,460	4,246,507	+ 2.41
1880.....	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,954	2,637,686	38,408	38,408	77,538	4,008,034	- 2.43
1890.....	192,705	928,062	1,661,458	3,409,445	4,925	18,653	68,367	4,424,497	+ 2.71
1900.....	357,556	816,736	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,889	+ 6.18
1910.....	533,468	732,517	4,330,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	47,291	7,508,682	+ 1.61
1911.....	562,186	863,495	4,505,567	6,720,313	3,544	9,176	45,806	7,688,790	+ 1.74
1912.....	616,053	923,225	4,543,276	6,737,046	3,653	8,765	45,036	7,714,183	+ 0.99
1913.....	667,896	1,019,165	4,646,741	6,817,013	3,252	8,611	15,573	7,886,551	+ 2.23
1914.....	720,609	1,066,288	4,688,240	6,818,363	4,265	9,864	26,700	7,928,688	+ 2.23
1915.....	1,346,161	1,862,714	4,578,567	6,486,384	3,682	8,829	15,399	8,389,429	+ 5.49

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	New England coast.		On entire seaboard.		Mississippi and tributaries.		On great lakes.		Total.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890.....	208	78,577	756	169,091	104	16,506	191	103,525	1,051	234,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900.....	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	130,611	1,447	398,790	504	116,460	422	202,528
1910.....	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,488	281	168,751	1,361	342,068	127	19,358	936	257,993
1911.....	94	23,653	1,004	190,612	202	6,398	216	94,157	1,422	291,162	82	10,692	969	227,231
1912.....	95	23,052	1,076	136,455	205	5,286	224	90,898	1,505	232,499	95	21,221	1,051	153,493
1913.....	95	27,131	1,022	247,318	234	7,980	219	90,907	1,475	346,155	72	22,610	1,004	243,408
1914.....	79	21,934	887	151,683	131	8,018	161	56,549	1,151	316,250	51	13,749	778	224,225
1915.....	89	18,551	777	184,605	144	5,499	147	16,467	1,157	225,122	51	8,021	751	154,990

WORLD'S SHIPS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

[Report of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Development by decades of carrying power, commerce and means of communication from 1800 to 1914.

YEAR.	Popu-lation.	COMMERCE.		VESSEL TONNAGE.			Rail-ways.	Tele-graphs.	Cables.
		Total.	Per capita.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.			
		Mil-lions of dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Thou-sand tons.	Thou-sand tons.	Thou-sand tons.			
1800.....	640	1,479	2.31	4,026	.....	4,026	.....	.....	.....
1820.....	780	1,659	2.13	6,814	20	5,894	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	847	1,981	2.34	7,100	111	7,211	0.2	.....	.....
1860.....	940	2,768	2.93	9,012	368	9,380	5.4	.....	.....
1880.....	1,075	4,049	3.76	11,470	884	12,354	24.0	.....	.....
1890.....	1,205	7,246	6.01	14,890	1,710	16,600	67.4	100	140
1870.....	1,310	10,668	8.14	12,900	3,040	15,940	139.9	281	15
1880.....	1,439	14,761	10.26	14,400	5,880	20,280	224.9	440	49
1890.....	1,488	17,519	11.80	12,640	8,295	20,935	390.0	768	132
1900.....	1,500	20,105	13.35	8,119	13,856	21,975	500.0	1,180	200
1910.....	1,616	33,634	20.81	4,368	23,392	28,298	637.0	1,307	291
1914.....	1,661	37,760	22.73	3,986	27,988	31,074	703.5	1,489	335

MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING, 1912 TO 1916.

[From Lloyd's Register.]

Where built.	1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United-kingdom.....	712	1,738,514	688	1,932,153	656	1,683,553	327	650,919
British colonies.....	84	34,790	91	48,339	80	47,534	31	22,014
Austria-Hungary.....	12	38,821	17	61,757	11	*34,335	†	†
Denmark.....	22	26,103	31	40,932	25	32,815	23	45,198
France.....	80	110,734	89	176,095	33	114,056	6	25,402
Germany.....	165	375,317	162	465,226	89	*387,192	†	†
Italy.....	27	25,196	38	50,356	47	42,981	30	22,132
Japan.....	168	57,755	152	64,664	32	85,861	26	49,408
Netherlands.....	112	99,439	95	104,296	130	118,153	120	113,075
Norway.....	89	50,255	74	50,637	61	54,204	59	62,070
Sweden.....	22	13,968	25	18,524	26	15,163	27	20,319
United States:								
Coast.....	144	194,273	182	228,232	84	162,937	76	157,167
Great Lakes.....	30	89,950	23	48,216	10	37,825	8	20,293
Other countries.....	52	46,654	83	43,455	35	*36,148	10	*13,641
Total.....	1,719	2,901,769	1,750	3,332,882	1,319	*2,852,753	743	*1,201,638

*Returns not complete. †Returns not available. European war would last three years led to an exceptional development of shipbuilding by the

maritime powers not actively engaged in war. In the first six months of 1916 the United States launched and put into operation 192 ships of 228,016 gross tons (each over 100 tons)—more than the entire year's output for 1914 or 1915.

On July 1, 1916, private American shipyards were building or had on order 385 steel merchant ships of 1,225,784 gross tons, indicating a total output by the United States for the twelve months of 351 steel ships of 672,106 gross tons.

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.	YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1895.....	1,496	704	\$7,530,540	\$1,944,810	1906.....	1,326	499	\$10,089,610	\$2,245,306
1896.....	1,392	369	6,485,585	2,018,140	1907.....	1,670	624	13,709,915	3,032,110
1897.....	1,206	299	6,442,175	1,731,768	1908.....	1,341	874	8,555,825	2,182,155
1898.....	1,191	743	10,728,250	1,740,515	1909.....	1,317	403	9,491,635	3,300,825
1899.....	1,574	742	8,932,885	2,451,905	1910.....	1,493	403	11,058,840	2,565,580
1900.....	1,234	252	7,186,990	3,350,500	1911.....	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,680
1901.....	1,313	456	7,094,945	2,147,675	1912.....	1,447	195	8,213,375	1,941,010
1902.....	1,359	531	8,823,990	2,309,335	1913.....	1,265	233	8,838,985	1,549,285
1903.....	1,704	376	7,011,775	1,722,210	1914.....	1,210	421	11,437,350	2,509,405
1904.....	1,132	1,454	6,638,555	1,634,615	1915.....	1,088	277	10,199,560	4,013,083
1905.....	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,263,795	*Total or partial.				

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD.

[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

NET VESSEL TONNAGE IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Adelaide, Australia.....	1913	608,000	379,000	Liverpool, England.....	1914	11,959,000	10,813,000
Aden, Arabia.....	1913	3,925,000	3,919,000	London, England.....	1914	13,006,000	10,458,000
Alexandria, Egypt.....	1913	2,641,000	1,856,000	Marseilles, France.....	1912	8,382,000	8,492,000
Antwerp, Belgium.....	1912	13,757,000	13,722,000	Melbourne, Australia.....	1913	718,000	244,000
Baltimore, Md.....	1915	2,045,000	2,163,000	Moji, Japan.....	1914	5,054,000	5,006,000
Barcelona, Spain.....	1913	2,641,000	1,856,000	Montevideo, Uruguay.....	1914	8,598,000	8,593,000
Bilbao, Spain.....	1913	2,015,000	1,940,000	Montreal, Canada.....	1915	2,000,000	2,031,000
Bombay, India.....	1913	2,174,000	1,695,000	Nagasaki, Japan.....	1914	2,705,000	2,717,000
Bordeaux, France.....	1912	2,118,000	2,258,000	Naples, Italy.....	1914	5,120,000	5,033,000
Boston, Mass.....	1915	2,464,000	1,660,000	New Orleans, La.....	1915	3,064,000	3,093,000
Boulogne, France.....	1912	2,940,000	2,938,000	New York, N. Y.....	1915	12,579,000	12,162,000
Bremen, Germany.....	1913	1,511,000	1,506,000	Odessa, Russia.....	1913	1,570,000	1,471,000
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	1913	2,038,000	1,945,000	Petrograd, Russia.....	1913	2,441,000	2,500,000
Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	1912	7,962,000	6,285,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1915	1,939,000	1,756,000
Calcutta, India.....	1913	2,003,000	1,997,000	Piræus, Greece.....	1914	4,067,000	4,055,000
Cape Town, U. of S. A.....	1913	2,542,000	2,226,000	Port Natal, U. of S. A.....	1913	2,693,000	2,725,000
Cardiff, Wales.....	1914	7,285,000	8,933,000	Puget Sound, Wash.....	1915	2,921,000	3,046,000
Cherbourg, France.....	1912	4,139,000	4,140,000	Riga, Russia.....	1913	1,670,000	1,702,000
Colombo, Ceylon.....	1913	7,714,000	7,658,000	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	1914	6,420,000	6,426,000
Constantinople, Turkey.....	1913	.....	14,319,000	Rotterdam, Holland.....	1913	12,308,000	12,261,000
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	1912	3,441,000	3,484,000	San Francisco, Cal.....	1915	1,228,000	1,359,000
Cork, Ireland.....	1914	3,120,000	2,954,000	Santos, Brazil.....	1914	4,341,000	4,358,000
Dunququerque, France.....	1912	1,979,000	2,001,000	Shanghai, China.....	1914	9,398,000	9,553,000
Fiume, Austria-Hungary.....	1912	2,125,000	2,144,000	Singapore, Straits Sets.....	1913	8,636,000	8,613,000
Fremantle, Australia.....	1913	934,000	844,000	Southampton, England.....	1914	4,652,000	4,655,000
Galveston, Tex.....	1915	1,562,000	1,958,000	Sydney, Australia.....	1913	1,093,000	1,073,000
Genoa, Italy.....	1914	5,336,000	5,119,000	Tampico, Mexico.....	1912	1,521,000	1,516,000
Gibraltar.....	1913	6,315,000	6,161,000	Trieste, Austria-Hungary.....	1913	3,466,000	3,460,000
Glasgow, Scotland.....	1914	3,012,000	3,987,000	Tyne Ports, England.....	1914	5,999,000	7,242,000
Hamburg, Germany.....	1913	12,997,000	13,192,000	Valencia, Spain.....	1913	1,705,000	1,523,000
Havana, Cuba.....	1914	3,378,000	3,375,000	Valetta, Malta.....	1914	5,546,000	5,552,000
Havre, France.....	1912	4,444,000	4,594,000	Vancouver, Canada.....	1915	1,892,000	1,700,000
Hongkong-Victoria.....	1913	11,484,000	11,455,000	Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	1912	1,447,000	1,427,000
Hull, England.....	1912	3,964,583	3,496,000	Victoria, Canada.....	1915	2,011,000	2,097,000
Kobe, Japan.....	1914	6,447,000	6,367,000	Vladivostok, Russia.....	1913	955,000	941,000
Lisbon, Portugal.....	1913	10,389,000	10,470,000	Yokohama, Japan.....	1914	3,992,000	3,805,000

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.	State.	1914.	1915.
1900.....	2,661,233,568	1909.....	7,649,639,508	Kentucky.....	502,441	437,274
1903.....	4,219,376,154	1910.....	8,801,354,016	Louisiana.....	14,309,935	18,191,539
1904.....	4,916,663,682	1911.....	9,258,874,422	New York.....	938,474	887,778
1905.....	5,658,138,360	1912.....	9,328,755,186	Ohio.....	8,536,352	7,825,326
1906.....	5,312,745,312	1913.....	10,434,741,660	Oklahoma.....	73,631,724	97,915,243
1907.....	6,976,004,070	1914.....	11,162,026,470	Pennsylvania.....	8,170,335	7,838,705
1908.....	7,498,148,910	1915.....	16,806,372,368	Texas.....	20,068,184	24,942,701
				West Virginia.....	9,680,033	9,264,798
				Wyoming.....	3,560,375	4,245,525
				Other states.....	7,792	14,265

PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1914 AND 1915.

State.	1914.	1915.
California.....	99,775,327	86,591,535
Colorado.....	222,773	208,475
Illinois.....	21,919,749	19,041,695
Indiana.....	1,335,456	875,758
Kansas.....	3,103,585	2,823,487

Total..... 265,762,535 281,104,104
Value..... \$214,125,215 \$179,462,890

*Barrels of 42 gallons each.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

ADMINISTRATION, 1916-1917.

Captain commandant—Ellsworth P. Bertholf.
 General superintendent—Sumner I. Kimball.
 Chief of division of operations—Oliver H. Maxam.
 Assistant chief of division of operations—Henry L. Gosling.
 Chief of division of material—George H. Slaybaugh.
 Assistant chief of division of material—Kendall J. Minot.
 Superintendent of construction and repair—Senior Captain Howard Emery.
 Engineer in chief—Charles A. McAllister.
 Inspector—Senior Captain Daniel P. Foley.

OPERATIONS IN 1915.*

Lives saved.....	1,507
Persons on board vessels assisted....	10,952
Persons in distress cared for.....	813
Vessels boarded and papers examined	24,817
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law.....	772
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported.....	\$220,500
Regattas and marine parades patrolled	37
Derelects removed or destroyed.....	31
Vessels to which assistance was given	1,504
Value of vessels assisted.....	\$10,927,730.00
Value of derelects recovered.....	161,000.00
Appropriation for 1915.....	5,089,241.61
Expended for maintenance and repairs	5,027,752.71

*Fiscal year ended June 30.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.

Under an act of congress approved Jan. 28, 1915, it was provided that in lieu of the then existing revenue cutter service and life saving service there should be established an organization to be known as the coast guard which was to constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, operating under the secretary of the navy in time of war and under the treasury department in time of peace. The revenue cutter service had existed since 1790, while the life saving service had its beginning in 1848, although it was not made into a separate establishment until June 18, 1878. The consolidation of the two services was completed in 1915. The coast guard being a part of the military forces of the government, the military system of the former revenue cutter service was utilized as a basis for the organization of the coast guard. The transfer of the personnel of the former life saving service to the coast guard was accomplished by issuing appointments as commissioned officers, warrant officers and petty officers to the district superintendents, keepers and No. 1 surfmen, respectively, and regularly enlisting the surfmen. The total authorized complement of warrant officers, petty officers and men is 3,886. The pay of the commissioned personnel, except for the grade of district superintendent, corresponds with the pay and allowances of like rank in the army. The pay of warrant officers and enlisted men remains the same as before the consolidation of the services. Warrant officers are appointed by the secretary of the treasury and hold their appointments during good behavior. Petty officers and other men are enlisted for periods of one year. Warrant and petty officers receive 10 per cent increase for every five years of service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all. Enlisted men receive an increase for each three years of continuous service up to and including fifteen years.

The authorized commissioned personnel of the coast guard is 255, divided into the following grades: One captain commandant, 6 senior captains, 31 captains, 37 first lieutenants, 42 second lieutenants, 42 third lieutenants, 1 engineer in chief, 6 captains of engineers, 28 first lieutenants of engineers, 22 second lieutenants of engineers, 24 third lieutenants of engineers, 2 constructors with rank of first lieutenant, 1 district superintendent with relative rank of captain, 3 district superintendents with relative rank of first lieutenant, 4 district superintendents with rela-

tive rank of second lieutenant, and 5 district superintendents with relative rank of third lieutenant. A coast guard academy is maintained in New London, Conn. June 30, 1915, there were seven cadets of the line and six cadets engineers at the academy. The school course extends over three years and embraces instruction in professional and academic subjects. Admission is by competitive examination and candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. Candidates for the engineer corps must be not less than 21 nor more than 26 years of age.

By law the officers of the revenue cutter service rank as follows:

Captain commandant, with colonel in army and captain in navy.
 Senior captain and engineer in chief, with lieutenant-colonel in army and commander in the navy.
 Captain and captain of engineers, with major in army and lieutenant-commander in navy.
 First lieutenant and first lieutenant of engineers, with captain in army and senior lieutenant in navy.
 Second lieutenant and second lieutenant of engineers, with first lieutenant in army and junior lieutenant in navy.
 Third lieutenant and third lieutenant of engineers, with second lieutenant in army and ensign in navy.

DUTIES OF COAST GUARD.

In general the duties of the coast guard may be classified as follows:

1. Rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property.
2. Destruction or removal of wrecks, derelects and other floating dangers to navigation.
3. Extending medical aid to United States vessels engaged in deep sea fisheries.
4. Protection of the customs revenue.
5. Operating as a part of the navy in time of war or when the president shall direct.
6. Enforcement of law and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters.
7. Enforcement of law relative to quarantine and neutrality.
8. Suppression of mutinies on merchant vessels.
9. Enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats.
10. Enforcement of law to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades.
11. Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.
12. Enforcement of sponge fishing law.

In addition to the foregoing the services of the coast guard include many other things, such as warning vessels running into danger, medical and surgical aid to the sick and injured, recovery and burial of bodies cast up by the waters, extinguishing fires, maintenance of public order, acting as pilots in emergencies and furnishing transportation to other branches of the public service.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the coast guard consists of twenty-four cruising cutters, eighteen harbor cutters and 259 coast stations. The stations are distributed as follows: First district (Maine and New Hampshire), 15; second district (Massachusetts), 32; third district (Rhode Island and Fishers island), 10; fourth district (Long island), 30; fifth district (New Jersey), 41; sixth district (coast between Delaware and Chesapeake bays), 19; seventh district (Virginia south of Chesapeake bay), 34; eighth district (South Carolina, Georgia and east coast of Florida), 9; ninth district (coast of United States on Gulf of Mexico), 8; tenth district (Lakes Erie and Ontario and Louisville, Ky.), 12; eleventh district (Lakes Huron and Superior), 19; twelfth district (Lake Michigan), 31; thirteenth district (California, Oregon, Washington and Nome, Alaska), 19.

Following are the names, dates of construction (in parentheses), chief dimensions, tonnage, arma-

ment, speed and headquarters of the vessels of the coast guard:

CRUISING CUTTERS.

Acushnet (1908)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 800 tons; two one-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Woods Hole, Mass.

Algonquin (1898)—Length, 205 feet 6 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13½ feet; displacement, 1,181 tons; four six-pounder guns; speed, 16 knots; San Juan, P. R.

Androscoogin (1908)—Length, 210 feet; beam, 35 feet 2 inches; draft, 17½ feet; displacement, 1,600 tons; four six-pounder guns; Portland, Me.

Apache (1891)—Length, 183 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 9 feet 3 inches; displacement, 700 tons; three three-pounder guns; Baltimore, Md.

Bear (1874)—Length, 193 feet; beam 23½ feet; draft, 18 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,700 tons; speed, 8 knots; three six-pounder guns; San Diego, Cal.

Gresham (1897)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12½ feet; displacement, 1,090 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Boston, Mass.

Itasca (1833)—Length, 189½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 10 inches; displacement, 980 tons; speed, 14½ knots; four six-pounder guns; practice ship.

McCulloch (1897)—Length, 219 feet; beam, 32 feet 6 inches; draft, 15 feet 11 inches; displacement, 1,400 tons; four six-pounder guns; San Francisco, Cal.

Manning (1897)—Length, 205 feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Astoria, Ore.

Miami (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,300 tons; three six-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Key West, Fla.

Mohawk (1902)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12 feet 7 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; four six-pounder guns; New York, N. Y.

Morrill (1889)—Length 145 feet 3 inches; beam, 24 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 420 tons; one three-pounder gun; Detroit, Mich.

Onondaga (1898)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,190 tons; four six-pounder guns; Norfolk, Va.

Ossipee (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 908 tons; four rapid-fire six-pounder guns; speed 12½ knots; Portland, Me.

Pamlico (1907)—Length, 158 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 5 feet 8 inches; displacement, 450 tons; two three-pounder guns; Newbern, N. C.

Seminole (1900)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29½ feet; draft, 11 feet 8 inches; displacement, 845 tons; nominal speed, 16½ knots; four six-pounder guns; Wilmington, N. C.

Serrano (1908)—Length, 204 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 17 feet 3 inches; displacement, 1,445 tons; speed, 12½ knots; four six-pounder guns; used exclusively as a derelict destroyer; New York, N. Y.

Snomish (1907)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 15 feet 5 inches; displacement, 880 tons; two one-pounder guns; used chiefly for life saving purposes on north Pacific coast; Port Angeles, Wash.

Tallapoosa (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 912 tons; speed, 12½ knots; oil burner; four rapid-fire six-pounders; Mobile, Ala.

Thetis (1881)—Length, 188½ feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 17 feet 10 inches; displacement, 1,250 tons; three three-pounders; Honolulu, H. I.

Tuscarora (1902)—Length, 178 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 10 feet 11 inches; displacement, 740 tons; one three-pounder gun; Milwaukee, Wis.

Unaiga (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,180 tons; speed, 12½ knots; three six-pounder guns; Seattle, Wash.

Windom (1896)—Length, 170 feet 8 inches; beam, 27 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 670 tons; three three-pounder guns; Galveston, Tex.

Yamacraw (1909)—Length, 191 feet 8 inches; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 13 feet; displacement, 1,080 tons; four six-pounders; Savannah, Ga.

HARBOR CUTTERS AND LAUNCHES.

Alert (1907)—Launch; length, 61½ feet; Mobile, Ala.

Arcata (1903)—Tug; length, 85 feet; displacement, 140 tons; Port Townsend, Wash.

Calumet (1894)—Harbor boat; length, 94½ feet; displacement, 170 tons; New York, N. Y.

Davey (1908)—Harbor vessel; length, 92½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New Orleans, La.

Golden Gate (1896)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; San Francisco, Cal.

Guard (1914)—Harbor craft; length, 67½ feet; Mare Island navy yard.

Guide (1907)—Motor boat; length, 70 feet; New York, N. Y.

Guthrie (1895)—Harbor vessel; length, 88 feet; displacement, 150 tons; Baltimore, Md.

Hartley (1875)—Harbor vessel; length, 64½ feet; displacement, 65 tons; San Francisco, Cal.

Hudson (1893)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New York, N. Y.

Mackinac (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Manhattan (1873)—Harbor vessel; length, 102 feet; displacement, 145 tons; New York, N. Y.

Panrose (1883)—Launch; length, 67 feet; Pensacola, Fla.

Scout (1896)—Steam launch; length, 63 feet; Seattle, Wash.

Vigilant (1910)—Motor launch; length, 45 feet; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Winnisimmet (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; Boston, Mass.

Wissahickon (1904)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 195 tons; Philadelphia, Pa.

STATION SHIP.

Colfax—Length, 179 feet 5 inches; beam, 25 feet; draft, 10 feet; displacement, 486 tons; used as station ship at service depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES

Oceans—	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.
Antarctic	5,731,350	Huron	23,800
Arctic	4,781,000	Michigan	22,450
Atlantic	34,891,400	Nyassa	12,000
Indian	17,084,000	Ontario	7,240
Pacific	67,699,630	Superior	31,200
Lakes—Baikal	13,000	Tanganyika	15,000
Chad	50,000	Victoria Nyanza	26,500
Erie	9,960	Winnipeg	9,000
Great Bear	10,000		
Great Slave	12,000		

AVERAGE DEPTH OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Antarctic	10,800	Caribbean	7,614
Arctic	5,160	China	402
Atlantic	12,200	Japan	7,320
Indian	11,136	Mediterranean	4,560
Pacific	12,960	Mexico, Gulf of	4,632
Baltic	122	North	300
Bering	900	Okhotsk	5,040

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

MONEY SPENT FOR CHEWING GUM.

In the last ten years, according to figures compiled by the department of commerce, the United States has spent for the chicle used in the manufacture of chewing gum nearly \$35,000,000. The normal annual imports of chicle amount to 7,000,000 pounds, costing about \$2,500,000, to which are to be added American customs duties of

some \$750,000. Chicle is the dried milky juice of the sapodilla tree and it is imported chiefly from Mexico, British Honduras, Venezuela and the Central American republics. That imported from Canada comes from British possessions in the tropics.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
 Length on land—46.5 miles.
 Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
 Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet;
 minimum (in Culebra cut), 300 feet.
 Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum, 45 feet.
 Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
 Locks in pairs—12.
 Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
 Locks, usable width—110 feet.
 Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
 Gatun lake, channel depth—85 to 45 feet.
 Concrete required—6,000,000 cubic yards.
 Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
 Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
 Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
 Canal Zone area—About 448 square miles.
 Canal Zone area owned by United States—About
 322 square miles.
 French buildings acquired—2,150.
 French buildings used—1,537.
 Value of utilized French equipment—\$1,000,000.
 Canal force, average at work—About 39,000.
 Estimated total cost of canal—\$375,000,000.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Maj.-Gen. G. W. Goethals, U. S. A.
 Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlwaine.
 Chief Division of Civil Affairs—Crede H. Cal-
 houn.
 Chief Division of Police and Fire—Capt. Harry
 D. Mitchell, U. S. A.
 District Attorney—Charles R. Williams.
 Department Headquarters—Balboa Heights, Canal
 Zone.

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.
 Engineer of Maintenance—Lieut.-Col. Chester
 Harding, U. S. A.
 Assistant to Engineer of Maintenance—Lieut.-Col.
 Jay J. Morrow, U. S. A.
 Marine Superintendent—Comdr. H. I. Cone, U.
 S. N.
 Resident Engineer, Division of Dredging—W. G.
 Comber.
 Superintendent Mechanical Division—D. C. Nut-
 ting, Jr., U. S. N.
 Resident Engineer Building Division—George M.
 Wells.
 Assistant Engineer Division of Fortifications—
 Lieut. Creswell Garlington.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Quartermaster—Maj. W. R. Grove, U. S. A.
 Assistant Chief Quartermaster—Capt. F. H.
 Smith.
 Headquarters—Balboa Heights.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

Auditor—H. A. A. Smith.
 Paymaster—John H. McLean.
 Headquarters—Balboa Heights.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Chief Health Officer—Lieut. Col. Deane C.
 Howard, U. S. A.
 Superintendent—Maj. A. E. Truby, U. S. A.
 General Inspector—Maj. Elbert E. Persons, U.
 S. A.
 Headquarters—Balboa Heights.

WASHINGTON OFFICE.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office—
 Maj. Earl I. Brown.
 Assistant to Chief of Office—Ray L. Smith.

COURTS.

District Judge—William H. Jackson.
 Marshal—W. H. May.
 Headquarters—Ancon.

*The Panama canal commission went out of
 existence April 1, 1914, and was succeeded by the
 permanent organization, with departments and
 officers as outlined above.

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
 Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
 Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
 Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
 Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
 Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1888.

De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for
 fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
 New French canal company formed October, 1894.
 De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.
 Hay-Pauncefote treaty superseding the Clayton-
 Bulwer treaty signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by
 senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan.
 20, 1902.

Canal property offered to the United States for
 \$40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.
 Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by
 house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by
 senate June 19, 1902; approved June 23, 1902.
 Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903;
 ratified by Senate March 17, 1903; rejected by
 Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.

Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.
 Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18,
 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903;
 ratified by United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.
 Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 23, 1904.
 Papers transferring canal to the United States
 signed in Paris April 22, 1904.

Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by
 the senate April 15, 1904; passed by the house
 April 21; approved April 26.
 Canal property at Panama formally turned over
 to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.
 Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.

President outlines rules for the government of
 the Canal Zone and war department takes
 charge of the work May 9, 1904.

Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor
 of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.
 John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May
 10, 1904; resigned June 29, 1905.

Republic of Panama paid \$10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
 First payment on \$40,000,000 to French canal com-
 pany made May 24, 1904.

Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge
 for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.

New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as
 chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned
 March 4, 1907.

John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June
 29, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.

Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief
 engineer Feb. 26, 1907.

Gatun dam finished, June 14, 1913.

Dry excavation completed, Sept. 10, 1913.

First vessel lifted through Gatun locks, Sept.
 26, 1913.

Gamboua dike blown up, Oct. 10, 1913.

First vessels pass through Miraflores locks, Oct.
 14, 1913.

Permanent organization of canal administration
 in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goethals
 first governor; existence of isthmian canal
 commission ended.

First freight barges go through canal from ocean
 to ocean May 14, 1914.

First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through
 canal Aug. 13, 1914.

Canal opened for general traffic Aug. 15, 1914.

Canal blocked by slides, September, 1915, to
 April, 1916.

DESCRIPTION OF CANAL.

The entire length of the Panama canal from
 deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the
 Pacific is 50.5 miles. Its length on land is 46.5
 miles. In passing through the canal from the
 Atlantic to the Pacific a vessel enters a channel
 with a bottom width of 500 feet in Limon bay
 and follows this for about seven miles to Gatun,
 where it enters a series of three locks in flight
 and is lifted eighty-five feet to the level of the
 Gatun lake. It sails at full ocean speed through
 this lake. In a channel varying from 1,000
 to 500 feet in width, for a distance of about
 twenty-four miles, to Bas Obispo, where it en-
 ters the Culebra cut, which on April 23, 1915, was
 by executive order named the Gaillard cut in
 honor of Col. D. D. Gaillard, who died from
 disease contracted while a member of the isthmi-
 an canal commission. It sails through the cut
 a distance of about nine miles, in a channel
 with a bottom width of 300 feet, to Pedro Mi-
 guel. There it enters a lock and is lowered 30½
 feet to a small lake at an elevation of 54½
 feet above sea level, and sails through this for

about 1½ miles to Miraflores. There it enters two locks in series and is lowered to sea level, passing out into the Pacific through a channel 3½ miles in length, with a bottom width of 500 feet. The depth of the approach channel on the Atlantic side, where the tidal oscillation does not exceed 1½ feet, is 41 feet at mean tide, and on the Pacific side, where the maximum oscillation is 23 feet, the depth is 45 feet at mean tide.

GATUN DAM.

The Gatun dam, which forms Gatun lake by impounding the waters of the Chagres river and other streams, is nearly 1½ miles long measured on its crest, nearly half the wide in its base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface, about 100 feet wide at the top and its crest is at an elevation of 115 feet above mean sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of the lake. The top and upstream slope are riprapped. The spillway is a concrete lined opening 1,200 feet long and 300 feet wide, cut through a hill of rock nearly in the center of the dam, the bottom of the opening being ten feet above sea level. It is fitted with gates and machinery for regulating the water level of the lake.

The water level of Gatun lake, extending through the Gaillard cut, is maintained at the south end by an earth dam connecting the locks at Pedro Miguel with the high ground to the westward, about 1,700 feet long, with its crest at an elevation of 105 feet above mean tide. A small lake between the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores is formed by dams connecting the walls of Miraflores locks with the high ground on either side. The dam to the westward is of earth, about 2,700 feet long, having its crest about 15 feet above the water in Miraflores lake. The east dam is of concrete, about 500 feet long, and forms a spillway for Miraflores lake, with crest gates similar to those at the spillway of the Gatun dam.

GATUN LAKE.

Gatun lake covers an area of 164 square miles, with a depth in the ship channel varying from 85 to 45 feet. Throughout the first 16 miles from Gatun the width of the channel is 1,000 feet; then for 4 miles it is 800 feet and for 4 miles more 500 feet, when the entrance to Culebra cut, at Bas Obispo, is reached. The water level in the cut is that of the lake and the bottom width of the channel is 300 feet.

THE LOCKS.

There are twelve locks in the canal, all in duplicate: three pairs in flight at Gatun, with a combined lift of 85 feet; one pair at Pedro Miguel, with a lift of 30½ feet, and two pairs at Miraflores, with a combined lift of 54½ feet at mean tide. The dimensions of all are the same. The usable length of 1,000 feet and a usable width of 110 feet. Each lock is a chamber, with walls and floors of concrete and water tight gates at each end.

RULES FOR VESSELS.

Prior to sending a vessel through the Panama canal its owner or agent must make a deposit with the government to cover its canal expenses. Usually this deposit is made with an assistant United States treasurer. When the ship enters the harbor at either terminal port it is boarded by officers who examine its bill of health and clearance, see that its certificate of canal measurement is properly made out and ascertain what it needs in matters of fuel, supplies, extra men to handle the lines during the passage of the locks, etc. In all stages of its transit of the canal the vessel must have on board a government pilot. There is no charge for this service. As soon as the vessel starts on its transit of the canal the fact is telephoned to all the stations along the course so that there is exact knowledge at each station all the time of the status of the traffic. The course is equipped with all requisite signals and facilities for mooring, like sidings.

The transit of the canal requires about ten hours, of which approximately three hours are spent in the locks. In the sea level channels

and the Gaillard cut the speed is limited to six knots; through Gatun lake vessels may make ten, twelve and fifteen knots, according to the width of the channel. In the locks the vessels are under control of the lock-operating force. They are towed through the lock chambers by electric locomotives operating on tracks on the side walls. Six locomotives are used for the larger vessels, three on each wall. Two keep forward of the vessel, pulling and holding her head to the center of the chamber; two aft, holding the vessel in check, and two slightly forward amidships, which do most of the towing. Except in the locks towing is not required and vessels proceed under their power. Tug service for sailing ships is at the rate of \$15 per hour.

TOLLS.

On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, \$1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

Upon naval vessels other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, \$1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

LABOR FORCE.

June 21, 1916, the actual working force of the Panama canal was 19,527; of the Panama railroad, 3,621, and of contractors, 314, a total effective working force of 23,462; of these 19,970 were silver and 3,492 gold employees, the latter being composed almost exclusively of white Americans.

CANAL EXCAVATION TO JUNE 1, 1916.

	Cubic yards.
By French companies.....	78,146,960
French excavation useful to canal.....	29,908,000
By Americans.....	
Dry excavation.....	130,378,364
Dredges.....	118,141,979
Total.....	248,520,343

May 4 to Dec. 31, 1904.....	243,472
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905.....	1,798,227
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1906.....	4,948,497
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907.....	15,765,290
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908.....	37,116,735
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1909.....	35,096,166
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1910.....	31,437,671
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.....	31,603,899
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912.....	30,269,349
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913.....	27,177,960
Jan. 1 to July 31, 1914.....	8,616,660
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.....	13,640,501
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915.....	13,222,373
Jan. 1 to May 31, 1916.....	6,199,197

CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Act of congress.	Appropriation.	Deficiency.
June 28, 1902.....	\$40,000,000.00	
April 28, 1904.....	10,000,000.00	
June 28, 1905.....	10,000,000.00	
Dec. 21, 1905.....	11,000,000.00	
Feb. 27, 1906.....		\$5,990,786
June 30, 1906.....	25,456,415.08	
March 4, 1907.....	27,161,367.50	
Feb. 15, 1908.....		12,178,900
May 27, 1908.....	23,187,000.00	
March 4, 1909.....	33,638,000.00	5,458,000
Feb. 25, 1910.....		76,000
June 25, 1910.....	37,855,000.00	
Special acts.....	21,411.56	
March 4, 1911.....	45,560,000.00	
Aug. 24, 1912.....	23,980,000.00	
June 23, 1913.....	16,265,393.00	
Aug. 1, 1913.....	26,718,000.00	2,724,350
March 3, 1915.....	16,940,000.00	
July 1, 1916.....	16,900,000.00	
Total.....	369,582,527.14	
Deficiency.....		26,428,036.00
Grand total.....	396,010,563.14	

FORTIFICATIONS.

March 4, 1911.....	\$3,000,000
Aug. 24, 1912.....	2,806,950
June 23, 1913.....	4,870,000
June 30, 1914.....	1,124,475
March 3, 1915.....	2,639,048
July 1, 1916.....	4,535,000
Total	18,975,473

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1915.	1916.	*Per cent.
Number of vessels.....	1,088	787	72.3
Net tonnage	3,843,035	2,479,761	64.5
Tons of cargo.....	4,969,792	3,140,046	63.4
Tolls	\$4,343,383	\$2,399,830	55.3

*Per cent 1916 of 1915.

The canal was closed from the middle of September, 1915, to the middle of April, 1916, by slides. There were thus only five months of the fiscal year 1916 in which the canal was in normal operation.

During the fiscal year ending with the close of business on June 30, 1916, the total receipts from vessels passing through the canal were \$2,399,830.42. The total amount expended for the operation and maintenance of the canal during the same time was \$6,999,750.15. This left a deficit in the account of \$4,599,919.73. In other words, for every \$1 spent by the government for maintenance and operation it received back in tolls 34.23 cents. During the preceding fiscal year the tolls had exceeded the expenses by \$276,656.38, which represented a profit of .67 per cent on the expenditure for operation for maintenance alone, not counting anything for interest on the money invested or for depreciation of plant.

It is to be noted that more than half of the total spent for operation and maintenance in the fiscal year 1916 was for dredging in the Gaillard (formerly Culebra) cut, the sum spent for this purpose being \$3,513,350.06. The increased cost in this matter was due to the slides on both banks of the canal north of Gold and Contractors' hills, which caused the suspension of traffic and a great falling off in the tolls collected for the year.

The total toll collections from the beginning until July 1, 1916, amounted to \$6,787,832.79; by months the tolls collected in the fiscal year 1916 were: July, \$573,365.67; August, \$496,792.03; September, \$349,498.30; October and November, nothing; December, \$10,826; January, \$654.39; February, \$334; March, \$413.80; April, \$235,618.44; May, \$368,023.79; June, \$363,799.

The vessels passing through the canal in each direction during the fiscal year 1916 were distributed over the principal trade routes as follows:

ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

	Vessels.	Net tonnage.	Tons cargo.
United States coastwise.....	50	183,372	227,103
U. S. to South and Central America	56	180,594	265,659
U. S. to far east and Australia	99	437,333	706,896
Atlantic terminus to South and Central America.....	73	121,845	75,351
Europe to west coast North America	20	70,938	51,645
Europe to west coast South America	14	45,826	45,070
Miscellaneous	14	40,456	62,512
Ballast	85	227,866	.....
Total	411	1,308,230	1,434,236
In 1915	530	1,884,728	2,125,735

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC.

United States coastwise....	41	167,594	217,285
South and Central America to U. S.....	115	400,219	709,049
Far east and Australia to U. S.....	20	76,136	109,213
S. and C. America to Atlantic terminus	78	137,746	109,911
West coast S. America to Europe	48	173,732	309,436
West coast N. America to Europe	34	113,957	178,807
Miscellaneous	15	56,099	72,109
Ballast	25	46,048	.....
Total	376	1,171,531	1,705,810
In 1915.....	558	1,958,307	2,844,067

CHARGES FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

	1916.	1915.
Admeasurement of vessels.....	\$7,905.40	\$9,926.54
Local inspection	4,075.36	3,926.93
Aids to navigation.....	58,848.34	48,059.59
Pilotage	41,342.29	61,513.50
Harbor tugs—balance.....	42,720.58	2,491.77
Total marine division.....	154,891.97	125,918.38
Lock operation—Gatun locks	252,245.64	230,214.68
Gatun spillway	17,132.45	12,112.20
Pedro Miguel lock.....	146,640.41	167,199.07
Pedro Miguel dam.....	91.59	42.00
Miraflores locks, etc.....	202,700.49	218,047.00
Miraflores dams, etc.....	3,482.43	10,052.62
Total locks, etc.....	622,293.01	637,667.57
Dredging	3,560,016.04	1,769,475.59
Total operation, etc.....	4,550,159.33	2,742,722.56
Proportion overhead expense.....	2,449,590.82	1,380,405.53
Grand total	6,999,750.15	4,123,128.09
Tolls	2,399,830.42	4,343,383.69

Tolls in excess of expenses	220,255.60
Expenses in excess of tolls	4,599,919.73

*Includes miscellaneous expenses.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS USING CANAL.

The number of vessels of various nations passing through the canal from Aug. 15, 1914, to July 1, 1916, was as follows: From the Atlantic to the Pacific—American, 347; British, 413; Chilean, 32; Danish, 21; Dutch, 15; French, 2; Honduran, 3; Italian, 2; Japanese, 23; Nicaraguan, 1; Norwegian, 35; Panamanian, 6; Peruvian, 17; Russian, 6; Swedish, 12; total, 941. From the Pacific to the Atlantic—American, 362; British, 404; Chilean, 36; Danish, 21; Dutch, 6; French, 2; Honduran, 3; Italian, 1; Japanese, 7; Nicaraguan, 1; Norwegian, 51; Panamanian, 3; Peruvian, 16; Russian 1; Swedish, 19; Argentinian, 1; total, 934; the grand total of vessels passing through the canal in that period was 1,875.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 443 square miles. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances and maintain public order there in case the republic of Panama should not be able to do so.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

The Panama railroad and the steamships run in connection with it between New York and Colon are owned and operated by the United States government. It practically parallels the canal nearly the whole distance. It is 46½ miles long and runs between the cities of Colon and Panama.

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible

through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared by the United States geological survey. Calendar years.]

MINERALS.	Unit of measure.	1912.		1913.		1914.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum.....	Pounds	65,607,000	\$11,907,000	72,379,000	\$13,845,000	79,129,000	\$14,522,700
Asbestos.....	Short tons	4,403	87,959	1,100	11,000	1,247	18,965
Asphaltum.....	Short tons	449,510	4,620,731	529,190	5,282,370	438,271	3,647,592
Barytes (crude).....	Short tons	87,478	153,813	45,298	156,275	51,547	153,715
Bauxite.....	Long tons	159,865	768,932	210,241	997,698	219,818	1,069,194
Borax.....	Pounds	42,315	1,127,813	58,051	1,491,530	62,400	1,464,400
Cement.....	Barrels	93,351,191	67,461,513	92,949,102	93,001,169	87,287,552	80,533,203
Clay products.....	Short tons		172,811,275		181,284,132		164,986,963
Coal, anthracite.....	Long tons	75,322,855	177,622,626	81,718,680	195,181,127	81,090,631	188,181,339
Coal, bituminous.....	Short tons	450,104,982	617,983,445	478,523,203	565,507,656	422,703,970	493,309,244
Copper.....	Pounds	1,243,238,720	205,189,381	1,224,484,068	189,735,035	1,150,137,132	162,968,240
Emery.....	Short tons	992	6,652	957	4,785	485	2,425
Feldspar.....	Short tons	86,572	520,562	120,955	776,551	135,419	629,873
Fluorspar.....	Short tons	116,545	769,163	115,580	736,286	95,116	570,041
Fuller's earth.....	Short tons	32,715	305,522	38,594	369,750	40,961	403,646
Garnet (abrasive).....	Short tons	4,182	137,800	5,308	183,422	4,231	145,510
Gold (coining value).....	Troy ounces	4,520,717	93,451,500	4,299,734	88,584,400	8,572,796	94,531,800
Graphite (crystalline).....	Pounds	3,543,771	187,689	5,064,727	254,328	5,230,539	285,365
Grindstones.....	Short tons		916,339		674,822		685,989
Gypsum.....	Short tons	2,500,757	2,599,508		2,476,465		2,522,327
Infusorial earth.....	Short tons		125,446		285,821		252,327
Iron (pig).....	Long tons	30,180,969	420,563,388	30,388,935	458,342,345	22,293,263	298,777,429
Lead.....	Short tons	415,385	37,385,550	436,430	38,406,840	512,794	39,997,932
Lime.....	Short tons	3,529,462	13,970,114	3,695,390	14,648,362	3,380,928	13,247,676
Manganese ore.....	Long tons	1,164	15,723	4,048	40,480	2,635	27,377
Manganiferous ore.....	Long tons	51,517	19,942	1,700,677	75,104	98,265	213,497
Mica, sheet.....	Pounds	845,483	282,823	59,403	353,517	596,932	273,540
Mica, scrap.....	Short tons	3,226	49,073	5,322	82,548	3,730	51,416
Mineral paints.....	Short tons	19,154	10,092,388	17,168	9,543,304	173,537	10,451,746
Mineral waters.....	Gals. sold	62,281,201	6,615,671	57,867,389	5,631,391	54,358,466	4,892,323
Natural gas.....			84,563,957		87,446,677		94,115,524
Oilstones.....			232,218		207,352		167,948
Petroleum.....	Barrels	222,113,218	163,802,334	248,446,230	237,121,388	265,762,535	214,125,215
Phosphate rock.....	Long tons	2,973,332	11,675,774	3,111,221	11,796,281	2,734,043	9,608,041
Platinum.....	Troy ounces	1,005	45,178	1,034	46,530	6,324	280,885
Precious stones.....			819,722		319,464		124,651
Pumice.....	Short tons	27,146	86,037	24,563	55,408	27,591	59,172
Pyrite.....	Long tons	350,323	1,334,259	341,328	1,296,084	336,682	1,283,945
Quartz (silica).....	Short tons	97,874	191,683	204,759	668,011	153,401	860,502
Quicksilver.....	Flasks	25,064	1,053,941	20,213	813,171	16,548	811,680
Salt.....	Barrels	33,324,808	9,402,772	34,393,298	10,123,139	34,804,683	10,271,858
Silver (commercial value).....	Troy ounces	63,766,800	39,137,500	66,801,500	40,348,100	72,455,100	40,067,700
Slate.....			6,043,318		6,175,476		5,706,787
Stone.....			78,198,220		83,732,995		77,412,292
Sulphur.....	Short tons	303,472	5,256,422	311,590	5,479,849	327,634	5,054,236
Talc, soapstone.....	Short tons	92,403	1,650,636	94,128	1,119,597	86,221	1,043,801
Tin.....	Pounds	260,000	12,800	36,970	20,000	66,540	66,540
Zinc.....	Short tons	325,307	44,690,166	357,322	37,772,224	243,418	35,028,636
Total*.....			2,243,630,326		2,445,805,017		2,114,946,024

*Includes minerals not specified in list.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1914).

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year.

ANTHRACITE.		State.	Tons.
State.	Tons.	New Mexico.....	3,462,222
Pennsylvania.	81,090,631	North Dakota.....	452,397
BITUMINOUS.		Ohio.....	16,824,210
Alabama.....	13,922,693	Oklahoma.....	3,561,262
Arkansas.....	1,639,768	Oregon.....	46,024
California.....	12,477	Pennsylvania.....	132,127,941
Colorado.....	7,295,142	South Dakota.....	10,580
Georgia.....	148,659	Tennessee.....	5,306,430
Illinois.....	51,418,926	Texas.....	2,074,797
Indiana.....	14,858,154	Utah.....	2,770,568
Iowa.....	6,652,698	Virginia.....	7,106,728
Kansas.....	6,125,882	Washington.....	2,736,446
Kentucky.....	18,198,596	West Virginia.....	64,024,666
Maryland.....	3,690,667	Wyoming.....	5,781,512
Michigan.....	1,145,562	Total bitu-	
Missouri.....	3,514,268	minous.....	377,414,259
Montana.....	2,504,619	Grand total.....	458,504,890

COAL PRODUCTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880.....	25,580,189	38,242,641
1890.....	41,489,858	59,377,073
1900.....	51,309,214	189,480,097
1905.....	69,405,958	281,239,252

Year.

Anthracite. Bituminous.

1906.....	63,693,803	306,084,431
1907.....	76,487,860	252,048,054
1908.....	74,384,297	296,903,826
1909.....	72,443,624	338,987,997
1910.....	75,514,296	372,339,703
1911.....	80,859,489	362,195,125
1912.....	75,398,369	401,803,934
1913.....	81,780,067	427,190,573
1914.....	81,090,631	377,414,259

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1915.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Alabama.....	2,049,453	Ohio.....	6,912,962
Colorado.....	271,921	Pennsylvania.....	12,790,663
Connecticut.....	7,802	Tennessee.....	177,729
Illinois.....	2,447,220	Virginia.....	251,345
Kentucky.....	291,040	Wisconsin.....	372,966
Maryland.....	251,548	Total.....	29,912,232
Michigan.....	1,986,778	Total, 1914.....	22,323,244
New Jersey.....	2,104,780		

Note.—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri; Washington, California and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts; Kentucky includes Mississippi and West Virginia; Georgia includes Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York, and Wisconsin includes Minnesota.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of census bureau, 1912 and 1913.]

In 1909 in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other outlying noncontiguous territory, 23,632 operators conducted 27,249 mines and quarries and 186,443 petroleum and natural gas wells. Of the operators 3,749 were engaged solely in development work upon which, in 1909, the sum of \$31,548,736 was expended. In Alaska in 1909 there were 673 operators, who employed 8,025 persons, in the mining industry. The total expenses of these operators amounted to \$13,220,200, while the capital invested was reported as \$47,749,164. The total value of products was \$16,933,427, of which amount \$16,327,752 consisted of gold and silver. In Hawaii and Porto Rico the total value of product for the eighteen operators reported was only \$26,414.

The total number of persons engaged in connection with producing mines, quarries and wells, as reported on Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day, was 1,139,332, of whom wage earners numbered 1,065,283, proprietors and firm members 29,922 and salaried employes 44,127. In mines, quarries and wells for which development work only was carried on there was a total of 27,616 persons, of whom 21,499 were wage earners. Of the total number of persons, 1,166,948, employed in productive and nonproductive mines, 1,158,776 were men 16 years of age and over, and 8,173 were boys under 16 years of age. Distributed by sex, 1,162,840 were male and 4,108 female, the latter being employed in supervisory and clerical capacities.

The total capital invested in all mining enterprises on Dec. 31, 1909, as reported, was \$3,662,527,064, of which \$3,380,525,841 was invested in productive enterprises and \$282,001,223 in those in which development work only was carried on.

SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value products.	Persons engaged.
Coal, anthracite.....	423	\$133,324,467	\$149,180,471	178,004
Coal, bitum.....	6,013	395,907,026	427,962,464	592,677
Petroleum and nat. gas	166,320	125,638,644	185,416,684	62,172
Peat.....	10	96,034	109,047	203
Metals—				
Iron.....	483	74,071,830	106,947,082	55,176
Copper.....	368	107,679,212	134,616,987	55,268
Precious metals—				
Deep mines.....	2,845	68,764,692	83,885,928	37,755
Placer mines.....	880	6,810,432	10,237,252	5,436
Lead and zinc.....	142	24,453,299	31,363,094	24,397
Quicksilver.....	12	718,861	865,485	640
Manganese.....	8	21,725	20,435	65
Building stone—				
Limestone.....	1,916	23,875,507	29,832,492	41,029
Granite.....	826	16,192,138	18,997,976	22,211
Sandstone.....	677	6,626,438	7,702,423	11,025
Marble.....	108—	4,842,335	6,239,120	6,649
Slate.....	219	5,831,256	6,054,174	10,121
Traprock.....	220	5,090,598	5,578,317	6,748
Bluestone.....	637	1,182,873	1,588,406	3,020
Miscellaneous—				
Asbestos.....	20	72,747	65,140	88
Asphaltum and bitum. rock	19	301,673	466,461	241
Barytes.....	42	176,967	224,766	372
Bauxite.....	10	316,221	670,829	726
Bohr and mill stones.....	14	18,354	34,441	79
Clay.....	336	2,289,198	2,945,948	4,351
Corundum and emery.....	6	7,459	18,185	19
Feldspar.....	28	238,896	271,437	363
Fulcrspar.....	15	319,426	288,509	376
Fuller's earth	21	274,776	315,762	380
Garnet.....	4	98,206	101,920	120
Graphite.....	20	328,690	344,130	436
Grindstones.....	25	339,261	413,296	430
Gypsum.....	222	4,905,662	5,812,810	4,215
Insular earth.....	16	61,093	75,503	99
Magnetite.....	13	62,444	78,463	84
Marl.....	3	17,812	13,307	38
Mica.....	78	182,828	206,794	608
Mineral pigments.....	26	115,860	151,015	246

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value products.	Persons engaged.
Monazite and Zircon.....	4	\$50,909	\$64,472	34
Whet stones	55	99,259	206,028	232
Phosphate rock.....	153	7,421,430	10,781,192	8,573
Precious stones	27	195,908	315,464	145
Pumice.....	4	6,087	30,097	25
Pyrite.....	13	734,355	676,984	1,160
Quartz.....	14	155,418	231,025	208
Sulphur.....	4	4,538,389	4,432,066	460
Talc and soapstone.....	46	1,036,371	1,174,516	1,452
Tripoli.....	7	42,493	66,567	73
Tungsten.....	116	365,780	563,457	227
Other industries*	27	740,874	778,938	560
Total.....		1,042,642,692	1,238,410,322	1,139,332

*Includes enterprises as follows: Antimony, 1; bismuth, 1; borax, 2; chromite, 2; manganiferous iron, 2; nickel and cobalt, 1; tin, 1.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

State.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Maine.....	102	.....	\$1,876,341	\$2,056,063
N. Hampshire.....	53	.....	1,204,966	1,308,597
Vermont.....	132	.....	6,795,268	8,221,323
Massachusetts.....	147	.....	2,937,175	3,467,883
Rhode Island.....	27	.....	673,877	897,606
Connecticut.....	75	.....	1,158,491	1,375,765
New York.....	752	11,342	9,987,768	13,334,975
New Jersey.....	151	.....	4,507,940	8,347,501
Pennsylvania.....	3,000	59,780	300,977,955	349,059,786
Ohio.....	964	35,067	53,852,530	63,767,112
Indiana.....	480	10,373	20,312,752	21,934,201
Illinois.....	759	10,918	68,718,121	76,658,974
Michigan.....	173	21	51,819,838	67,174,479
Wisconsin.....	286	.....	5,508,751	7,469,404
Minnesota.....	431	.....	38,574,180	58,664,852
Iowa.....	431	.....	13,884,714	13,877,781
Missouri.....	1,224	39	27,615,101	31,867,535
North Dakota.....	53	6	570,140	564,812
South Dakota.....	43	3	5,154,263	6,432,417
Nebraska.....	20	.....	260,049	322,517
Kansas.....	582	3,402	15,831,787	18,722,634
Delaware.....	9	.....	508,937	516,213
Maryland.....	173	.....	5,006,157	5,782,045
Virginia.....	244	.....	8,863,964	8,795,646
West Virginia.....	118	15,146	71,347,631	76,287,889
North Carolina.....	730	.....	1,416,075	1,398,617
South Carolina.....	32	.....	1,034,823	1,262,792
Georgia.....	109	.....	2,064,226	2,874,695
Florida.....	96	.....	5,909,532	8,846,665
Kentucky.....	442	1,109	11,721,722	12,107,075
Tennessee.....	365	21	11,969,357	12,692,547
Alabama.....	302	.....	22,442,278	24,350,667
Arkansas.....	146	62	4,309,211	4,603,845
Louisiana.....	2	246	6,641,555	6,547,050
Oklahoma.....	212	12,113	21,071,609	26,637,392
Texas.....	92	2,279	8,177,783	10,742,150
Montana.....	543	.....	46,520,545	64,991,961
Idaho.....	370	.....	7,198,763	8,649,342
Wyoming.....	95	21	9,053,467	10,572,188
Colorado.....	1,575	76	38,630,288	45,680,135
New Mexico.....	255	.....	5,553,423	5,587,744
Arizona.....	251	.....	28,698,216	34,217,651
Utah.....	235	.....	16,606,028	22,058,282
Nevada.....	374	.....	14,415,728	23,271,597
Washington.....	170	.....	7,800,722	10,537,556
Oregon.....	161	.....	1,223,468	1,191,512
California.....	1,279	4,316	52,565,278	63,382,454
Geographic divisions—				
New England.....	586	.....	14,696,118	17,327,242
Mid. Atlantic.....	3,903	71,122	315,473,663	370,742,262
East N. Central.....	2,682	56,379	200,211,992	237,534,170
West N. Central.....	2,663	3,450	101,600,234	130,252,538
South Atlantic.....	1,652	15,146	96,151,345	105,714,463
East S. Central.....	1,109	1,110	46,132,257	49,143,289
West S. Central.....	1,452	14,700	40,205,458	47,530,337
Mountain.....	3,728	97	166,586,458	205,053,900
Pacific.....	1,610	4,316	61,589,468	75,111,522
Total U. S.....	18,164	166,320	1,042,642,692	1,238,410,322

The states leading in the number of persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc., were: Pennsylvania, 405,685; Illinois, 86,389; West Virginia, 82,808; Ohio, 62,874; Michigan, 42,133; Alabama, 32,643; Missouri, 32,462; Indiana, 31,292.

DISTRIBUTION OF MINING INDUSTRIES.

Figures, by leading states, for each of the nine leading mineral industries in 1908:

State.	Operators.	Employees.	Product.	Per cent.	State.	Operators.	Employees.	Product.	Per cent.
ANTHRACITE COAL.					IRON.				
Pennsylvania ..	189	173,263	\$148,957,994	99.9	Minnesota ..	20	16,218	\$57,076,135	53.4
BITUMINOUS COAL.					Michigan ..	24	16,125	32,168,133	30.1
Pennsylvania ..	689	184,408	147,466,417	84.5	Alabama ..	25	5,666	4,939,149	4.6
Illinois ..	470	74,445	53,030,545	12.4	New York ..	14	2,542	3,095,023	2.9
West Virginia ..	307	69,666	46,929,592	11.0	Wisconsin ..	6	1,455	2,972,584	2.8
Ohio ..	441	44,405	27,353,663	6.4	PRECIOUS METALS—DEEP MINES.				
Alabama ..	113	23,479	18,459,433	4.3	Colorado ..	439	7,586	27,147,937	32.4
Colorado ..	86	15,461	15,782,197	3.7	Nevada ..	218	3,818	17,807,945	21.2
Indiana ..	223	22,357	15,018,123	3.5	California ..	395	6,622	9,690,956	11.6
Iowa ..	258	17,623	12,682,106	3.0	Utah ..	103	3,905	8,541,522	10.2
Kentucky ..	240	19,655	10,003,481	2.3	Idaho ..	60	3,077	7,926,602	9.4
Kansas ..	118	12,791	9,835,614	2.3	South Dakota ..	13	3,466	6,120,970	7.3
Wyoming ..	35	7,839	9,721,134	2.3	PRECIOUS METALS—PLACER MINES.				
Washington ..	32	6,155	9,226,793	2.2	California ..	392	3,073	8,751,032	85.5
Tennessee ..	85	11,154	6,688,454	1.6	LEAD AND ZINC.				
Oklahoma ..	56	8,814	6,185,078	1.4	Missouri ..	617	16,319	22,565,528	71.9
Missouri ..	173	9,526	5,881,034	1.4	Wisconsin ..	88	1,753	1,989,907	6.3
Montana ..	48	4,612	5,117,444	1.2	Kansas ..	189	848	1,059,540	3.4
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.					Oklahoma ..	47	724	695,235	2.2
Pennsylvania ..	3,030	7,397	39,197,475	21.1	LIMESTONE.				
Ohio ..	1,188	5,897	29,620,959	16.0	Pennsylvania ..	311	7,179	4,733,819	15.9
California ..	339	7,007	29,310,335	15.8	Illinois ..	81	3,276	3,977,959	13.3
West Virginia ..	442	7,093	28,188,807	15.2	Indiana ..	126	3,724	3,616,696	12.1
Illinois ..	323	4,059	18,995,815	10.2	Ohio ..	144	3,746	3,363,149	11.3
Oklahoma ..	711	3,066	17,686,092	9.5	New York ..	127	3,104	2,656,142	8.9
Kansas ..	217	1,302	6,681,780	3.6	Missouri ..	144	2,437	2,027,902	6.8
Texas ..	163	1,405	6,391,313	3.4	GRANITE.				
COPPER.					Vermont ..	51	2,035	2,229,522	14.9
Montana ..	35	13,697	45,960,517	34.1	Massachusetts ..	82	2,278	2,185,986	11.5
Arizona ..	43	11,394	31,614,116	23.5	Maine ..	85	2,132	1,761,801	9.3
Michigan ..	7	19,022	30,165,443	22.4	California ..	62	1,318	1,518,916	8.0
California ..	9	2,510	10,104,373	7.5	Wisconsin ..	21	1,448	1,433,105	7.5
Utah ..	22	3,304	8,432,099	6.3	N. Hampshire ..	40	1,305	1,205,811	6.3
					PHOSPHATE ROCK.				
					Florida ..	26	5,105	8,488,801	78.7
					Tennessee ..	23	1,725	1,395,942	12.9
					South Carolina ..	5	1,307	862,409	8.0

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES AND SMELTERS.

[From reports of bureau of mines, interior department.]

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES.

Proportion.		Proportion.	
Year.*	No.	Year.*	No.
1902.....	1,724	1909.....	2,642
1903.....	1,926	1910.....	2,821
1904.....	1,995	1911.....	2,656
1905.....	2,232	1912.....	2,419
1906.....	2,138	1913.....	2,785
1907.....	3,242	1914.....	2,454
1908.....	2,445		
FATALITIES IN QUARRIES.			
1911.....	188	1913.....	183
1912.....	213	1914.....	180

FATALITIES IN METAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Proportion.	Year.*	No.	Proportion.
1911.....	695		1913.....	683	
1912.....	661		1914.....	559	

ACCIDENTS AT SMELTING PLANTS.

	1913.	1914.
Killed	47	83
Seriously injured.....	740	1,015
Slightly injured.....	3,507	4,658
*Calendar years. †Number killed per 1,000 men employed.		

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF ALASKA.

The mineral production of Alaska in 1915 amounted in value to \$32,854,229, or \$13,788,563 more than in 1914 and far more than that of any previous annual output in the thirty-six years that mining has been carried on in the territory. The statistics for the year 1915 show that the value of the gold produced was \$16,702,144, copper \$15,139,129 and silver \$543,393. Tin, lead, antimony, marble, gypsum and a small

amount of petroleum and coal brought the total value of the mineral products to \$32,854,229. Since 1880 the territory has produced gold, silver, copper, tin and other minerals to the value of \$800,953,751. The gold production alone to the close of 1915 amounted to \$260,858,943, of which \$158,192,992 came from the placers and the remainder from lode deposits.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie ..	51	Pacha d'Egypt	40
D'Angleterre (blue)	44½	Kohinoor (1st cutting) ..	279	Regent	136¾
Etoile Polaire	40	Kohinoor (2d cutting) ..	106 1-16	Sancy	53½
Etoile du Sud	124	Loterie d'Angleterre ..	49	Shah	86
Grand Duc de Toscane ..	133.16	Nassak	78¾	Tiffany	969
Great Mogul	279 3-15	Orloff	194¾	Tiffany (yellow)	125

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Iron.	Steel.	Total.	Year.	Iron.	Steel.	Total.
1900.....	1,592	2,271,108	2,272,700	1912.....	234	2,822,556	2,822,790
1905.....	871	2,283,840	2,284,711	1913.....		3,327,915	3,327,915
1910.....		3,023,845	3,023,845	1914.....		3,502,780	3,502,780
1911.....	230	3,635,801	3,636,031	1915.....		1,945,095	1,945,095

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the act approved Aug. 24, 1912, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

- (a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.
- (b) Periodicals, including newspapers.
- (c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.
- (d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
- (e) Musical compositions.
- (f) Maps.
- (g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
- (h) Reproductions of a work of art.
- (i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
- (j) Photographs.
- (k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.
- (l) Motion picture photo plays.
- (m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United

States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic or musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof, which copies, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be a contribution to a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of \$100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machinery or other process, and the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work

copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a further term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of \$200 nor be less than \$50, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of \$250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. In the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing, the damages shall not exceed \$100; in the case of the infringement under like circumstances of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work the entire sum recoverable shall not exceed \$5,000 nor be less than \$250.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, \$10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, \$1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, \$50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, \$100 for the first and \$50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, \$10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall

be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any copyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of \$100.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the librarian of congress a register of copyrights at a salary of \$4,000 a year and an assistant register at \$3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, \$1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, \$1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, \$2; if more than 1,000 words in length, \$1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For recording the notice of use or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional

25 cents for each additional 100 words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, \$1. For recording the extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search. Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright relations address the register of copyrights, library of congress, Washington, D. C.

PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.

The term "pasteurization," as applied to milk, should mean a process of heating to 145 degrees Fahrenheit and holding at that temperature for 30 minutes, but as applied under commercial conditions it is the process of heating for a short or long period, as the different methods demand, at temperatures usually between 140 and 185 degrees. The process is followed by rapid cooling. The term originated from the experiments of Louis Pasteur in France with wine and beer when, by means of heating, he prevented abnormal fermentation and souring.

When the process of pasteurization is properly performed it affords protection from disease breeding bacteria such as the tuberculosis, typhoid, diphtheria and dysentery bacillus. Such bacteria when heated at 140 degrees for 20 minutes or more lose their ability to produce disease. Pasteurization of milk is also reported to be a preventive of septic sore throat, scarlet fever and the foot and mouth disease.

There are three processes of pasteurization of milk used in the United States. The first is known as the flash or continuous process; the second as the holder or holding process, and the third as pasteurization in the bottle. The flash process consists in heating rapidly to the pasteurization temperature, then cooling quickly. The milk is heated from 30 seconds to 1 minute, usually at a temperature of 160 degrees or more. In the holder process the milk is heated rapidly to temperatures of 140 to 150 degrees and held for approximately 30 minutes, after which it is rapidly cooled.

Pasteurization in bottles may be done in two ways. One method is to put the raw milk into

bottles with water tight seal caps, then immersing them in hot water until heated to 145 degrees and holding them at that temperature for 20 or 30 minutes. The cooling is accomplished by lowering the temperature of the water until that of the milk reaches 50 degrees. The second method is the same except that instead of water tight caps devices are used which fit over the tops and necks of the bottles, thereby protecting the ordinary paper caps from the water which is sprayed on the bottles for the purpose of heating or cooling. A modification of the present holder process is that of bottling hot pasteurized milk. The milk is heated to 145 degrees for 30 minutes and put into bottles which have been steamed and heated for 2 minutes immediately before filling. After filling and capping with ordinary caps the bottles may be cooled at once by any of the systems in which the caps are protected. Low temperature pasteurization is declared to be the best from bacteriological, chemical and economical standpoints.

The cost of pasteurizing milk has been found to average three-tenths of a cent (\$.00313) a gallon. Pasteurization is of value from a commercial standpoint, as it increases the keeping quality of milk and prevents financial loss by souring. It does not prevent the ultimate souring of milk, but it does delay the process.

The foregoing facts are taken from a professional paper written by S. Henry Ayers, bacteriologist, dairy division, United States department of agriculture. It is entitled "The Present Status of the Pasteurization of Milk" and was published as bulletin No. 342 of the department Jan. 8, 1916.

DAYLIGHT SAVING SYSTEM ADOPTED.

The so called daylight saving plan by which the clocks are set forward one hour during the long days of summer was adopted by most of the countries in the north of Europe in 1916. The nations in which the system was put into effect included Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. In England the law was operative from May 21 to Sept. 30; in France, from June 14 to Oct. 1; in Sweden, from May 15 to Sept. 30; Norway, from May 22 to Oct. 1; Germany, May 1 to Sept. 30, and in Italy from June 4 to Sept. 30.

In general the laws provide that factories, banks, stores, trains, theaters, restaurants and other industrial, financial and trade establish-

ments shall conform to the new schedule, beginning and closing their activities one hour earlier in the day than under the old system, though by the clock the time is the same. In the large cities in the united kingdom the parks were obliged to keep open one hour later than usual to give the people the benefit of more fresh air.

In the United States the daylight saving plan was adopted in some cases by individual firms and by a few municipalities, but chiefly on account of the great inconvenience it would cause to the railroads it was not generally favored. There was no national or state legislation on the subject.

FUEL BRIQUET INDUSTRY IN 1915.

More than \$1,000,000 worth of briquets were made out of waste coal dust in 1915, the exact production being 221,537 short tons valued at \$1,035,716. This was the largest output in the United States for any year with the exception of 1914. The manufacture of this type of fuel is, however, still in its infancy, and, according to C. E. Leshner of the United States geological

survey, a good many years will probably elapse before the briquet industry assumes very large proportions. The work of briquetting this low grade material and converting it into fuel suitable for higher uses is, however, practicable conservation and as such deserves far more attention than it now receives in this country.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from Rules of Practice in the United States patent office.]

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof not previously patented or described in this or any other country, for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned. A patent may also be obtained for any new design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo or bas-relief; for the printing of woolen, silk or other fabrics; for any new impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be placed on or woven into any article of manufacture; and for any new, useful and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, upon payment of fees and taking the other necessary steps.

Applications for patents must be in writing, in the English language and signed by the inventor if alive. The application must include the first fee of \$15, petition, specification and oath, and drawings, model or specimen when required. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must give the name and full address of the applicant, must designate by title the invention sought to be patented, must contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the applicant.

The specification must contain the following in the order named: Name and residence of the applicant with title of invention; a general statement of the object and nature of the invention; a brief description of the several views of the drawings (if the invention admits of such illustration); a detailed description; claim or claims; signature of inventor and signatures of two witnesses. Claims for a machine and its product and claims for a machine and the process in the performance of which the machine is used must be presented in separate applications, but claims for a process and its product may be presented in the same application.

The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he believes himself to be the first inventor or discoverer of that which he seeks to have patented. The oath or affirmation must also state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must swear or affirm that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If appli-

cation has been made in any foreign country, full and explicit details must be given. The oath or affirmation may be made before any one who is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

Drawings must be on white paper with india ink and the sheets must be exactly 10x15 inches in size, with a margin of one inch. They must show all details clearly and without the use of superfluous lines.

Applications for reissues must state why the original patent is believed to be defective and tell precisely how the errors were made. These applications must be accompanied by the original patent and an offer to surrender the same; or, if the original be lost, by an affidavit to that effect and certified copy of the patent. Every applicant whose claims have been twice rejected for the same reasons may appeal from the primary examiners to the examiners in chief upon the payment of a fee of \$10.

The duration of patents is for seventeen years except in the case of design patents, which may be for three and a half, seven or fourteen years, as the inventor may elect.

Schedule of fees and prices:

Original application.....	\$15.00
On issue of patent.....	20.00
Design patent (3½ years).....	10.00
Design patent (7 years).....	15.00
Design patent (14 years).....	30.00
Caveat	10.00
Reissue	30.00
First appeal.....	10.00
Second appeal.....	20.00

For certified copies of printed patents:

Specifications and drawing, per copy.....	\$0.05
Certificate	.25
Grant	.50
For manuscript copies of records, per 100 words	.10
If certified, for certificate.....	.25
Blue prints of drawings, 10x15, per copy....	.25
Blue prints of drawings, 7x11, per copy....	.15
Blue prints of drawings, 5x8, per copy.....	.05
For searching records of titles, per hour....	.50
For the Official Gazette, per year, in United States	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr. Applications.		Issues.	Yr. Applications.		Issues.
1904.....	52,143	30,934	1910.....	63,293	35,930
1905.....	54,971	30,399	1911.....	67,370	34,084
1906.....	56,482	31,965	1912.....	70,976	37,731
1907.....	57,679	36,620	1913.....	70,367	35,788
1908.....	60,142	33,682	1914.....	70,404	41,850
1909.....	64,408	37,421	1915.....	70,069	44,934

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Under the law passed by congress Feb. 20, 1905, and effective April 1, 1905, citizens of the United States, or foreigners living in countries affording similar privileges to citizens of the United States, may obtain registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with Indian tribes, by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor in writing, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as may be required by the commissioner of patents. Second, by paying into the treasury of the United States the sum of \$10 and otherwise complying with the require-

ments of the law and such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration to the effect that the applicant believes himself to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered and that no other person or corporation has the right to use it; that such trade-mark is in use and that the description and drawing presented are correct. Trade-marks consisting of or comprising immoral or scandalous matter, the coat of arms, flag or other insignia of the United States or of any state or foreign nation cannot be registered. Fees for renewal of trade-marks and for filing opposition to registration are \$10 each; for appeals from examiners to the commissioner of patents, \$15 each.

Further information may be had by applying to the commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS ISSUED.

1910.....	4,239	1913.....	5,065
1911.....	4,205	1914.....	6,817
1912.....	5,020	1915.....	6,222

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service act approved Jan. 16, 1883.

Officers—Three commissioners are appointed by the president to assist him in classifying the government offices and positions, formulating rules and enforcing the law. Their office is in Washington, D. C. The chief examiner is appointed by the commissioners to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in the proceedings of the examining boards. The secretary to the commission is appointed by the president.

General Rules—The fundamental rules governing appointments to government positions are found in the civil service act itself. Based upon these are many other regulations formulated by the commission and promulgated by the president from time to time as new contingencies arise. The present rules were approved March 20, 1903, and went into effect April 15, 1903. In a general way they require that there must be free, open examinations of applicants for positions in the public service; that appointments shall be made from those graded highest in the examinations; that appointments to the service in Washington shall be apportioned among the states and territories according to population; that there shall be a period (six months) of probation before any absolute appointment is made; that no person in the public service is for that reason obliged to contribute to any political fund or is subject to dismissal for refusing to so contribute; that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person. Applicants for positions shall not be questioned as to their political or religious beliefs and no discrimination shall be exercised against or in favor of any applicant or employee on account of his religion or politics. The classified civil service shall include all officers and employees in the executive civil service of the United States except laborers and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate.

Examinations—These are conducted by boards of examiners chosen from among persons in government employ and are held twice a year in all the states and territories at convenient places. In Illinois, for example, they are usually held at Cairo, Chicago and Peoria. The dates are announced through the newspapers or by other means. They can always be learned by applying to the commission or to the nearest postoffice or custom house. Those who desire to take examinations are advised to write to the commission in Washington for the "Manual of Examinations," which is sent free to all applicants. It is revised semiannually to Jan. 1 and July 1. The January edition contains a schedule of the spring examinations and the July edition contains a schedule of the fall examinations. Full information is given as to the methods and rules governing examinations, manner of making application, qualifications required, regulations for rating examination papers, certification for and chances of appointment, and as far as possible it outlines the scope of the different subjects of general and technical examinations. These are practical in character and are designed to test the relative capacity and fitness to discharge the duties to be performed. It is necessary to obtain an average percentage of 70 to be eligible for appointment, except that applicants entitled to preference because of honorable discharge from the military or naval service for disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty need obtain but 65 per cent. The period of eligibility is one year.

Qualifications of Applicants—No person will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States; who is not within the age limitations prescribed; who is physically disqualified for the service which he seeks; who has been guilty of criminal, infamous, dishonest or disgraceful conduct; who has been dismissed from the public service for delinquency and misconduct or has failed to receive absolute appointment after probation; who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess, or who has made a false statement in his application. The age

limitations in the more important branches of the public service are: Postoffice, 18 to 45 years; rural letter carriers, 17 to 55; internal revenue, 21 years and over; railway mail, 18 to 35; light-house, 18 to 50; life saving, 18 to 45; general departmental, 20 and over. These age limitations are subject to change by the commission. They do not apply to applicants of the preferred class. Applicants for the position of railway mail clerk must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 135 pounds in ordinary clothing and have no physical defects. Applicants for certain other positions have to come up to similar physical requirements.

Method of Appointment—Whenever a vacancy exists the appointing officer makes requisition upon the civil service commission for a certification of names to fill the vacancy, specifying the kind of position vacant, the sex desired and the salary. The commission thereupon takes from the proper register of eligibles the names of three persons standing highest of the sex called for and certifies them to the appointing officer, who is required to make the selection. He may choose any one of the three names, returning the other two to the register to await further certification. The time of examination is not considered, as the highest in average percentage on the register must be certified first. If after a probationary period of six months the name of the appointee is continued on the roll of the department in which he serves the appointment is considered absolute.

Removals—No person can be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service and for reasons given in writing. No examination of witnesses nor any trial shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Salaries—Entrance to the department service is usually in the lowest grades, the higher grades being generally filled by promotion. The usual entrance grade is about \$900, but the applicant may be appointed at \$840, \$760 or even \$600.

EMPLOYEES IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

June 30, 1915.

IN WASHINGTON.

White house.....	37
State department.....	280
Treasury department.....	8,244
War department.....	2,264
Navy department.....	1,176
Postoffice department.....	1,538
Interior department.....	5,879
Department of justice.....	1,442
Department of agriculture.....	4,480
Department of commerce.....	2,818
Department of labor.....	105
Interstate commerce commission.....	883
Civil service commission.....	281
Smithsonian institution.....	792
State, war and navy department building..	212
Panama canal.....	154
Government printing office.....	3,875

Total 34,450

OUTSIDE WASHINGTON.

Treasury department—	
Janitor service, etc.....	5,203
Mint and assay service.....	860
Subtreasury service.....	409
Public health service.....	3,424
Customs service.....	6,735
Internal revenue service.....	4,805
Miscellaneous.....	432
War department—	
Quartermaster's corps.....	8,732
Ordnance department.....	4,931
Engineer department.....	15,832
Miscellaneous.....	2,373
Navy department—	
Trade and labor positions.....	20,000

Exclusive of trade and labor positions....	2,978
Postoffice department—	
Inspection service.....	520
Postoffice service.....	182,367
Fourth class postmasters.....	47,616
Rural carrier service.....	43,721
Railway mail service.....	21,769
Interior department—	
Land service.....	1,385
Pension agency service.....	4,556
Indian service.....	7,588
Reclamation service.....	3,176
Miscellaneous.....	827
Department of justice.....	2,595

Department of agriculture.....	14,321
Department of commerce—	
Lighthouse service.....	6,610
Immigration service.....	1,773
Steamboat inspection service.....	320
Miscellaneous.....	3,079
Interstate commerce commission.....	1,128
Civil service commission.....	37
Panama canal service.....	1,003
Total.....	421,259
Grand total*.....	476,363
*Includes 20,674 unclassified employes of isthmian canal commission.	

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.

(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.

Lives lost—30,000.

Property destroyed (not estimated).

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.

Lives lost—About 200.

Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscorecase, Ottajano, San Giuseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.

Lives lost—452.

Persons injured—1,500.

Persons made homeless—265,000.

Property loss—\$350,000,000 (estimated).

Loss of insurance companies—\$132,823,067.21.

Buildings destroyed—6,000.

Blocks or squares burned—453.

Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.

Relief appropriation by congress—\$2,500,000.

Relief subscription—\$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.

Lives lost—1,500.

Property loss—\$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.

Lives lost—1,100.

Persons injured—2,000.

Property loss—\$25,000,000.

Buildings destroyed—6,000.

Area of ruined district—50 acres.

Area affected by earthquake—300 acres.

Duration of first shock—38 seconds.

Duration of fire after earthquake—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.

Day of week—Monday.

Hour—5:23 a. m.

Duration of shock—35 seconds.

Lives lost—76,433.

Persons injured—95,470.

Persons made homeless—1,100,000.

Property destroyed—(No estimate attempted).

Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.

Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged—in Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scallete. In Calabria: Reggio, Galliciano, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellaro, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.

Hour—7 p. m.

Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.

Lives lost—3,000.

Persons injured—6,000.

Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.

(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.

Lives lost—43.

Houses destroyed—855.

Persons made destitute—20,000.

Property loss (not estimated).

SICILY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.

Lives lost—200.

Persons injured—1,000.

CENTRAL ITALY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 13, 1915.

Hour—7:55 a. m.

Duration of shock—30 seconds.

Lives lost—29,978.

Provinces affected—Aquila, Caserta and Rome.

Communes damaged—372.

Largest city destroyed—Avezzano.

HISTORY OF COLLAR AND SHIRT INDUSTRY.

[From department of commerce report.]

Separate collars for men's shirts are said to have been first made about 1825 by the wife of a blacksmith in Troy, N. Y. This woman did the family washing and ironing and realized that shirts with separate collars would not have to be washed as often as did shirts with collars attached. She applied the idea not only by making separate collars for her husband's shirts, but by making them also for sale. This innovation attracted the attention of the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, a retired Methodist minister, who kept a small dry goods store in Troy. With the aid of the women members of his own family, the Rev. Mr. Brown, about 1829, began offering "string collars" for sale and soon developed a profitable new branch of his business. The demand for "store" collars increased and during the thirties and forties several companies were formed to carry on the manufacture of separate collars, cuffs and shirt bosoms, either in con-

nection with the manufacture of shirts or as a separate industry. The sewing machine was introduced into the collar industry in 1852 and steam power in 1855. Electric cutting machines were introduced about 1870, buttonholing machines about 1880 and button sewing machines about ten years later. The collar and cuff industry has been centered in Troy from the first. In 1909 80.46 per cent of the collars and cuffs manufactured in the whole country was manufactured in that city.

The manufacture of shirts was founded as a systematic industry in 1832 in New York, and in 1869 that city manufactured 27.74 per cent of the total output of the country. Troy and Albany produced 8.85 per cent, Philadelphia 8.68 per cent, Baltimore 8.53 per cent and St. Louis 4.07 per cent. New York state and Pennsylvania produced more than half the shirts made in the country.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From report of federal census bureau.]

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE STATISTICS BY STATES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MARRIAGES.						DIVORCES.				
	Number, 1887-1906.	Annual average 1898 to 1902.		Annual average 1888 to 1892.		Number 1887 to 1906.	Annual average per 100,000 pop- ulation.				
		Number	Per 10,000 Pop.	Number	Per 10,000 Pop.		1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	
Alabama.....	372,525	20,227	111	15,727	104	22,807	69	54	27	10	
Arkansas.....	310,767	16,302	129	13,217	117	29,541	136	90	53	24	
California.....	189,539	9,561	64	7,167	59	25,170	108	84	84	60	
Colorado.....	98,877	5,457	101	4,261	103	15,844	158	197	138	60	
Connecticut.....	136,984	7,034	77	6,216	83	9,224	50	66	61	84	
Delaware.....	25,374	1,322	72	983	58	887	16	18	10	7	
District of Columbia.....	50,244	3,114	112	1,512	66	2,325	58	34	31	30	
Florida.....	114,486	6,176	117	4,314	110	7,586	79	57	53	23	
Georgia.....	401,266	21,640	98	16,541	90	10,401	26	24	14	10	
Idaho.....	33,330	1,535	84	705	80	3,205	120	93	53	67	
Illinois.....	861,717	44,858	93	38,421	100	82,208	100	75	68	51	
Indiana.....	493,890	26,451	105	22,453	102	60,721	142	104	70	69	
Indian Territory.....	67,412	4,847	124	736	41	6,751	113	33			
Iowa.....	366,350	19,298	89	16,474	86	34,874	93	67	60	49	
Kansas.....	275,062	14,112	96	12,795	90	28,904	109	84	44	51	
Kentucky.....	359,783	19,526	91	15,399	83	30,641	84	58	35	28	
Louisiana.....	243,881	13,421	97	10,150	91	9,785	41	29	10	5	
Maine.....	86,592	5,519	79	5,726	87	14,194	117	88	78	61	
Maryland.....	185,875	10,740	90	7,916	76	7,920	40	24	12	12	
Massachusetts.....	468,287	24,117	86	21,031	94	22,940	47	32	30	25	
Michigan.....	424,086	23,008	95	18,726	89	42,371	104	72	47	47	
Minnesota.....	242,147	13,118	75	10,275	78	15,646	55	41	27	21	
Mississippi.....	313,500	17,574	113	11,778	91	19,993	74	48	30	12	
Missouri.....	579,807	30,340	98	25,700	90	54,766	103	71	40	29	
Montana.....	36,362	2,188	90	1,294	91	6,454	167	139	125	73	
Nebraska.....	170,820	8,825	83	8,337	78	16,711	82	71	43	29	
Nevada.....	7,073	527	124	238	50	1,045	111	97	106	99	
New Hampshire.....	77,764	3,916	95	3,720	99	8,617	112	100	85	53	
New Jersey.....	335,809	18,102	80	15,740	109	7,441	23	18	13	9	
New Mexico.....	25,625	1,307	67	1,018	64	2,437	73	46	12	1	
New York.....	1,205,615	63,082	87	49,584	83	29,125	23	17	16	16	
North Carolina.....	313,725	17,142	91	13,074	81	7,047	24	12	6	3	
North Dakota.....	44,022	2,454	77	1,339	70	4,317	88	47	46		
Ohio.....	727,408	37,979	91	32,984	90	63,982	91	64	48	37	
Oklahoma.....	45,415	3,326	83	347	44	7,669	129	46			
Oregon.....	67,475	3,498	85	2,801	88	10,145	134	108	92	80	
Pennsylvania.....	896,533	48,068	76	39,609	74	39,686	33	21	13	8	
Rhode Island.....	72,896	3,726	87	3,214	93	6,953	47	32	30	25	
South Carolina.....											
South Dakota.....	54,782	3,094	77	2,121	61	7,108	95	65	48	25	
Tennessee.....	386,990	20,975	104	17,432	99	30,447	89	62	38	24	
Texas.....	620,445	34,965	115	23,834	107	62,655	131	82	49	21	
Utah.....	51,259	2,789	101	2,127	101	4,670	92	74	114	62	
Vermont.....	58,472	2,977	87	2,807	84	4,740	75	49	47	50	
Virginia.....	235,377	16,386	85	12,818	77	12,129	38	22	11	6	
Washington.....	57,182	7,747	92	2,975	83	16,219	184	109	75	88	
West Virginia.....	170,810	9,532	99	6,692	88	10,308	64	41	25	18	
Wisconsin.....	337,583	16,802	81	16,009	95	22,867	65	51	41	38	
Wyoming.....	13,509	839	91	426	68	1,772	118	86	111	99	
Total.....	12,832,044					945,625					

*No record kept.

Note—See also

†For the five years of which the year stated is the median year.

"Population by Marital Condition" this volume.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Fire resulting in the explosion of munitions caused the loss of six or more lives and the destruction of property valued at nearly \$20,000,000 in and near the National Dock and Storage company's plant on Black Tom island or peninsula, Jersey City, N. J., early on Sunday morning, July 30, 1916. How the fire originated could not be ascertained with any degree of certainty. It seems to have started soon after midnight either among some freight cars of the Lehigh Valley railroad or on a barge containing explosives to be shipped to the allies. It continued to burn until it got beyond the control of the railroad employees and the Jersey City fire department was called upon for assistance. There followed a series of explosions, the first and most violent of which occurred at 2:08 a. m. It caused a shock felt all over the metropolitan district of New York and was even noticed as far away as Philadelphia. It shattered plate and other glass in Jersey City and New York to the value of approximately \$1,000,000.

Black Tom island is really a peninsula which extends out from the Jersey shore toward Bedloe's island, in New York bay. The peninsula was utilized for the warehouses of the National Dock and Storage company, for a grain elevator belonging to the Lehigh Valley line and for a number of piers reached by railroad tracks. There were many cars loaded with explosives on the peninsula and at the piers were a considerable number of barges loaded with the same kind of freight.

In detail the losses occasioned by the fire and explosion were estimated as follows:

National Dock and Storage company.....	\$12,000,000
Lehigh Valley railroad.....	1,000,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	50,000
Ammunition in cars and barges.....	5,000,000
Other barges.....	260,000
Plate and other glass.....	1,000,000
Damage to buildings, etc.....	335,000
Total.....	19,645,000

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in the various states.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Residence required.	Consanguinity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity.	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of Age.	Adultery.
Alabama.....	1 to 3 yr.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	2 yrs.	Yes..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	1 yr.	Yes..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
Arizona.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes..	Void..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	1 yr.	Void..	Yes..
Arkansas.....	1 yr.	No..	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
California.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes..	Felony.	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
Colorado.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void..	Felony.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
Connecticut.....	3 yrs.	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Delaware.....	2 yrs.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Void..	2 yrs.	Void..	Void..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
District of Columbia.	3 yrs.	.....	Yes..	.....	.....	Yes..	.....	Yes..	Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....
Florida.....	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr.	Hab'l.	.....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	.....	Yes..
Hawaii.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes..	.....	7 yrs.	Void..	Void..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
Idaho.....	6 mos.	.....	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes..	Felony.	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Illinois.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony.	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Indiana.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	No..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	2 yrs.	Void..	Yes..
Iowa.....	.....	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony.	Void..	Void..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
Kansas.....	1 yr.	No..	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	No..	Void..	Yes..
Kentucky.....	1 yr.	No..	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	.....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....
Maine.....	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Maryland.....	2 yrs.	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	3 to 5 yr.	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	.....	Felony.	Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	.....
Michigan.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Void..	3 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Void..	Yes..
Mississippi.....	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony.	Yes..	Yes..	.....	No..	Yes..
Missouri.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Montana.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Nebraska.....	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Void..	3 yrs.	Yes..	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Nevada.....	6 mos.	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
New Hampshire.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
New Jersey.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l.	.....	.....	Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	.....
New York*.....	Actual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes..	10 yrs.	No..	No..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
North Dakota.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void..	Felony.	Void..	No..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
Ohio.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Oklahoma.....	1 yr.	No..	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Oregon.....	1 yr.	No..	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	No..	Void..	Yes..
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	No..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Rhode Island.....	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	5 yrs.	Hab'l.	Yes..	Felony.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
South Carolina.....	.....	No..	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void..	Felony.	Yes..	No..	No..	Void..	Yes..
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	2 yrs.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	Yes..
Texas.....	6 mos.	.....	Yes..	1 yr.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	.....	.....
Utah.....	1 yr.	No..	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes..	No..	Felony.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Vermont.....	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	No..	.....	3 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Virginia.....	1 yr.	No..	Yes..	3 yrs.	No..	.....	Felony.	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
Washington.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes..	1 yr.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes..	Yes..	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1 yr.	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony.	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Wisconsin.....	2 yrs.	No..	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	No..	3 yrs.	Void..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Wyoming.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	Hab'l.	Void..	Felony.	Yes..	Void..	Yes..	Void..	.....

*Marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†No divorce allowed, but marriages may be annulled.

NOTE—The above table presents only the principal causes for divorce in the various states. The words "Yes" and "No" are not always to be taken without qualification, but as being applicable under certain conditions. The word "Void" may indicate that a marriage may be

absolutely void for the cause named, that it may be voidable or that it may be annulled by court proceedings. Bigamy, it may be added, is a cause for divorce or annulment of marriage in practically all of the states.

NOTABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

Height in stories and feet.

Stories. Ft.	Stories. Ft.	Stories. Ft.	Stories. Ft.				
American Surety.....23	306	Clarendon.....20	263	Hyde.....20	238	Singer.....41	612
American Tract.....23	306	Commercial Cable.....21	255	Maiden Lane.....25	315	St. Paul.....26	308
Ashland.....20	266	Empire.....20	293	Manhattan Life.....7	343	Times.....28	419
Atlantic Mutual.....18	242	Equitable.....37	485	Masonic.....19	232	Trinity.....21	280
Bankers' Trust.....39	539	Evening Post.....32	385	Metropolitan Life.....50	700	U. S. Rubber Co.....20	273
Bank of Com'ce.....20	270	Flatiron.....20	286	Municipal.....24	350	Walker.....17	383
Bowling Green.....19	272	Germania Life.....20	281	Park Row.....29	382	Washington Life.....19	278
Broad Exchange.....20	276	Heidelberg.....30	410	Pulitzer.....22	375	Woolworth.....51	735
Browning.....22	259	Hotel McAlpin.....25	307				

FOREST FIRES IN ONTARIO, CANADA.

Forest fires in the northern part of the province of Ontario, Canada, caused the loss of about 400 lives July 29-31, 1916. Several small towns were entirely destroyed and many of the inhabitants burned to death. Fifty-seven perished in Mushka, a French-Canadian settlement; thir-

ty-four at Matheson; eighteen at Cochrane; fifteen at Iroquois Falls, and fifteen at Ramore. The others were lost in various smaller places scattered through the forests. Hundreds of square miles of bush and farm lands were burned over.

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	License re- quired.	MARRIAGE PROHIBITED BETWEEN—						*MINIMUM AGE.		†PAR'NT'L CONSENT	
		First cous- ins.	White and colored.	Step rela- tives.	Epileptics.	Feeble- minded.	Imbeciles.	Men.	Women.	Men under.	Women under.
Alabama..	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
Alaska.....	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	+	+
Arizona.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	14	21	18
Arkansas.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
California.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Colorado.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	+	+
Connecticut..	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	+	+	+	+
Delaware.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	+	+	Yes.	21	18	21	18
District of Columbia	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Florida.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	+	+	21	21
Georgia.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	+	18
Hawaii.....	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	+	+	+	18	15	20	18
Idaho.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	+	+	18	18
Illinois.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	18	18
Indiana.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Iowa.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	16	14	21	18
Kansas.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	17	15	21	18
Kentucky.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	18
Louisiana.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	+	+	+	14	12	21	21
Maine.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	18	21	18
Maryland.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	+	+	+	+	+	21	16
Massachusetts.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	+	+	Yes.	+	+	21	18
Michigan.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	18
Minnesota.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	18	15
Mississippi.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Missouri.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	+	No.	No.	No.	+	+	21	18
Montana.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	+	+	+	18	16	21	18
Nebraska.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Nevada.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
New Hampshire	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	+	+	+	14	13	18	16
New Jersey.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	+	+	21	18
New Mexico.....	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	15	21	18
New York.....	Yes.	No.	No.	+	+	+	+	18	18	+	18
North Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	18	18
North Dakota..	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	+	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Ohio.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Oklahoma.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Oregon.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Pennsylvania..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	21	21	21
Rhode Island..	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	+	+	21	16
South Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	14	18	18
South Dakota..	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Tennessee.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	+	Yes.	Yes.	+	+	16	16
Texas.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	+	+	+	+	16	14	21	18
Utah.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Vermont.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Virginia.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	21
Washington.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
West Virginia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	15	21	18
Wisconsin.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	21
Wyoming.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	+	+	+	18	16	+	+

*At which marriage is legal. †Age below which parental consent is necessary. ‡No specific provision; common law usually applies. §Prohibited

when either of parties is incapable of entering into a civil contract.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
Ulysses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.
Henry W. Beecher.

James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel F. B. Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
George Peabody.
Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.

Ell Whitney.
John J. Audubon.
William E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.

CHOSEN IN 1905.

John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
William T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John G. Whittier.
Alexander Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
John Paul Jones.*
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.

CHOSEN IN 1910.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Edgar Allan Poe.
Roger Williams.*
James Fenimore Cooper
Phillips Brooks.
William Cullen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.
George Bancroft.
John Lothrop Motley.

CHOSEN IN 1915.

Francis Parkman.
Mark Hopkins.
Elias Howe.
Joseph Henry.
Rufus Choate.
Daniel Boone.

*Reconsidered under a new rule and failed of re-election.

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

Name.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Abraham Lincoln Homestead*	Kentucky	July 17, 1916	137
Antietam	Maryland	Aug. 20, 1890	480
Casa Grande Ruin	Arizona	June 22, 1892	480
Chickamauga and Chattanooga	Georgia and Tennessee	Aug. 18, 1890	6,195
Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360
General Grant	California	Oct. 1, 1890	2,560
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb. 11, 1895	877
Glacier	Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681
Hawaii	Hawaii	Aug. 1, 1916	74,935
Hot Springs Reservation	Arkansas	June 16, 1880	912
Lassen Volcanic	California	Aug. 9, 1916	82,880
Mesa Verde	Colorado	June 29, 1906	42,376
Mount Rainier	Washington	May 22, 1899	207,360
Platt	Oklahoma	June 29, 1906	843
Rock Creek	District of Columbia	Sept. 27, 1890	1,606
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	Jan. 26, 1915	230,000
Sequoia	California	Oct. 1, 1890	160,000
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 27, 1894	3,000
Sully's Hill	North Dakota	June 4, 1904	960
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	1,233
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	10,522
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho	Mar. 1, 1872	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	Oct. 1, 1890	967,680
Zoological	District of Columbia	Mar. 2, 1889	170

*In charge of secretary of war.

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Abraham Lincoln Homestead—Farm near Hodgenville, Ky., with log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Casa Grande Ruin—Remains of a large prehistoric building near Florence, Ariz.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—In Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Hawaii—Includes celebrated volcanoes Kilauaea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala; main feature is Lava lake at Kilauaea.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Lassen Volcanic—Contains volcanic and other peaks, hot springs, mud geysers, ice caves, lakes of volcanic glass, canyons and forests.

Mesa Verde—In the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern railroad and from Fairfax on the Northern Pacific road.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain—Tract of mountainous land of great scenic beauty in Grand, Boulder and Larimer counties, Colorado; contains forests, lakes and peaks; reached by Union Pacific and other roads.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a

band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern road.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads; in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads by way of the Yosemite Valley railroad.

Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Big Hole battle field, Mont.	1919	8
Cabrillo, Cal.	1913	1.5
Chaco canyon, N. M.	1907	20,629
Cinder cone, Cal.	1907	5,130
Colorado, Col.	1911	13,883
Devil's tower, Wyo.	1906	1,152
Devil postpile, Cal.	1911	800
El Morro, N. M.	1906	160
Gila cliff dwellings, N. M.	1907	160
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909	160
Grand canyon, Ariz.	1908	806,400
Jewel cave, S. D.	1908	1,280
Lassen peak, Cal.	1907	1,280
Lewis and Clark cavern, Mont.	1908	160
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906	160
Mount Olympus, Wash.	1909	608,640
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908	295
Mukuntuweap, Utah	1909	15,440
Natural bridges, Utah	1909	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909	600
Oregon caves, Ore.	1909	450
Petrified forest, Ariz.	1906	25,625

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909	210
Sitka, Alaska	1910	57
Tonto, Ariz.	1907	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908	10
Wheeler, Col.	1903	300

*Administered by department of agriculture;

others by interior department, except the Big

Hole battle field, which is under the war de-

partment.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9, 1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col. John Gibbon; in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.

Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.

Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.

Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.

Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.

Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.

Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.

El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.

Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.

Grand canyon—In northwestern Arizona; greatest eroded canyon within the United States.

Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.

Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range, from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.

Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.

Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.

Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Washington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.

Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent of Chicago.

Mukuntuweap—Canyon in southeastern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Rio Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion.

Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.

Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.

Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Petrified forest—Deposits of fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona.

Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah, having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park, near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating erratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochetopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.	Name.	Elected.	Name.	Elected.
Haussonville, Comte de, b. 1843.	1888	Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845.	1905	Cochin, Denys, b. 1851.	1911
Freyinet, Charles de, b. 1828.	1890	Ribot, Alexandre, b. 1827.	1906	Lyauty, Louis, b. 1854.	1912
Loti-Viaud, Pierre, b. 1850.	1891	Barros, Maurice, b. 1862.	1906	Boutroux, Emile, b. 1845.	1912
Lavissee, Ernest, b. 1842.	1892	Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866.	1907	Bergson, Henri L., b. 1859.	1914
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852.	1894	Charmes, Francis, b. 1848.	1908	Capus, Alfred, b. 1858.	1914
France, Anatole, b. 1844.	1896	Rouchemin, Jean, b. 1849.	1908	Gorce, Pierre de la, b. 1846.	1914
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853.	1897	Doumic, Rene, b. 1860.	1909	The Academie Francaise, or French Academy, was instituted in 1635. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.	
Lavedan, Henri, b. 1859.	1898	Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862.	1909		
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856.	1899	Aicard, Jean, b. 1848.	1909		
Hervieu, Paul, b. 1857.	1899	Brieux, Eugene, b. 1858.	1909		
Rostand, Edmond, b. 1868.	1901	Poincare, Raymond, b. 1850.	1909		
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853.	1903	Duchene, Mgr., b. 1848.	1911		
Masson, Frederick, b. 1847.	1903	Regnier, Henri de, b. 1864.	1911		

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.
Asia—Mt. Everest.	29,002	Nanda Devi.	25,600	Huascaran	22,188
Godwin-Austen	28,280	Mustaghata	24,400	Aconcagua	21,400
Kunchinginga	23,150	Chumalari	23,946	Illampu	21,192
Gusherbura	26,378	South America—		Huandoy	20,847
Dhawalagiri	26,826	Aconcagua	23,080	Illimani	21,030
Kutha Kangir	24,740	Mercedario	22,315	Pamiri	20,735
				Chimborazo	20,498
				Tungungato	20,286
				Haina	20,171
				San Jose	20,020
				North America—	
				McKinley	20,300

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

June 30, 1915.

[Source: The reclamation service, department of the interior.]

Location.	Project.	Acres.	*Expendi- tures.	†Per ct. compl'd.
Arizona	Salt River	191,754	\$14,150,000	100
Arizona-California	Yuma	127,257	8,740,000	70
California	Orland	20,320	965,000	97
Colorado	Grand valley	53,000	3,044,000	68
Colorado	Uncompahgre valley	140,000	6,445,000	70
Idaho	Boise	255,000	12,544,000	85
Idaho	Minidoka	120,100	6,498,000	98
Idaho	Jackson lake	.....	949,000	.....
Kansas	Garden City	10,677	386,700	98
Montana	Blackfeet (Indian)	122,500	1,000,000	40
Montana	Flathead (Indian)	152,000	1,930,000	30
Montana	Fort Peck (Indian)	152,000	515,000	10
Montana	Huntley	32,877	1,641,000	82
Montana	Milk river	219,557	4,842,000	68
Montana	Sun river	174,025	3,246,000	40
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	60,116	3,372,000	97
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	229,684	8,080,000	60
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	206,000	6,513,000	70
New Mexico	Carlsbad	24,796	1,242,500	95
New Mexico	Hondo	10,000	378,600	100
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	155,000	7,562,000	50
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping	26,314	1,063,000	50
Oklahoma	Lawton	2,500	47,900	30
Oregon	Umatilla	36,300	2,379,000	89
Oregon-California	Klamath	144,430	9,437,000	58
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	97,916	3,762,000	96
Utah	Strawberry valley	50,000	3,202,000	95
Washington	Yakima	144,429	9,437,000	75
Washington	Okanogan	10,099	949,000	100
Wyoming	Shoshone	149,360	4,936,500	55
Total		3,118,011	122,872,200	

*The amounts in this column include the total amounts paid out for construction and operation and maintenance without deducting amounts that have been collected for services rendered, operation and maintenance assessments, etc. †The percentages noted in this column represent the approximate ratio which the cost of construction to date bear to present estimate of total construction cost.

UNITED STATES IRRIGATION STATISTICS.
[From census bureau report.]

State.	Farms.	Acre.	Cost.
Arizona	4,841	320,081	\$17,677,966
California	39,352	2,664,104	72,580,030
Colorado	25,857	2,792,032	56,636,443
Idaho	16,439	1,430,848	40,977,688
Kansas	1,006	37,479	1,365,563
Montana	8,970	1,679,084	22,970,958
Nebraska	1,852	255,950	4,798,310
Nevada	2,406	701,833	6,721,924
New Mexico.	12,795	461,718	9,154,897
North Dakota.	69	10,248	836,482
Oklahoma	137	4,385	47,200
Oregon	6,669	686,129	12,760,214
South Dakota.	500	63,248	3,043,140
Texas	4,150	164,283	7,346,708
Utah	19,709	999,410	14,028,717
Washington	7,664	334,378	16,219,149
Wyoming	6,297	1,133,302	17,700,980

NOTE—The above figures are for arid land alone and do not include rice land. The statistics of number of farms and the acreage irrigated are for 1909; the cost is to July 1, 1910.

The total length of ditches used for irrigation in 1910 was 125,591 miles and there were 6,812 reservoirs having a combined capacity of 12,581,129 acre-feet. The number of pumping plants reported was 13,906 and the acreage supplied by them 477,625. The relative importance of the several classes of irrigation enterprises is shown by the following percentages of acreage irrigated in 1909:

	Per cent.
United States reclamation service	2.9
United States Indian service	1.3
Carey act enterprises	2.1
Irrigation districts	3.8
Co-operative enterprises	33.8
Individual and partnership enterprises	45.5
Commercial enterprises	10.6

Classified by source of water supply, the acreage irrigated was as follows: From streams, by gravity, 12,763,797; by pumping, 157,775; from wells, by flowing, 144,400; by pumping, 307,496; from reservoirs, 98,193; from lakes, by gravity, 58,284; by pumping, 12,354; from springs, 196,186.

CROPS ON IRRIGATED LAND (1909).

State.	Acreage.	Value.	Val. per acre.
Arizona	171,302	\$4,718,100	\$27.54
California	1,196,767	52,057,007	43.50
Colorado	1,650,356	39,478,994	23.92
Idaho	772,684	16,582,213	21.46
Kansas	22,118	477,025	21.57
Montana	909,342	14,635,960	16.99
Nebraska	137,211	1,973,860	14.39
Nevada	356,079	5,339,475	15.00
New Mexico	230,034	5,706,922	24.80
North Dakota	3,273	56,215	17.18
Oklahoma	2,806	51,995	18.53
Oregon	368,911	7,489,255	20.30
South Dakota	38,438	505,684	13.16
Texas	58,227	2,645,385	45.43
Utah	579,744	14,642,792	25.26
Washington	160,483	7,994,531	49.82
Wyoming	583,786	7,362,983	12.61
Total	7,241,561	181,617,396	25.09

The percentages of the total acreage devoted to important crops on irrigated lands were: Alfalfa, 30.6; wild grasses, 21.1; oats, 10.2; wheat, 7.6; barley, 3.3; orchard fruits, 3.3; other tame or cultivated grasses, 3; grains cut green, 2.9; timothy alone, 2.8; sugar beets, 2.5; timothy and clover mixed, 2.5; potatoes, 2.3; corn, 1.8; tropical and subtropical fruits, 1.4. Crops grown on irrigated land show an excess yield of 28.6 per cent over those grown on unirrigated land.

IRRIGATION FOR RICE GROWING.

The total acreage irrigated for rice growing in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas in 1909 was 694,800, of which 54.7 per cent was in Louisiana, 41.3 per cent in Texas and 4 per cent in Arkansas. The enterprises which were completed or under way in 1910 were reported as capable of irrigating 950,706 acres in that year and of serving ultimately a total of 1,134,322 acres. The total cost of rice irrigation enterprises to July 1, 1910, was \$13,587,639.

NATIONAL DEBTS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

[From report of bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

COUNTRY.	Year.	Total debt in United States currency.	Rates of interest. Per ct.	Interest and other annual charges (budget estimate).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	PER CAPITA OF—			
							Debt.	Interest.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Argentina.....	1915	\$761,284,000	4 - 6	\$36,787,000	\$186,947,000	\$186,797,000	\$97.79	\$4.72	\$17.59	\$17.57
Australian Commonwealth.....	1915	181,979,000	3½ - 4	3,089,000	78,087,000	154,191,000	36.85	.63	15.81	31.21
Bahamas.....	1915	1,12,364,000	4 - 5	56,521,000	230,000,000	228,500,000	1.15	.12	1.15	.12
New Zealand.....	1915	458,912,000	3 - 4	14,947,000	80,597,000	60,246,000	448.79	13.78	55.55	55.53
Austria-Hungary.....	1915	1,043,675,000	3 - 5	47,960,000	180,487,000	180,487,000	20.26	.93	3.12	3.12
Austria.....	1915	1,515,871,000	3 - 4	63,851,000	702,581,000	702,537,000	48.97	2.06	22.69	22.69
Hungary.....	1915	1,388,348,000	3 - 4½	64,268,000	459,624,000	459,612,000	63.64	3.06	21.86	21.86
Belgium.....	1914	825,518,000	2½ - 3	41,978,000	155,812,000	155,704,000	107.80	5.48	20.35	20.33
Belgian Congo.....	1914	54,741,000	3 - 4	1,490,000	5,877,000	12,174,000	2.74	.07	.29	.61
Bolivia.....	1914	19,369,000	3 - 4	1,698,000	8,392,000	9,589,000	7.08	.67	3.33	5.80
Brazil.....	1915	1,026,312,000	4 - 6	40,121,000	189,375,000	191,057,000	42.22	1.65	7.79	5.39
Bulgaria.....	1915	223,055,000	4½ - 6	14,851,000	53,143,000	53,146,000	46.98	3.12	11.18	11.18
Canada.....	1914	240,330,000	2½ - 4	14,493,000	163,174,000	127,384,000	67.42	1.80	20.21	15.78
Central Amer.-Costa Rica.....	1915	16,488,000	4 - 5	727,000	3,517,000	3,750,000	40.12	1.77	8.56	9.12
Guatemala.....	1914	16,336,000	4 - 8	208,000	2,987,000	1,835,000	7.71	1.0	1.41	.87
Honduras.....	1914	123,691,000	5 - 10	152,000	2,103,000	2,103,000	220.09	.27	3.74	3.74
Nicaragua.....	1914	13,787,000	6	1,115,000	3,822,000	3,286,000	22.98	1.86	6.37	6.38
Panama.....	1915	290,000			5,311,000	5,823,000	.86		15.76	17.29
Salvador.....	1914	11,157,000	2 - 6	1,509,000	4,970,000	6,034,000	9.10	1.23	4.65	4.92
Chile.....	1914	228,416,000	4½ - 6	11,175,000	51,496,000	61,041,000	61.31	3.15	14.49	18.03
China.....	1915	969,189,000	4 - 5	33,696,000	97,163,000	97,163,000	2.88	1.0	.29	.29
Colombia.....	1914	21,419,000	3 - 6	2,975,000	16,639,000	19,192,000	4.22	.59	3.34	3.78
Cuba.....	1915	69,204,000	4½ - 6	4,458,000	41,829,000	40,263,000	25.03	1.81	16.94	16.81
Denmark.....	1916	105,226,000	3 - 4	3,315,000	35,517,000	34,759,000	37.92	1.19	12.80	12.53
Ecuador.....	1915	20,508,000	4 - 10	2,810,000	10,161,000	10,161,000	13.67	1.87	7.67	6.77
Egypt.....	1916	458,437,000	3 - 4	22,730,000	72,939,000	78,594,000	40.62	2.01	6.46	6.96
France.....	1914	6,347,540,000	2½ - 3	252,171,000	1,001,511,000	1,001,987,000	159.89	6.35	25.23	25.24
Algeria.....	1914	34,787,000	3 - 3½	4,004,000	33,073,000	33,066,000	6.25	.72	5.94	5.94
Tunis.....	1914	68,836,000	3 - 3½	2,889,000	12,228,000	12,157,000	39.74	.15	6.94	6.90
Indo-China.....	1913	47,461,000	2½ - 3	2,153,000	23,444,000	29,444,000	2.79	1.33	1.73	1.73
Colonies, other.....	1911	59,558,000	3 - 4	2,335,000	26,413,000	25,313,000	2.36	.09	1.05	1.00
German empire.....	1915	1,172,389,000	3 - 4	59,360,000	899,685,000	3,283,907,000	17.29	.88	13.27	48.43
States.....	1914	3,854,795,000	3 - 4	169,859,000	1,551,493,000	1,532,714,000	56.85	2.50	22.88	22.60
Colonies.....	1914	32,410,000		2,506,000	14,267,000	35,375,000	2.64	.20	1.16	2.88
Greece.....	1915	258,219,000	2½ - 5	10,942,000	50,451,000	81,612,000	53.66	2.27	10.46	16.93
Haiti.....	1914	30,373,000	2½ - 5	2,984,000	6,282,000	8,127,000	12.15	1.19	5.51	3.25
India, British.....	1915	1,479,361,000	3 - 3½	49,471,000	890,081,000	493,423,000	4.69	1.16	1.24	1.23
Italy.....	1915	2,921,153,000	3 - 5	126,028,000	548,804,000	553,000,000	82.06	3.54	15.42	15.32
Japan.....	1915	1,245,175,000	4 - 5	61,624,000	299,353,000	295,970,000	23.24	1.15	5.76	5.47
Formosa.....	1916			20,790,000	20,790,000				5.76	5.76
Chosen (Korea).....	1916	29,888,000	6 - 6½	1,939,000	29,163,000	29,163,000	1.93	.13	1.88	1.88
Liberia.....	1914	1,710,000	5	198,000	535,000	535,000	1.14	.13	.96	.86
Luxemburg.....	1915	2,091,000	3½	359,000	4,004,000	4,642,000	8.04	.76	15.40	17.88
Mexico.....	1915	221,773,000	3 - 5	15,531,000	72,687,000	75,798,000	14.36	1.01	4.71	4.91
Montenegro.....	1914	1,218,000	5	61,000	1,900,000	2,455,000	2.80	1.4	4.57	5.64
Netherlands.....	1915	518,625,000	2½ - 3	15,515,000	86,919,000	101,744,000	83.47	2.50	13.99	16.88
East Indies.....	1915				124,806,000	136,053,000			3.28	3.69
West Indies, etc.....	1915	95,752,000	3 - 3½	2,972,000	3,496,000				19.31	23.31
Norway.....	1915	95,752,000	3 - 3½	4,747,000	45,831,000	49,422,000	38.90	1.93	18.62	20.07
Paraguay.....	1914	12,303,000	3 - 7	1,183,000	5,280,000	5,548,000	15.38	1.42	6.60	6.69
Peru.....	1915	44,112,000	1 - 6	542,000	19,105,000	19,105,000	7.61	.09	3.29	3.29
Portugal.....	1915	998,184,000	3 - 5	30,695,000	90,062,000	86,021,000	157.62	5.15	15.12	14.44
Colonies.....	1914			17,186,000	17,186,000				1.85	1.85
Roumania.....	1915	316,693,000	4 - 5	17,582,000	94,062,000	91,877,000	42.18	2.84	12.53	12.24
Russia.....	1915	4,586,393,000	3 - 6	226,449,000	1,617,962,000	1,649,284,000	26.06	1.30	29.29	9.47
Finland.....	1915	61,288,000	3 - 4½	1,452,000	32,894,000	33,342,000	9.75	.45	10.29	10.43
Santo Domingo.....	1915	13,040,000	5	1,000,000	17,160,000	17,160,000	1.70	.20	6.19	6.19
Serbia.....	1914	126,232,000	2 - 5	8,873,000	41,364,000	41,364,000	27.31	1.92	8.95	8.95
Siam.....	1915	30,452,000	4½	1,411,000	25,454,000	25,454,000	3.74	.17	3.12	3.12
Spain.....	1915	1,816,301,000	4 - 5	81,546,000	247,143,000	232,754,000	89.23	4.01	13.89	89.23
Sweden.....	1915	166,846,000	3 - 4	9,037,000	103,133,000	108,133,000	29.59	1.60	18.29	15.29
Switzerland.....	1915	73,739,000	3 - 3½	1,941,000	14,765,000	19,298,000	19.25	.51	3.89	5.04
Turkey.....	1915	843,286,000	3½ - 5	71,913,000	10,311,000	201,461,000	39.64	3.38	5.04	9.47
Union of South Africa.....	1915	614,621,000	3 - 4	22,754,000	87,442,000	89,155,000	97.20	3.60	13.89	14.10
United Kingdom.....	1915	5,673,374,000	2½ - 3½	110,318,000	1,103,207,000	2,727,544,000	122.25	2.88	23.77	58.77
Colonies (U. S.).....	1914	1,213,824,000		11,623,000	1,163,000	5,490,000			30.0	3.29
United States.....	1915	1,090,148,000	2 - 4	22,903,000	1,007,646,000	1,065,088,000	10.72	.23	9.90	10.47
Philippines.....	1915	12,000,000	4	713,000	12,736,000	13,074,000	1.39	.08	1.47	1.51
Uruguay.....	1915	140,933,000	3½ - 5	8,900,000	33,086,000	33,030,000	114.95	7.26	26.99	26.94
Venezuela.....	1915	34,657,000	3	1,885,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	12.36	.61	3.63	3.63
Total.....		46,657,733,000		1,904,487,000	1283,174,000	17,500,010,000				

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In case of the removal, death, resignation or disability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. The rest of the order of succession is: Secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, at-

torney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce. The acting president, in case congress is not in session, must call a special session, giving twenty days' notice.

NATIONAL RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL STATISTICS.

[From report compiled by bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

COUNTRY.	Year.	Rail-ways.	Tele-graphs.	Post-offices.	Postal routes.	Postal service performed.	Val. domes-tic money and postal orders sent.	Value for-eign money orders sent.
		Miles.*	Miles.*	No.	Miles.	Miles.		
Argentina.....	1915	21,150	49,244	3,300	50,107	26,634,686	\$10,341,944	\$618,988
Australian Commonwealth.....	1914	20,843	51,969	8,522	137,314	41,097,076	47,180,512	4,677,232
New Zealand.....	1915	2,945	13,434	2,336			13,723,251	2,607,673
Austria.....	1914	15,739	30,616	10,949	136,314	91,344,463	339,381,671	76,981,840
Hungary.....	1914	13,389	16,396	6,610	50,921	57,763,029	263,790,616	57,834,624
Belgium.....	1914	5,451	6,206	1,708	5,328	74,307,136	98,924,457	12,330,540
Belgian Congo.....	1914	882	1,622	50	13,919	961,761	413,692	934,252
Bolivia.....	1913	895	3,811	293	13,867	708,932	602,761	
Brazil.....	1915	16,194	36,199	3,857	92,312		45,013,437	2,254,090
Bulgaria.....	1914	1,537	3,201	433	12,689	6,238,342	6,298,729	3,749,220
Canada.....	1914	30,795	36,604	14,178		52,065,274	52,568,433	31,497,459
Central America—Costa Rica.....	1915	438	1,521	204			188,397	
Guatemala.....	1915	613	14,045	380				
Honduras.....	1913	524	74,281	278	321	68,566	1,975	
Nicaragua.....	1913	200	73,637	151				
Panama.....	1913	298		96				
Salvador.....	1914	264	2,409	117	1,848	36,601		3,630
Chile.....	1913	3,958	22,384	1,096	32,712	8,961,979	7,749,679	274,603
China.....	1913	6,123	36,350	6,816	133,000		2,948,337	4,558,432
Colombia.....	1913	621	11,721	655			281,010	
Cuba.....	1913	2,331	5,065	574	5,324	2,545,828		
Denmark.....	1915	2,452	2,995	1,713	6,539	10,006,187	64,281,954	3,826,141
Ecuador.....	1913	632	4,370	151				
Egypt.....	1913	3,707	9,603	2,067	7,016	6,353,067	27,185,662	2,930,769
France.....	1914	31,958	120,738	15,391	81,792	166,598,520	635,339,114	24,082,140
Algeria.....	1914	2,793	9,665	686	9,010	8,465,563	106,254,066	625,542
Tunis.....	1914	1,173	2,874	445	5,675	3,161,194	6,010,396	3,128,093
Indo-China.....	1914	1,282	8,915	316	22,429	7,098,233	4,327,382	2,173,408
Colonies (n.e.s.).....	1914	1,948	18,522	699	45,928	4,704,565	7,870,456	3,106,990
German empire.....	1914	39,600	143,192	51,573	91,276		2,044,009,394	57,694,974
Colonies.....	1914	2,806	6,527	220			26,299,106	
Greece.....	1913	1,396	5,748	1,340			3,236,816	453,198
Crete.....			319	30			652,613	89,299
Haiti.....	1913	140	124	88		107,079		
India, British.....	1914	34,656	84,124	19,848	156,838	112,239,942	147,108,552	2,582,903
Italy.....	1914	11,105	35,033	11,363	47,570	88,069,734	571,397,170	8,435,015
Japan.....	1914	6,594	24,996	7,983	65,779	83,315,845	136,626,551	395,331
Formosa.....	1914	312	615	152	7,746		6,555,627	12,578
Chosen.....	1915	993	4,353	515	19,668	8,398,505	9,418,797	43,252
Luxemburg.....	1914	326	441	138	709	1,037,135	6,355,480	9,071,885
Mexico.....	1913	16,085	22,452	2,911	51,679	23,121,371	24,218,667	4,558,442
Montenegro.....	1913	1,528		21				
Netherlands.....	1914	2,054	5,092	1,537	10,078	22,510,098	19,763,193	3,988,601
East Indies.....	1914	1,722	12,348	1,711	9,287	6,045,809	14,494,536	1,260,078
West Indies, etc.....	1913	117		17			168,174	669,989
Norway.....	1914	1,967	7,238	3,562	49,047	15,464,636	17,882,496	2,876,562
Paraguay.....	1915	255	2,485	385				
Persia.....	1913	34	6,312	158		1,924,861		1,257
Peru.....	1913	1,719	9,321	774	17,964	2,046,692	540,676	122,068
Portugal.....	1913	1,854	6,566	4,266	24,230	15,212,791	13,800,970	564,464
Colonies.....	1913	1,069	6,657	855	60,391	8,143,430	546,058	401,518
Roumania.....	1913	2,328	5,401	3,037	66,736	20,527,813	410,482	5,973,739
Russia.....	1913	46,586	143,090	18,050	223,546	99,652,575	1,278,526,671	12,920,147
Finland.....	1913	2,338		349			10,397,266	11,674,120
Santo Domingo.....	1913	400	1,269	105				
Serbia.....	1914	977	2,729	1,556	2,121	869,707	7,080,257	647,989
Siam.....	1915	895	4,527	243	4,954	474,088	369,716	44,124
Spain.....	1913	9,538	27,680	7,135	58,491		19,271,652	
Sweden.....	1914	8,963	6,064	4,187			92,277,506	4,345,813
Switzerland.....	1914	3,362	2,179	4,384	8,015	23,395,534	129,657,470	17,879,243
Turkey.....	1914	4,576	23,093	850	24,195	6,129,816	20,993,643	172,313
Union of South Africa.....	1913	8,833	14,517	2,892	8,621	16,406,960	9,026,832	4,816,777
United Kingdom.....	1915	23,701	80,982	24,589			488,592,392	19,449,009
Colonies (n.e.s.).....	1913	7,770	30,165	2,392				
United States.....	1915	263,547	240,231	56,390	433,334	616,460,122	656,139,135	60,772,074
Philippines.....	1915	733	4,773	685			7,440,004	1,902,357
Porto Rico.....	1913	340	590	89				
Uruguay.....	1913	1,639	5,344	948	24,448	3,056,390	2,587,242	19,537
Venezuela.....	1914	588	4,902	284				
Total.....		702,786	1,489,230	323,339	2,885,517	1,767,586,854	7,522,622,717	467,436,271

*Miles of line.

†Miles of wire.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The library of congress was established in 1800 in the city of Washington, D. C. It was burned in 1814, and in 1851 lost 35,000 volumes by fire. The present library building, which cost \$6,347,000, was opened to the public in November, 1897. It is located a short distance east of the capitol and is the largest and finest building of its kind in the world.

June 30, 1915, the library contained 2,363,873 books and pamphlets, 147,553 maps, 727,808 pieces

of music and 385,757 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. The copyright office is a distinct division of the library with its own force of employees. The total number of employees in the library is 552 and the annual cost of maintenance is now about \$850,000, including \$200,000 for printing and binding.

The librarian of congress is Herbert Putnam, salary, \$6,500; chief assistant librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin, \$4,000.

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
 Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
 Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
 Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
 Confederate Memorial Day—See Decoration day.
 Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
 Decoration Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
 Election Days—See Election Calendar.
 Fire Prevention Day—Oct. 9.
 Flag Day—June 14; designated by governor.
 Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
 Independence Day—July 4.
 Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
 Labor Day—First Monday in September.
 Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
 Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
 Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
 Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
 Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
 McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
 Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
 Memorial Day—See Decoration day.
 Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
 New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
 New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
 Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
 Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho), July 24 (Utah).
 Texas Independence Day—March 2.
 Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.
 Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.
 Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.
 California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.
 Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.
 Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12 (Columbus day); general, state, county and city election days;

Saturday afternoons; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day the second Sunday in May.
 Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.
 Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.
 Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
 Massachusetts—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).
 Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.
 Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.
 Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.
 Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.
 New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Decoration, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.
 New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
 North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in Sep-

tember (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast day; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Dec. 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 8 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas Independence); April 21 (anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as Mothers' day.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY.

[From U. S. census bureau report.]

Establishments.	1914.	1909.	Pct. inc.
Book and job.....	12,115	10,708	13.1
Music.....	180	178	1.1
Newspapers and periodicals.....	19,317	18,871	2.4
Total.....	31,612	29,757	6.2

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

Publications—Newspapers and periodicals.....	\$419,531,172	\$337,596,288	24.3
Subscriptions and sales.....	163,577,090	135,063,043	21.1
Advertising.....	255,954,082	202,533,245	26.4
Newspapers.....	233,588,966	232,993,064	21.7
Subscriptions and sales.....	99,541,860	84,438,702	17.9
Advertising.....	184,047,106	148,554,392	23.9
Periodicals other than newspapers.....	135,942,206	104,603,194	30.0
Subscriptions and sales.....	64,035,230	50,624,341	26.5
Advertising.....	71,906,976	53,978,853	33.2
Ready prints (patent insides and outsides).....	1,295,210	2,293,077	-14.3
Books and pamphlets—			
Published or printed and published.....	68,266,697	62,930,394	8.5
Printed for publication by others.....	19,049,651	10,209,509	86.6
Sheet music and books of music—			
Published or printed and published.....	6,803,491	5,510,698	23.5
Printed for publication by others.....	822,585	1,000,966	-17.8
Other products for sale and in execution of orders:			
Job printing.....	249,730,932	204,154,096	22.3
Machine composition for others.....	5,682,098	*	.....
Bookbinding and blank books.....	15,097,109	18,810,392	-19.8
Electrotyping, engraving, lithographing, etc.....	9,695,641	8,201,398	18.3
All other products.....	13,860,525	11,835,141	16.6
Total.....	810,508,111	662,591,959	22.3

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. *Not reported.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Period of issue.	1914.	1909.	Pct. inc.	Period of issue.	1914.	1909.	Pct. inc.
Daily—Number.....	2,580	2,600	-0.8	Aggregate circulation.....	50,454,738	40,822,965	23.6
Aggregate circulation.....	28,436,030	24,211,977	17.4	Monthly—Number.....	2,820	2,491	13.1
Sunday—Number.....	570	520	9.6	Aggregate circulation.....	79,190,838	63,280,535	25.2
Aggregate circulation.....	16,445,820	13,347,282	23.2	Quarterly—Number.....	500	361	38.5
Triweekly—Number.....	84	73	15.1	Aggregate circulation.....	18,852,401	16,058,099	17.4
Aggregate circulation.....	549,495	335,389	63.8	All other—Number.....	442	364	21.4
Semiweekly—Number.....	583	635	-8.2	Aggregate circulation.....	8,946,567	4,093,874	118.5
Aggregate circulation.....	2,483,629	2,312,919	7.4				
Weekly—Number.....	15,166	15,097	0.5	Total number.....	22,745	22,141	2.7

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.	Secretary of state.	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
*George Washington.....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789	Alex. Hamilton.....1789	Henry Knox.....1789
*John Adams.....1789	E. Randolph.....1794	Oliver Wolcott.....1795	T. Pickering.....1795
	T. Pickering.....1795		Jas. McHenry.....1796
John Adams.....1797	T. Pickering.....1797	Oliver Wolcott.....1797	Jas. McHenry.....1797
Thomas Jefferson.....1797	John Marshall.....1800	Samuel Dexter.....1801	John Marshall.....1800
			Sam'l Dexter.....1800
			R. Griswold.....1801
			H. Dearborn.....1801
*Thomas Jefferson.....1801	James Madison.....1801	Samuel Dexter.....1801	
Aaron Burr.....1801		Albert Gallatin.....1801	
*George Clinton.....1805			
*James Madison.....1809	Robert Smith.....1809	Albert Gallatin.....1809	Wm. Eustis.....1809
†George Clinton.....1809	James Monroe.....1811	G. W. Campbell.....1814	J. Armstrong.....1812
Elbridge Gerry.....1813		A. J. Dallas.....1814	James Monroe.....1814
		W. H. Crawford.....1816	W. H. Crawford.....1815
	J. Q. Adams.....1817	W. H. Crawford.....1817	Isaac Shelby.....1817
*James Monroe.....1817			Geo. Graham.....1817
*Daniel D. Tompkins.....1817			J. C. Calhoun.....1817
	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush.....1825	Jas. Barbour.....1825
John Q. Adams.....1825			Peter B. Porter.....1825
*John C. Calhoun.....1825			
*Andrew Jackson.....1829	M. Van Buren.....1829	Sam. D. Ingham.....1829	John H. Eaton.....1829
†John C. Calhoun.....1829	E. Livingston.....1831	Louis McLane.....1831	Lewis Cass.....1831
Martin Van Buren.....1833	Louis McLane.....1833	W. J. Duane.....1833	B. F. Butler.....1837
	John Forsyth.....1834	Roger B. Taney.....1833	
		Levi Woodbury.....1834	
	John Forsyth.....1837	Levi Woodbury.....1837	Joel R. Poinsett.....1837
Martin Van Buren.....1837			
Richard M. Johnson.....1837			
†William H. Harrison.....1841	Daniel Webster.....1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler.....1841			
John Tyler.....1841	Daniel Webster.....1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
	Hugh S. Legare.....1843	Walter Forward.....1841	John McLean.....1841
	Abel P. Upshur.....1843	John C. Spencer.....1843	J. C. Spencer.....1841
	John C. Calhoun.....1844	Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	Jas. M. Porter.....1843
			Wm. Wilkins.....1844
James K. Polk.....1845	James Buchanan.....1845	Robt. J. Walker.....1845	Wm. L. Marcy.....1845
George M. Dallas.....1845			
†Zachary Taylor.....1849	John M. Clayton.....1849	Wm. M. Meredith.....1849	G. W. Crawford.....1849
Millard Fillmore.....1849			
Millard Fillmore.....1850			
	Daniel Webster.....1850	Thomas Corwin.....1850	C. M. Conrad.....1850
Franklin Pierce.....1853	Edward Everett.....1852		
†William R. King.....1853	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie.....1853	Jefferson Davis.....1853
James Buchanan.....1857	Lewis Cass.....1857	Howell Cobb.....1857	John B. Floyd.....1857
John C. Breckinridge.....1857	J. S. Black.....1860	Philip F. Thomas.....1860	Joseph Holt.....1861
		John A. Dix.....1861	
*†Abraham Lincoln.....1861	W. H. Seward.....1861	Salmon P. Chase.....1861	S. Cameron.....1861
Hannibal Hamlin.....1861		W. F. Fessenden.....1864	E. M. Stanton.....1862
Andrew Johnson.....1865		Hugh McCulloch.....1865	
Andrew Johnson.....1865			E. M. Stanton.....1865
			U. S. Grant.....1867
			L. Thomas.....1868
			J. M. Schofield.....1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....1869	E. B. Washburne.....1869	Geo. S. Boutwell.....1869	J. A. Rawlins.....1869
Schuyler Colfax.....1869	Hamilton Fish.....1869	W. A. Richardson.....1873	W. T. Sherman.....1869
†Henry Wilson.....1873		Benj. H. Bristow.....1874	W. W. Belknap.....1869
		Lot M. Morrill.....1876	Alphonso Taft.....1876
			J. D. Cameron.....1876
Rutherford B. Hayes.....1877	W. M. Evarts.....1877	John Sherman.....1877	G. W. McCrary.....1877
William A. Wheeler.....1877			Alex. Ramsey.....1879
†James A. Garfield.....1881	James G. Blaine.....1881	Wm. Windom.....1881	R. T. Lincoln.....1881
Chester A. Arthur.....1881			
Chester A. Arthur.....1881	F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1881	Chas. J. Folger.....1881	R. T. Lincoln.....1881
		W. Q. Gresham.....1884	
		Hugh McCulloch.....1884	
Grover Cleveland.....1885	Thos. F. Bayard.....1885	Daniel Manning.....1885	W. C. Endicott.....1885
†Thos. A. Hendricks.....1885		Chas. S. Fairchild.....1887	
Benjamin Harrison.....1889	James G. Blaine.....1889	Wm. Windom.....1889	R. Proctor.....1889
Levi P. Morton.....1889	John W. Foster.....1889	Charles Foster.....1889	S. B. Elkins.....1889
Grover Cleveland.....1893	W. Q. Gresham.....1893	John G. Carlisle.....1893	D. S. Lamont.....1893
Adlai E. Stevenson.....1893	Richard Olney.....1895		
*†William McKinley.....1897	John Sherman.....1897	Lyman J. Gage.....1897	R. A. Alger.....1897
†Garret A. Hobart.....1897	Wm. R. Day.....1897		Elihu Root.....1897
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay.....1898		
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay.....1901	Lyman J. Gage.....1901	Elihu Root.....1901
Charles W. Fairbanks.....1905	Elihu Root.....1905	Leslie M. Shaw.....1902	Wm. H. Taft.....1904
	Robert Bacon.....1909	G. B. Cortelyou.....1909	Luke E. Wright.....1908
	P. C. Knox.....1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	J. M. Dickinson.....1909
William H. Taft.....1909			H. L. Stimson.....1911
†James S. Sherman.....1909			
Woodrow Wilson.....1913	Wm. J. Bryan.....1913	W. G. McAdoo.....1913	L. M. Garrison.....1913
Thomas R. Marshall.....1913	Robert Lansing.....1915		N. D. Baker.....1916

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior.*	Postmaster-general.†	Attorney-general.	Sec. agriculture.‡
		Samuel Osgood....1789 Timothy Pickering....1791 Jos. Habersham....1795	E. Randolph....1789 Wm. Bradford....1794 Charles Lee....1795	
Benj. Stoddert....1798		Jos. Habersham....1797	Charles Lee....1797 Theo. Parsons....1801	
Benj. Stoddert....1801 Robert Smith....1801 J. Crowninshield....1806		Jos. Habersham....1801 Gideon Granger....1801	Levi Lincoln....1801 Robt. Smith....1806 John Breckinridge....1805 C. A. Rodney....1807	
Paul Hamilton....1809 William Jones....1813 B. W. Crowninshield....14		Gideon Granger....1809 R. J. Meigs, Jr....1814	C. A. Rodney....1809 Wm. Pinckney....1811 William Rush....1814	
B. W. Crowninshield....17 Smith Thompson....1818 S. L. Southard....1823		R. J. Meigs, Jr....1817 John McLean....1823	William Rush....1817 William Wirt....1817	
S. L. Southard....1825		John McLean....1825	William Wirt....1825	
John Branch....1829 Levi Woodbury....1831 Mahlon Dickerson....1834		Wm. T. Barry....1829 Amos Kendall....1835	John M. Berrien....1829 Roger B. Taney....1831 B. F. Butler....1833	
Mahlon Dickerson....1837		Amos Kendall....1837 John M. Niles....1840	B. F. Butler....1837 Felix Grundy....1839 H. D. Gilpin....1840	
George E. Badger....1841		Francis Granger....1841	J. J. Crittenden....1841	
George E. Badger....1841 Abel P. Upshur....1841 David Henshaw....1843 Thomas W. Gilmer....1844 John Y. Mason....1844		Francis Granger....1841 C. A. Wickliffe....1841	J. J. Crittenden....1841 Hugh S. Legare....1841 John Nelson....1845	
George Bancroft....1845 John Y. Mason....1846		Cave Johnson....1845	John Y. Mason....1845 Nathan Clifford....1846 Isaac Toucey....1848	
William B. Preston....1849	Thomas Ewing....1849	Jacob Collamer....1849	Reverdy Johnson....1849	
William A. Graham....50 John P. Kennedy....1852	Thomas A. Pearce....1850 T. M. T. McKernon....1850 A. H. H. Stuart....1850	Nathan K. Hall....1850 Sam D. Hubbard....1852	J. J. Crittenden....1850	
James C. Dobbin....1853	Robt. McClelland....1853	James Campbell....1853	Caleb Cushing....1853	
Isaac Toucey....1857	Jacob Thompson....1857	Aaron V. Brown....1857 Joseph Holt....1859	J. S. Black....1857 Edw. M. Stanton....1860	
Gideon Welles....1861	Caleb B. Smith....1861 John P. Usher....1863	Montgomery Blair....1861 William Dennison....1863	Edward Bates....1861 Titian J. Coffey....1863 James Speed....1864	
Gideon Welles....1865	John P. Usher....1865 James Harlan....1865 O. H. Browning....1866	William Dennison....1865 A. W. Randall....1866	James Speed....1865 Henry Stanbery....1866 Wm. M. Evarts....1868	
Adolph E. Borie....1869	Jacob D. Cox....1869	J. A. J. Creswell....1869	E. R. Hoar....1869	
George M. Robeson....1869	Columbus Delano....1870 Zach Chandler....1875	Jas. W. Marshall....1874 Marshall Jewell....1874 James N. Tyner....1876	A. T. Ackerman....1870 Geo. H. Williams....1871 Edw. Pierpont....1875 Alphonso Taft....1876	
R. W. Thompson....1877 Nathan Goff, Jr....1881	Carl Schurz....1877	David M. Key....1877 Horace Maynard....1880	Chas. Devens....1877	
W. H. Hunt....1881	S. J. Kirkwood....1881	T. L. James....1881	W. MacVeagh....1881	
W. E. Chandler....1881	Henry M. Teller....1881	T. O. Howe....1881 W. Q. Gresham....1883 Frank Hatton....1884	B. H. Brewster....1881	
W. C. Whitney....1885	L. Q. C. Lamar....1885 Wm. F. Vilas....1888	Wm. F. Vilas....1885 D. M. Dickinson....1888	A. H. Garland....1885	N. J. Colman....1889
Benj. F. Tracy....1889	John W. Noble....1889	J. Wanamaker....1889	W. H. H. Miller....1889	J. M. Rusk....1889
Hilary A. Herbert....1893	Hoke Smith....1893 D. R. Francis....1896	W. S. Bissell....1893 W. L. Wilson....1895	R. Olney....1893 J. Harmon....1895	J. S. Morton....1896
John D. Long....1897	C. N. Bliss....1897 E. A. Hitchcock....1899	James A. Gary....1897 Chas. E. Smith....1898	J. McKenna....1897 J. W. Griggs....1897 P. C. Knox....1901	J. Wilson....1897
John D. Long....1901 Wm. H. Moody....1902 Paul Morton....1904 C. J. Bonaparte....1905 Victor H. Metcalf....1907 T. H. Newberry....1908	E. A. Hitchcock....1901 J. R. Garfield....1907	Chas. E. Smith....1901 Henry C. Payne....1902 Robt. J. Wynne....1904 G. B. Cortelyou....1905 G. v. L. Meyer....1907	P. C. Knox....1901 W. H. Moody....1904 C. J. Bonaparte....1907	J. Wilson....1901
G. von L. Meyer....1909	R. A. Ballinger....1909 W. L. Fisher....1911	F. H. Hitchcock....1909	G. W. Wickersham....1909	J. Wilson....1909
Josephus Daniels....1913	F. K. Lane....1913	A. S. Burleson....1913	J. C. McReynolds....1913 Thos. W. Gregory....1914	D. F. Houston....1913

Secretary of commerce and labor (department established Feb. 14, 1903)—George B. Cortelyou, 1903; Victor H. Metcalf, 1904-1906; Oscar S. Straus, 1907-1909; Charles Nagel, 1909. Secretary of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, 1913. Secretary of labor (dept. established March 4, 1913)—William B. Wilson, 1913.

*This department was established by an act of congress March 3, 1849. †Not a cabinet officer until 1829. ‡Established Feb. 11, 1889.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1914		1915		1916	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Articles imported.						
Aluminum, crude.....lbs.	15,964,042	\$2,707,172	13,765,172	\$2,346,287	8,200,528	\$1,826,632
Manufactures of.....		1,441,253		653,015		150,408
Animals.....		24,712,111		22,279,081		18,649,079
Antimony—Ore.....lbs.	2,664,425	145,917	2,123,968	83,435	9,012,895	948,769
Matte, regulus.....lbs.	9,633,639	526,324	13,968,513	1,337,339	23,611,206	7,091,423
Art works.....		35,010,449		18,475,577		20,881,531
Asbestos, unmanufact'd, tons	76,524	1,678,736	68,086	1,513,630	98,970	2,625,003
Asphaltum and bitumen, tons	180,689	918,387	83,123	491,251	130,234	702,137
Beads and bead ornaments.....		2,185,941		1,075,981		830,962
Bones, etc., unmanufactured.....		1,061,466		911,473		897,242
Brass for remanufacture, lbs.	7,241,670	773,443	7,172,637	663,070	34,705,604	4,501,389
Breadstuffs.....		36,821,646		20,256,791		23,957,668
Bristles.....lbs.	3,437,155	3,196,469	4,062,060	3,613,084	3,613,084	3,627,042
Bronze, manufactures of.....		682,083		456,175		203,356
Brushes, dusters, hair pencils.....		2,180,833		1,644,139		1,292,810
Buttons and parts of.....		2,082,029		1,004,794		798,902
Cars, etc.—Automobiles.....No.	300	620,493	822	525,303	1,474	801,911
Parts of.....		812,083		847,109		371,642
Cement.....	364,141	160,737	347,334	132,764	19,997	9,182
Chemicals, drugs, dyes—		88,039,120		79,249,970		109,106,634
Argols.....lbs.	29,793,011	3,228,674	28,624,554	3,094,380	34,721,043	5,306,246
Quinia, sulphate of.....oz.	2,879,466	624,125	1,829,732	452,348	1,791,738	1,118,056
Colors or dyes.....		7,241,406		5,851,887		3,340,592
Cresote oil.....gals.	60,900,435	3,839,062	37,828,646	2,593,681	40,498,592	3,300,780
Tanning extracts.....lbs.	102,129,127	2,850,236	126,641,515	3,879,424	86,973,203	5,315,348
Glycerin.....lbs.	36,409,619	4,486,415	17,620,609	2,186,755	10,621,403	2,232,494
Gums.....		12,741,609		11,836,973		14,826,537
Indigo.....lbs.	8,195,211	1,035,228	7,975,709	1,156,973	6,599,583	8,235,670
Nitrate of soda.....tons	564,049	17,950,786	577,122	16,355,701	1,071,728	32,129,397
Clays or earth.....tons	345,419	2,246,807	306,054	1,983,812	283,235	1,705,995
Clocks and parts of.....		905,421		703,555		234,796
Watches and parts of.....		3,386,738		3,039,651		3,362,728
Coal, bituminous.....tons	1,358,002	3,685,008	1,429,608	4,150,785	1,618,539	4,841,157
Cocoa or cacao (crude).....lbs.	176,267,646	20,797,790	192,306,634	22,893,241	243,281,939	35,143,865
Prepared.....		706,193		584,935		660,377
Coffee.....lbs.	1,001,528,317	110,725,392	1,118,690,524	106,765,644	1,201,104	115,489,970
Copper—Ore.....tons	444,907	10,137,244	339,564	8,548,401	448,211	15,959,269
Matte and regulus.....tons	33,772	3,559,740	30,033	2,680,140	75,237	3,304,674
Pigs, ingots, bars, etc., lbs.	281,536,836	40,624,598	152,443,247	20,358,174	272,559,570	52,551,055
Cork, unmanufactured.....		3,851,794		2,762,895		3,134,884
Manufactures of.....		2,647,838		2,024,059		40,150,242
Cotton, unmanufactured, lbs.	123,346,990	13,456,538	185,204,579	23,826,960	222,801,062	40,941,343
Manufactures of.....		78,704,828		46,205,123		47,511,870
Diamonds, uncut.....		7,519,688		3,358,180		11,443,129
Cut, but not set.....		17,795,099		8,452,117		20,567,222
Total diamonds, precious stones, etc.....		33,375,181		15,134,496		45,101,936
Dyewoods.....tons	37,725	486,992	68,420	939,356	159,221	3,906,367
Earthen, stone and chinaware.....		10,629,178		8,681,472		5,837,206
Eggs.....doz.	5,832,592	1,059,592	3,046,631	438,760	732,566	110,638
Electric lamps.....		653,765		585,995		711,005
Explosives.....		857,337		492,060		1,320,738
Feathers, natural and artificial.....		8,825,176		5,566,276		4,831,467
Fertilizers.....		23,150,146		10,348,006		6,327,495
Fibers, unmanufact'd.....tons	418,432	54,349,995	357,079	40,420,017	482,216	59,460,062
Manufactures of.....		82,404,239		61,567,669		68,444,735
Fish.....		18,758,143		18,398,249		17,455,289
Fruits and nuts.....		3,421,258		43,901,195		44,445,207
Furs, undressed.....		8,840,521		7,763,733		16,891,699
Manufactures of.....		5,852,973		2,718,140		3,208,182
Gelatin, unmanufactured, lbs.	2,441,317	738,731	2,714,229	518,521	1,600,235	501,509
Glass and glassware.....		8,191,833		4,592,395		2,249,001
Glue and glue size.....lbs.	22,714,877	1,805,543	8,705,147	824,136	3,008,485	217,033
Gold and silver, manuf's of.....		1,541,980		1,098,737		1,746,585
Grease and oils.....lbs.	22,492,492	1,251,997	30,293,657	1,596,582	25,118,033	1,544,021
Hair, unmanufactured.....lbs.	15,167,745	3,369,978	12,225,352	2,550,937	16,847,261	3,451,050
Hats, bonnets, and materials for.....		12,102,245		10,127,429		11,175,498
Hay.....tons	170,786	1,634,390	20,187	928,906	43,184	679,412
Hides and skins.....lbs.	561,070,686	120,289,781	538,317,733	104,177,106	743,669,860	158,861,376
Hide cuttings, raw glue stock.....		2,158,514		1,510,608		972,106
Hops.....lbs.	5,332,025	2,730,516	11,651,332	2,778,733	675,704	1,445,627
Household goods, etc.....		5,244,083		6,868,376		5,719,869
India rubber, unmanufactured.....		76,162,220		87,124,679		159,858,096
Manufactures of.....		1,559,812		802,122		455,895
Iron—Ore.....tons	2,167,662	6,984,577	1,193,114	3,823,843	1,425,717	4,618,601
Iron and steel, manufs. of.....		31,790,851		22,712,660		23,393,250
Ivory, animal and vegetable.....		2,221,988		1,179,856		2,130,136
Lead and manufactures of, lbs.	60,423,419	1,996,627	83,269,140	2,601,548	86,832,575	3,736,010
Leather and manufactures of.....		25,087,196		20,171,196		19,019,526
Manganese ore and oxide, tons	288,706	1,841,451	206,859	1,494,985	492,860	5,358,093
Matting and mats.....sq. yds.	25,370,152	2,097,009	18,949,582	1,674,404	14,008,198	1,326,571
Meat and dairy products.....		38,760,989		43,046,850		24,757,512
Metals and manuf's of n. e. s.		7,153,053		3,965,471		2,809,933
Musical instruments.....		2,076,734		1,262,140		566,315

Articles imported.	1914		1915		1916	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Nickel ore and matte.....tons		\$6,106,547		\$5,074,783		\$9,520,705
Oilcloths.....sq. yds.	4,964,374	1,529,596	2,648,148	1,199,662	56,987	\$9,529,969
Oils of all kinds.....		47,020,573		35,725,051	1,077,465	48,091,993
Paints, pigments and colors.....		2,325,222		1,959,109		2,009,196
Paper stock, crude.....		8,571,207		4,817,933		4,954,566
Paper and manufactures of.....		27,563,340		25,818,590		25,924,089
Printing paper.....lbs.	562,853,717	11,075,659	670,101,061	13,119,912	878,913,722	16,794,159
Perfumes, etc.....		\$2,309,027		\$2,473,144		3,105,906
Photographic films and plates.....		2,626,268		1,768,488		1,420,310
Pipes and smokers' articles.....		1,472,871		1,354,397		1,371,162
Plants, trees and shrubs.....		3,597,008		3,748,666		3,686,348
Platinum and manuf's of.....		3,975,572		1,630,602		4,256,519
Plumbago.....tons	24,868	1,846,126	17,068	1,387,873	31,047	4,298,530
Seeds.....		20,684,184		23,084,820		33,571,697
Shells, unmanufactured.....		1,822,885		1,328,673		2,229,842
Silk.....		100,930,025		83,580,557		124,283,655
Manufactures of.....		35,454,786		25,042,670		31,911,856
Artificial manufactures of.....		4,081,830		3,587,170		3,102,089
Soap.....		820,613		749,387		614,203
Spice.....lbs.	56,574,499	5,595,509	60,084,644	5,926,972	82,880,337	8,946,622
Spirits—Malted liquors.....gals.	7,177,233	2,967,029	3,351,104	1,587,398	2,612,735	1,456,893
Distilled spirits.....gals.	4,160,843	7,263,848	3,289,737	5,570,322	3,953,499	7,321,569
Wines.....		10,116,669		6,247,183		7,996,894
Mineral waters.....		1,000,005		720,316	577,735	640,183
Stone and manufactures of.....		2,303,789		1,670,358		1,500,283
Sugar—Molasses.....gals.	51,410,271	1,744,719	70,839,623	1,963,505	85,716,673	3,775,894
Sugar.....lbs.	5,066,821,873	101,649,373	5,420,981,897	173,992,608	5,633,161,749	208,769,339
Sulphur ore.....tons	832,134	3,685,235	844,659	4,107,249	1,375,041	7,121,614
Tanning materials.....		1,562,001		1,348,068		2,849,553
Tea.....lbs.	91,130,815	16,735,302	96,387,942	17,512,619	109,865,935	20,599,857
Tin.....lbs.	100,177,962	39,422,479	94,864,623	30,777,617	143,984,269	50,876,901
Tobacco—Leaf.....lbs.	60,107,512	35,029,055	45,764,728	27,156,665	42,943,027	17,372,126
Manufactures of.....		5,357,806		4,501,511		4,950,667
Toys.....		9,084,019		8,085,363		3,217,044
Vegetables.....		15,133,535		9,329,732		10,811,393
Wood and manufactures of.....		62,433,039		60,734,755		64,559,815
Pulp.....tons	508,360	17,023,338	587,992	19,881,111	507,045	16,867,850
Wool, unmanufactured.....lbs.	247,648,869	53,190,767	308,063,429	68,242,568	534,828,022	142,420,734
Manufactures of.....		34,294,204		29,791,356		15,657,537
Zinc—Ore and calamine, tons	18,280	251,479	79,814	1,818,140	291,264	10,425,111
In blocks and manuf's of.....		364,472		272,672		522,709
Total value mdse. { free		1,127,502,699		1,033,526,675		1,492,663,786
{ dut.		766,422,958		640,643,065		705,219,724
Total value imports.....		1,893,925,657		1,674,169,740		2,197,883,510

*Including articles not specified in above table.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles exported.	1914		1915		1916	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Abrasives.....		\$2,114,632		\$1,802,248		\$3,333,338
Agricultural implements.....		31,965,789		10,304,978		17,611,297
Aluminum and manufa's of.....		1,101,920		3,245,999		5,644,349
Animals—Cattle.....No.	18,376	647,283	5,484	702,847	21,666	2,383,765
Hogs.....No.	10,122	133,751	7,399	93,037	22,048	238,718
Horses.....No.	22,776	3,388,819	289,340	64,046,534	367,553	73,531,146
Mules.....No.	4,883	690,974	65,788	12,726,143	111,915	22,946,512
Sheep.....No.	152,000	534,543	47,213	182,578	62,278	231,535
Total animals, including fowls.....		5,803,659		77,953,686		99,662,813
Art works.....		1,415,302		298,321		404,529
Asbestos, manufactures of.....		687,073		535,027		1,019,083
Asphaltum, unmanufact'd, tons	49,881	1,131,086	28,553	616,240	42,764	830,946
Manufactures of.....		362,347		400,154		510,290
Athletic and sporting goods.....		783,120		576,442		720,728
Brass and manufactures of.....		7,472,476		20,544,549		164,876,044
Breadstuffs—Barley.....bu.	6,644,747	4,253,129	26,754,522	16,184,079	27,473,160	20,668,532
Bread and biscuit.....lbs.	12,645,551	728,447	11,687,452	702,509	11,433,410	737,567
Corn.....bu.	9,380,855	7,008,028	48,786,291	39,339,064	38,217,012	30,780,887
Cornmeal.....brls.	336,241	1,185,891	470,503	1,923,214	419,979	1,601,258
Oatmeal.....lbs.	15,998,286	569,204	68,034,978	2,406,068	54,748,747	1,885,622
Oats.....bu.	1,859,949	757,527	97,169,551	57,479,964	95,921,620	49,993,096
Rye.....bu.	2,222,734	1,555,012	12,544,888	14,733,409	14,532,437	15,374,499
Wheat.....bu.	92,393,775	87,953,456	259,642,593	333,552,226	173,274,015	215,532,681
Wheat flour.....brls.	11,821,461	54,454,175	16,182,765	94,869,343	15,520,669	87,347,805
Total breadstuffs (all kinds).....		165,302,385		573,823,676		435,696,629
Cars, etc.—Aeroplanes and parts of.....		226,149		1,541,446		7,002,005
Automobiles.....No.	29,090	26,574,574	37,836	60,254,635	77,496	97,646,381
Parts of.....		6,624,232		7,853,182		22,536,485
Steam railroad cars.....		7,409,558		1,707,830		24,119,536
Other railroad cars.....		3,768,208		1,705,965		2,541,479
Motorcycles.....No.	6,410	1,234,194	8,166	1,494,176	17,500	3,369,613

Articles exported.	No.	-1914-		-1915-		-1916-	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wagons		18,883	\$1,121,389	9,056	\$1,118,368	11,153	\$1,018,290
Total cars, etc. (all kinds)							
Celluloid and manuf's of.			51,676,222		85,108,341		167,742,608
Cement, hydraulic.			1,387,541		722,850		2,328,142
Chemicals		2,391,453	3,382,282	2,361,451	3,241,686	2,740,596	3,780,564
Clocks and watches.			27,079,092		46,380,986		124,362,167
Coal	19,064,080	tons	3,013,149		2,574,809		4,118,264
Coke	742,476	tons	59,921,013	18,095,183	55,906,140	22,632,887	65,958,275
Cocoa and chocolate.			\$2,789,814	602,473	\$2,304,475	976,398	3,779,445
Coffee—Green or raw.			336,949		1,901,166		1,668,657
Roasted or prepared.	52,649,223	lbs.	8,850,642	49,177,116	6,841,575	35,421,530	5,369,753
Confectionery	1,815,835	lbs.	427,009	2,421,664	461,030	1,851,100	378,268
Copper, ore.	77,410	tons	1,329,147		1,222,794		1,904,101
Manufactures of.			3,257,089	16,147	2,200,147	91,201	603,878
Cotton, unmanufactured, bales	9,165,300		1,327,037	3,319,230			173,946,226
Manufactures of.			610,475,301	8,426,297	376,217,972	5,955,834	374,156,247
Dental goods.			51,467,233		71,973,497		112,053,127
Earthen, stone and chinaware			2,679,170		1,382,928		2,055,629
Eggs			4,533,241		2,764,458		3,607,824
Electrical machinery			3,734,087	20,784,424	5,004,764	26,396,206	6,134,441
Explosives—Cartridges			25,060,844		19,771,757		30,254,020
Dynamite	14,464,601	lbs.	3,521,533		17,714,205		37,083,489
Gunpowder	989,335	lbs.	1,587,184	7,712,999	924,079	20,104,804	3,893,675
All other.			247,200	7,686,480	5,091,542	212,821,076	173,736,374
Total explosives.			916,280		17,746,362		252,368,391
Fertilizers		tons	6,272,197		41,476,188		467,081,928
Fibers	1,539,472		11,978,738	358,588	3,870,887	424,981	5,343,497
Fish			12,575,470		12,268,556		21,377,276
Fruits and nuts.			12,842,173		12,870,780		19,983,545
Furs and fur skins.			11,850,392		34,953,117		36,965,328
Glass and glassware.			14,969,371		3,794,459		9,288,786
Glucose and grape sugar, lbs.	199,530,874		3,729,623		5,558,717		12,321,388
Jewelry			4,565,919	158,462,508	3,885,223	186,386,182	4,734,961
Grease, lubricating.			1,005,285		631,387		329,818
Soap stock and other.			2,394,918		2,384,395		3,994,436
Hair and manufactures of.			5,046,959		4,266,097		3,156,588
Hay	50,151	tons	1,429,794		1,579,041		2,458,328
Hides and skins other than furs			827,205	105,508	1,980,297	178,336	3,267,028
Hops	19,567,135	lbs.	2,807,253	24,923,180	4,685,724	7,122,019	3,875,251
Household and personal effects	24,262,896		6,953,529	16,210,443	3,848,020	22,409,818	4,383,929
Iron rubber, manuf's of.			7,919,925		12,020,691		4,190,675
Instruments, scientific, etc.			12,441,220		14,776,513		35,180,096
Iron ore.		tons	1,760,861		2,431,088		5,668,155
Iron and steel and manufactures of.	1,004,547		3,401,156	407,057	1,277,563	924,020	2,796,606
Firearms			251,480,677		225,988,358		621,209,453
Lamps, chandeliers, etc.			3,442,297		8,447,947		18,065,485
Lead, manufactures of.			2,806,034		2,222,747		3,155,444
Leather and manufactures of			2,610,207		1,117,875		13,787,774
Meat and dairy products—			57,566,261		120,727,156		146,613,815
Beef, canned.	3,464,733	lbs.	461,901	75,274,608	11,974,673	50,416,690	9,253,560
Beef, fresh.	6,394,404	lbs.	788,793	170,440,934	21,731,633	231,215,075	28,886,115
Beef, cured.	23,265,974	lbs.	2,289,516	31,874,743	3,382,670	38,060,682	4,094,195
Oil.	97,017,065	lbs.	10,156,665	80,481,946	9,341,188	102,645,914	12,519,115
Oleomargarine	2,532,821	lbs.	263,453	5,252,183	617,095	5,426,221	640,480
Tallow	15,812,531	lbs.	1,002,011	20,239,988	1,836,445	16,288,743	1,326,472
Bacon	193,964,252	lbs.	25,879,056	846,718,227	47,326,129	579,808,786	78,615,616
Game, cured.	163,881,791	lbs.	23,787,147	262,701,414	282,303,614	282,303,614	49,803,272
Lard	481,457,792	lbs.	54,402,911	475,531,908	52,440,132	427,011,338	47,634,666
Neutral lard.	29,323,786	lbs.	3,270,236	26,021,054	8,022,321	34,426,590	4,050,397
Pork, canned.	3,074,803	lbs.	492,822	4,644,418	745,928	9,610,732	1,815,586
Pork, pickled.	45,543,085	lbs.	4,896,574	45,655,574	4,911,307	63,460,713	6,752,356
Pork, fresh.	2,668,020	lbs.	359,181	3,908,193	473,801	63,005,672	7,523,408
Lard, compounds.	58,303,664	lbs.	5,489,139	69,980,614	6,045,752	52,483,311	5,147,434
Mutton	4,685,498	lbs.	523,023	3,877,413	448,221	5,552,193	696,882
Poultry and game.			913,632		1,187,771		1,561,398
Sausage, canned.	1,446,582	lbs.	202,120	1,821,958	307,726	6,823,085	1,269,866
All other.	4,562,983	lbs.	755,794	5,183,525	485,661	8,590,236	1,732,231
Sausage casings.	30,092,206	lbs.	4,077,882	30,818,551	4,869,815	14,708,893	2,867,681
Steatin	2,234,181	lbs.	234,121	12,750,907	1,308,666	13,062,247	1,461,661
Butter	3,693,597	lbs.	877,453	9,850,704	2,592,480	13,053,279	3,592,415
Cheese	2,427,577	lbs.	414,124	54,069,917	8,247,174	7,430,251	9,438,089
Milk, condensed.	15,209,082	lbs.	1,341,140	37,235,627	3,066,642	155,734,322	12,404,334
Total meat and dairy products			146,227,780		220,052,990		291,067,602
Motor boats.	No. 400		519,584	164	273,516	264	800,231
Musical instruments.			3,358,631		2,048,715		3,454,064
Naval stores (rosin, tar, etc.).			19,882,165		11,127,239		13,503,607
Nickel, oxide and matte, lbs.			28,395,242	29,599,612	11,130,931	25,649,935	8,976,403
Oil cake and meal.	1,530,385,450	gals.	21,667,672	2,057,786,452	28,979,051	1,746,710,630	28,541,304
Oil—Animal	1,450,600	gals.	822,233	832,096	547,074	1,222,199	371,017
Mineral	2,281,611,065	gals.	152,174,056	2,187,340,610	133,693,275	2,443,478,983	166,423,230
Vegetable			16,251,486		25,831,745		27,167,220
Paints, pigments and colors.			7,256,318		7,387,609		11,417,814

Articles exported.	1914		1915		1916	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Paper stock (except wood pulp).....lbs.	40,646,323	\$740,294	26,398,801	\$440,290	24,155,376	\$454,113
Paper and manufactures of...		20,663,634		19,848,358		29,111,004
Paraffin and paraffin wax, lbs.	186,357,728	6,516,338	330,374,056	10,589,843	360,650,114	12,873,250
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.		1,620,872		1,715,059		2,903,063
Photographs, etc.		2,512,320		1,563,109		2,138,437
Photographic goods.....		9,431,800		8,276,291		15,986,066
Roofing felt, etc.		1,029,127		880,944		1,552,535
Salt.....lbs.	149,123,465	642,783	165,619,366	616,132	165,627,801	600,648
Seeds.....		3,190,745		3,861,064		3,538,508
Silk, manufactures of.....		2,307,605		2,745,396		5,204,813
Soap.....		4,933,002		2,858,299		6,319,758
Spirits—Malt liquors.....		1,485,176		1,082,112		1,064,627
Distilled.....gals.	1,783,918	2,275,832	1,592,798	1,982,019	26,283,904	11,062,386
Wines.....gals.	941,357	873,412	819,310	332,369	1,133,274	450,598
Starch.....lbs.	76,713,779	1,825,230	107,036,638	2,939,465	210,185,192	5,576,914
Stone, including marble.....		2,146,758		1,265,516		1,439,044
Sugar, etc.—Molasses.....gals.	1,002,441	175,498	1,148,741	154,274	4,387,369	524,861
Sirup.....gals.	11,630,258	1,491,639	11,439,133	1,653,495	10,031,693	2,107,068
Sugar, refined.....lbs.	50,895,726	1,839,983	549,007,405	25,615,016	1,630,150,863	79,390,147
Surgical appliances.....		1,228,467		4,418,303		3,166,718
Tin, manufactures of.....		1,477,584		1,786,038		3,088,873
Tobacco, unmanufactured, lbs.	449,749,982	53,863,670	348,346,091	44,983,829	441,569,581	53,163,595
Manufactures of.....		7,469,811		7,468,688		6,944,147
Toys.....		809,120		929,884		2,080,089
Vegetables.....		6,936,400		10,813,151		15,952,412
Wood and manufactures of.....		103,179,640		49,943,537		60,707,229
Wool, manufactures of.....		4,790,087		27,327,451		53,983,655
Zinc, manufactures of.....		406,208		21,243,935		45,867,156
Total value exports of domestic mdse.....		2,329,684,025		2,716,178,465		4,272,397,774
Total value exports of foreign mdse.....		34,895,123		52,410,875		61,261,091
Total value exports, except gold and silver.....		2,364,579,148		2,768,589,340		4,333,658,865

*Including articles not specified in above table.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1914		1915		1916	
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
Free of duty—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....		\$549,061,406 48.70		\$506,611,830 49.02		\$846,653,276 56.72
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....		201,868,045 17.90		196,762,824 19.04		217,246,847 14.56
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....		37,201,700 3.30		51,073,388 4.94		35,821,684 2.40
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....		200,925,040 17.82		161,780,841 15.85		288,096,935 17.29
Manufactures ready for consumption.....		127,508,163 11.31		106,875,997 10.34		123,458,696 8.27
Miscellaneous.....		10,938,345 .97		10,421,795 1.01		11,386,348 .76
Total free of duty.....		1,127,502,699 100.00		1,033,526,675 100.00		1,492,662,786 100.00
Dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....		83,804,454 10.93		68,745,314 10.73		97,451,952 13.82
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....		46,079,576 6.01		27,166,740 4.23		34,586,947 4.90
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....		190,442,628 24.85		294,651,703 36.63		273,887,033 38.84
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....		118,350,448 15.44		75,395,631 11.77		101,844,566 14.37
Manufactures ready for consumption.....		321,810,061 41.99		229,000,631 35.75		191,894,938 27.21
Miscellaneous.....		5,935,800 .78		5,682,996 .89		6,054,288 .86
Total dutiable.....		766,422,958 100.00		640,643,065 100.00		705,219,724 100.00
Free and dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....		632,865,860 33.42		575,357,144 34.38		944,105,228 42.96
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....		247,947,621 13.09		228,929,564 13.32		251,833,794 11.46
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....		227,644,329 12.02		285,725,091 17.07		309,708,717 14.09
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....		319,275,488 16.82		237,176,522 14.17		359,441,501 16.35
Manufactures ready for consumption.....		449,318,214 23.72		335,876,328 20.04		315,353,634 14.35
Miscellaneous.....		16,874,145 .89		16,104,791 .96		17,440,638 .79
Total imports of merchandise.....		1,893,925,657 100.00		1,674,169,740 100.00		2,197,883,510 100.00
Per cent of free.....		59.53		61.70		67.91
Duties collected from customs.....		292,128,528		209,268,109		211,866,222
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption.....		15.32		12.69		9.72
Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month.....						
EXPORTS						
Domestic—Crude material for use in mfg.....		792,716,109 34.03		510,455,540 18.80		536,189,752 12.55
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....		137,495,121 5.90		507,003,179 18.66		380,799,902 8.91
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....		293,218,336 12.59		454,565,404 16.73		596,071,882 13.95
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....		374,224,210 16.06		355,862,329 13.10		662,549,838 15.51
Manufactures ready for consumption.....		724,908,000 31.11		807,465,511 29.73		1,996,387,492 46.73
Miscellaneous.....		7,122,249 .31		80,826,502 2.98		100,418,908 2.35
Total domestic.....		2,329,684,025 100.00		2,716,178,465 100.00		4,272,397,774 100.00
Total foreign.....		34,895,123		52,410,875		61,261,091
Total exports.....		2,364,579,148		2,768,589,340		4,333,658,865
Excess of exports.....		470,653,491		1,094,419,600		2,135,775,355
Total imports and exports.....		4,258,504,805		4,442,759,080		6,531,542,375

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Oct. 1, 1790, to June 30, 1915.

FISCAL YEAR.*	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (romana) or exports (italics).
1790.	\$23,000.00	\$20,205.156	\$2,794.844			\$23,000.00	\$20,205.156	\$2,794.844
1791.	29,200.000	19,012.041	10,187.959			29,200.000	19,012.041	10,187.959
1792.	31,500.000	20,753.098	10,746.902			31,500.000	20,753.098	10,746.902
1793.	31,100.000	26,109.572	4,990.428			31,100.000	26,109.572	4,990.428
1794.	34,600.000	33,043.725	1,556.275			34,600.000	33,043.725	1,556.275
1795.	69,756.268	47,989.872	21,766.396			69,756.268	47,989.872	21,766.396
1796.	81,456.164	58,574.625	22,881.539			81,456.164	58,574.625	22,881.539
1797.	75,379.406	51,294.710	24,084.696			75,379.406	51,294.710	24,084.696
1798.	68,551.700	61,827.716	7,723.984			68,551.700	61,827.716	7,723.984
1799.	79,069.148	78,665.522	403.626			79,069.148	78,665.522	403.626
1800.	91,252.768	70,971.780	20,280.988			91,252.768	70,971.780	20,280.988
1801.	111,363.511	93,020.513	18,342.998			111,363.511	93,020.513	18,342.998
1802.	76,333.333	97,157.144	4,767.181			76,333.333	97,157.144	4,767.181
1803.	64,696.666	55,800.033	8,896.633			64,696.666	55,800.033	8,896.633
1804.	85,000.000	77,699.074	7,300.926			85,000.000	77,699.074	7,300.926
1805.	120,600.000	55,566.021	25,033.979			120,600.000	55,566.021	25,033.979
1806.	129,410.000	101,536.033	27,873.967			129,410.000	101,536.033	27,873.967
1807.	138,500.000	108,343.150	30,156.850			138,500.000	108,343.150	30,156.850
1808.	56,900.000	22,430.960	34,469.040			56,900.000	22,430.960	34,469.040
1809.	59,400.000	52,203.233	7,196.767			59,400.000	52,203.233	7,196.767
1810.	85,400.000	66,757.970	18,642.030			85,400.000	66,757.970	18,642.030
1811.	53,400.000	61,316.832	7,916.832			53,400.000	61,316.832	7,916.832
1812.	77,030.000	38,527.236	38,502.764			77,030.000	38,527.236	38,502.764
1813.	22,005.000	27,856.017	5,851.017			22,005.000	27,856.017	5,851.017
1814.	12,965.000	6,927.441	6,037.559			12,965.000	6,927.441	6,037.559
1815.	13,041.274	52,557.753	39,516.479			13,041.274	52,557.753	39,516.479
1816.	147,103.000	81,920.033	65,182.967			147,103.000	81,920.033	65,182.967
1817.	99,250.000	87,671.569	11,578.431			99,250.000	87,671.569	11,578.431
1818.	121,750.000	93,281.133	28,468.867			121,750.000	93,281.133	28,468.867
1819.	87,125.000	70,142.521	16,982.479			87,125.000	70,142.521	16,982.479
1820.	74,450.000	69,691.669	4,758.331			74,450.000	69,691.669	4,758.331
1821.	54,520.834	64,596.323	75,489	\$8,064.830	\$10,478.059	62,585.724	65,074.382	2,488.658
1822.	73,871.695	61,350.101	12,521.594	3,369.940	10,810.180	83,241.541	72,160.281	11,081.260
1823.	72,481.371	68,326.045	4,155.326	5,097.896	6,372.867	77,579.267	74,699.902	2,880.365
1824.	72,169.172	67,528.106	4,641.066	8,673.970	7,014.552	80,843.142	75,548.657	5,294.485
1825.	90,189.310	60,738.333	29,450.977	6,150.765	6,810.055	96,340.075	67,358.698	28,981.377
1826.	78,033.511	72,890.789	5,142.722	6,880.946	4,704.593	84,914.477	77,595.352	7,319.125
1827.	73,352.938	74,309.947	2,977.009	8,151.130	8,014.880	79,484.068	82,324.827	2,840.759
1828.	81,020.083	64,021.210	16,998.873	7,489.741	8,243.476	88,509.824	72,264.698	16,245.126
1829.	67,088.915	67,434.651	345.736	7,403.612	4,924.020	74,492.527	72,358.671	2,133.856
1830.	62,720.956	71,670.735	8,949.779	8,155.964	2,178.773	70,876.920	73,849.508	2,972.588
1831.	96,885.179	72,295.632	23,589.547	7,305.945	9,014.931	103,191.124	81,310.568	21,880.556
1832.	93,121.762	81,620.033	11,501.729	5,907.504	6,656.340	101,029.266	87,176.943	13,852.323
1833.	107,547.240	87,528.732	20,018.508	7,070.308	6,619.311	108,617.548	94,196.254	14,421.294
1834.	108,600.700	102,260.810	6,339.890	7,911.632	2,076.758	126,512.332	104,336.973	22,175.359
1835.	136,764.265	115,215.802	21,548.463	13,131.447	6,477.775	149,895.742	121,693.577	28,202.165
1836.	176,579.154	124,338.704	52,240.450	13,400.881	4,324.356	189,980.035	128,663.040	61,316.995
1837.	130,472.803	111,443.127	19,029.676	10,516.414	5,976.249	140,989.217	117,419.376	23,569.841
1838.	95,970.288	104,978.570	9,008.282	17,747.116	3,508.046	113,717.404	108,486.616	5,230.788
1839.	156,490.956	112,251.673	44,245.283	5,595.170	8,776.743	162,082.132	121,028.416	41,053.716
1840.	98,258.706	123,698.332	25,440.226	8,882.813	8,417.014	107,141.519	132,085.946	24,944.427
1841.	122,957.544	111,817.447	11,140.097	4,988.633	10,034.932	127,942.477	121,851.303	6,091.174
1842.	96,075.071	90,877.905	5,197.166	4,087.016	4,819.589	100,162.087	104,691.594	5,470.493
1843.	42,433.464	82,825.689	40,392.225	22,320.355	5,420.791	64,749.799	84,346.490	19,596.691
1844.	102,604.066	105,745.832	3,141.226	5,830.429	5,454.214	108,435.493	111,200.046	2,765.011
1845.	113,184.322	106,040.111	7,144.211	4,070.242	8,606.495	117,254.564	114,646.606	2,607.958
1846.	117,914.065	109,583.248	8,330.817	3,777.732	3,905.268	121,691.797	113,488.516	8,203.281
1847.	122,424.349	156,741.598	34,317.249	24,121.289	1,907.024	146,545.638	158,648.622	12,102.984
1848.	148,638.644	138,190.515	10,448.129	6,360.284	15,841.616	164,998.928	154,032.131	9,966.797
1849.	141,206.190	140,351.172	855.018	6,651.240	5,404.648	147,857.439	145,755.820	2,101.619
1850.	178,509.626	144,775.726	33,733.900	4,623.732	5,522.994	183,132.620	150,398.718	32,733.902
1851.	210,771.439	138,572.239	72,199.170	5,453.503	68,474.732	216,224.932	218,388.011	2,163.079
1852.	207,440.398	166,984.231	40,456.167	5,505.044	42,674.135	212,945.432	209,658.366	3,287.076
1853.	237,737.265	203,489.282	34,247.983	4,201.362	27,486.875	242,224.137	230,976.157	11,247.980
1854.	292,803.794	227,043.764	65,760.030	6,758.587	41,281.504	304,562.381	278,325.268	26,237.113
1855.	257,808.708	218,909.538	38,899.205	3,650.812	56,247.343	261,456.051	275,156.842	13,683.326
1856.	310,432.310	281,219.423	29,212.887	4,207.632	45,745.485	314,639.942	326,964.908	12,324.966
1857.	348,428.342	293,823.760	54,604.582	12,461.799	69,136.922	360,890.141	362,960.682	2,070.541
1858.	268,338.654	272,011.274	3,672.620	19,274.496	52,633.147	282,613.152	324,644.421	42,031.271
1859.	331,333.341	292,097.051	39,236.290	7,434.759	69,897.411	338,780.159	361,994.462	18,021.332
1860.	333,616.119	295,575.067	38,041.052	8,550.135	66,546.239	342,166.354	362,114.265	8,052.089
1861.	289,310.542	211,953.833	67,356.709	46,336.611	29,791.080	335,650.153	241,743.915	93,906.240
1862.	199,356.677	190,670.501	8,686.176	16,415.052	36,887.640	215,772.219	227,558.141	11,785.922
1863.	243,335.815	203,964.447	39,371.368	9,584.105	64,156.611	252,919.920	268,121.058	15,201.138
1864.	316,447.283	158,837.998	157,609.285	13,116.612	105,396.541	329,552.865	264,232.629	65,320.236
1865.	328,745.580	168,029.308	160,716.272	9,810.072	67,643.226	248,555.652	233,672.829	14,882.823
1866.	434,812.096	348,592.522	86,219.574	10,700.092	86,044.071	445,512.158	434,903.593	10,608.565
1867.	391,671.096	294,506.141	97,164.955	22,070.475	60,868.372	413,740.470	355,374.913	58,365.557
1868.	357,436.940	292,332.890	65,104.050	1,188.308	98,734.102	358,621.048	371,024.808	8,596.240
1869.	417,506.379	297,575.067	119,931.312	13,807.876	37,134.255	431,314.255	334,710.077	96,604.178
1870.	435,958.408	302,771.768	133,186.640	26,419.179	58,155.666	462,373.587	450,927.434	11,450.153
1871.	520,223.894	442,820.178	77,403.716	21,270.024	98,441.988	541,493.708	541,262.166	231.542
1872.	626,595.077	447,117.586	179,477.491	13,743.689	79,877.534	640,338.766	524,055.120	116,283.646

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—CONTINUED.

FISCAL YEAR.	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1873.	\$642,136,210	\$522,479,922	\$119,656,288	\$21,490,987	\$34,008,574	\$663,617,147	\$567,088,496	\$96,528,651
1874.	567,406,342	591,283,040	23,876,698	28,454,906	56,630,405	595,891,248	652,913,445	57,022,197
1875.	535,005,465	513,442,711	19,562,752	20,900,717	52,132,142	555,936,153	606,574,853	51,638,700
1876.	493,741,190	540,334,451	46,593,261	15,936,681	55,506,302	476,677,871	586,840,753	120,212,882
1877.	451,323,126	602,475,220	151,152,094	40,774,414	56,162,237	492,037,540	658,637,457	166,597,917
1878.	437,051,532	694,856,766	257,814,234	29,821,314	33,740,125	466,872,846	728,605,891	261,733,045
1879.	445,777,775	710,439,441	264,661,666	20,296,000	24,997,441	466,073,775	735,436,882	269,363,107
1880.	667,954,746	835,638,658	167,683,912	39,034,310	17,142,919	700,989,056	852,781,577	141,792,521
1881.	642,694,628	902,377,346	259,772,718	110,575,497	24,969,847	763,264,125	927,784,193	164,520,068
1882.	724,639,574	750,542,257	25,902,683	42,472,380	49,417,479	767,111,964	799,906,736	32,794,772
1883.	725,190,914	523,839,402	201,351,512	100,658,488	28,489,391	811,570,805	552,328,793	259,242,012
1884.	697,697,693	740,513,098	42,815,405	37,426,262	67,133,389	755,123,945	807,646,492	52,522,547
1885.	577,527,329	742,199,755	164,672,425	43,242,323	42,231,555	720,759,632	784,421,280	63,661,648
1886.	633,436,136	679,524,830	46,088,694	38,593,656	72,463,410	674,029,792	751,988,240	77,958,448
1887.	692,319,768	716,193,211	23,873,443	60,170,792	35,997,691	752,490,560	752,180,902	309,658
1888.	723,857,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	59,337,986	46,414,183	783,235,100	742,368,980	40,866,120
1889.	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	28,963,073	96,641,533	774,004,725	839,042,908	64,948,183
1890.	789,310,409	857,828,684	68,518,275	33,976,326	52,148,420	823,286,735	909,977,104	86,690,369
1891.	844,916,196	884,480,189	39,564,014	36,259,447	108,953,642	881,175,643	913,434,452	32,258,809
1892.	827,402,462	1,000,278,148	172,875,686	69,654,540	85,005,866	897,057,002	1,185,284,014	216,227,032
1893.	890,400,922	847,665,194	42,735,728	44,367,653	149,418,163	910,768,555	997,083,357	86,314,802
1894.	954,934,632	892,140,572	62,794,060	55,735,636	170,730,249	1,010,569,883	1,069,830,605	49,738,278
1895.	731,969,965	807,338,165	75,368,200	56,595,390	113,769,677	788,565,904	921,301,932	132,736,028
1896.	779,724,674	882,006,398	102,281,724	62,302,251	172,951,617	842,026,925	1,055,558,555	213,531,630
1897.	764,730,412	1,050,983,556	286,253,144	115,548,007	102,308,218	880,278,419	1,153,301,774	273,023,355
1898.	616,049,654	1,231,482,302	615,432,676	151,319,455	70,511,630	767,369,109	1,301,963,930	534,624,851
1899.	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	529,874,813	119,629,659	93,841,141	816,778,148	1,320,864,443	504,086,295
1900.	849,941,134	1,394,433,082	544,541,948	79,829,486	104,979,034	929,770,670	1,499,462,116	569,691,446
1901.	828,172,165	1,457,704,911	629,532,746	102,497,708	117,470,357	925,699,873	1,605,235,948	679,536,075
1902.	905,320,948	1,381,719,401	476,398,453	80,253,508	98,301,340	985,574,496	1,480,020,741	494,446,245
1903.	1,023,719,237	1,420,141,679	396,422,442	99,143,518	91,940,854	1,094,864,755	1,520,432,533	425,567,778
1904.	901,687,371	1,490,837,371	589,150,000	126,824,132	130,932,688	1,117,911,553	1,601,759,959	473,848,406
1905.	1,117,513,071	1,518,551,696	401,048,595	81,133,882	144,442,836	1,198,646,897	1,660,004,502	461,357,606
1906.	1,226,563,843	1,743,854,500	517,300,657	140,664,270	108,442,654	1,367,228,113	1,847,307,154	480,079,041
1907.	1,434,421,425	1,880,853,078	446,431,653	157,456,873	108,138,249	1,591,878,238	1,988,939,327	397,110,029
1908.	1,194,341,792	1,960,773,346	666,431,554	192,965,418	130,354,126	1,387,387,210	1,901,127,472	603,740,262
1909.	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	351,090,880	87,358,739	147,214,610	1,399,879,023	1,810,225,714	410,346,691
1910.	1,556,947,430	1,744,984,720	188,037,290	88,557,089	173,850,076	1,645,504,529	1,918,784,796	273,280,267
1911.	1,327,226,105	2,040,520,199	713,294,094	119,544,362	87,259,611	1,646,770,367	2,126,579,810	489,809,443
1912.	1,653,354,934	2,304,322,400	650,967,476	155,985,718	122,210,019	1,749,334,683	2,426,541,422	677,206,739
1913.	1,812,978,284	2,465,584,149	652,605,865	110,462,541	14,376,933	1,828,440,775	2,615,261,082	686,820,307
1914.	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,149	470,653,491	96,865,293	167,008,552	1,990,790,920	2,531,582,700	540,791,780
1915.	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340	1,094,419,600	200,679,073	197,166,335	1,874,848,818	2,965,755,675	1,090,906,857
1916.	2,197,883,510	4,333,688,865	2,135,775,355	528,163,676	150,041,071	2,728,047,186	4,483,699,936	1,755,652,750

*Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 prior to 1843; since that date ended June 30.

NOTE.—Merchandise and specie are combined in showing the total inward and outward movement in the columns at right of table for the purpose of values by years.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Gold—Imports	\$66,538,659	\$171,658,755	\$494,009,301
Exports	112,038,529	146,224,148	90,249,548
Silver—Imports	30,326,604	29,110,323	34,154,375
Exports	54,965,023	50,942,187	59,791,523

TONNAGE.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Vessels.			
Entered—Sailing	2,443,477	2,348,851	2,906,647
Steam	50,945,110	44,361,615	48,657,320
Cleared—Sailing	2,455,345	2,486,440	3,053,218
Steam	50,728,064	44,398,648	49,379,083

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Europe—Austria-Hungary	\$20,110,834	\$9,794,418	\$1,431,570	\$22,718,258	\$1,238,669	\$152,929
Azores and Madeira islands.	537,181	531,538	792,814	240,723	91,812	317,977
Belgium	41,035,582	10,222,360	1,478,579	61,219,894	20,662,315	21,844,638
Bulgaria	308,840	280,845	95,935	326,734	12,490	
Denmark	3,269,735	3,160,699	3,421,921	15,670,135	79,827,478	55,662,771
Finland	116,876	143,491	36,838	3,902,340	32,490	420,493
France	141,446,252	77,158,740	102,077,620	159,813,924	269,397,170	630,672,504
Germany	139,919,136	91,372,710	13,945,743	344,794,276	28,863,354	288,851
Gibraltar	35,110	7,774	7,045	773,038	3,499,975	4,333,292
Greece	3,866,594	4,226,003	9,138,934	1,123,511	23,499,646	31,024,363
Iceland and Faroe islands.	86,813	83,866	56,273	15,855	133,140	251,447
Italy	56,407,671	54,973,726	57,432,436	74,235,012	184,819,688	270,489,922
Malta, Gozo, etc.	18,813	21,237	64,695	266,067	1,258,857	1,335,647
Netherlands	36,294,010	32,518,890	38,534,590	112,215,673	143,267,019	99,232,930
Norway	9,197,265	10,668,864	6,851,714	9,066,610	3,970,701	53,678,126
Portugal	6,165,065	5,121,939	7,171,295	5,223,048	6,080,037	14,721,874
Roumania	489,620	97,881	20,079	2,306,377	391,001	111,537
Russia in Europe.	20,831,134	2,512,381	3,613,986	30,083,643	37,474,380	183,250,695
Serbia, Montenegro, Albania	1,949,835	141,423	50	9,463	33,112,969	52,771,652
Spain	24,658,967	18,027,490	27,864,190	30,387,569	33,112,969	51,939,182
Sweden	11,568,107	11,661,337	11,846,831	14,644,226	73,273,818	51,939,182
Switzerland	28,329,699	19,333,483	21,775,413	1,019,602	2,735,788	8,156,147
Turkey in Europe.	8,296,525	5,673,373	151,606	2,160,289	646,201	41,421

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.
United kingdom—England.....	\$248,089,913	\$214,801,285	\$261,883,661	\$548,641,399	\$835,588,279	\$1,409,199,584
Scotland	27,758,358	23,214,941	26,448,964	33,950,947	53,612,156	66,337,362
Ireland	17,813,033	18,385,449	20,110,598	11,679,517	22,594,519	42,809,317
Total united kingdom.....	293,661,304	256,351,675	308,443,223	594,271,863	911,794,951	1,518,046,263
Total Europe.....	895,602,868	614,354,645	616,252,749	1,486,498,729	1,971,434,687	2,999,133,429
North America—Bermuda.....	695,419	500,912	708,680	1,613,816	1,485,590	2,232,985
British Honduras.....	2,099,275	1,343,300	1,246,957	1,699,438	1,382,596	1,486,450
Canada	160,689,709	159,571,712	204,018,227	344,716,981	300,686,812	466,884,415
Central American states—						
Costa Rica.....	3,570,364	3,545,167	4,335,415	3,501,386	2,413,318	3,512,849
Guatemala.....	4,078,612	6,558,546	8,724,728	3,601,813	2,769,270	3,847,101
Honduras.....	3,130,328	2,593,524	2,978,473	4,873,512	5,004,443	4,607,423
Nicaragua	1,396,248	2,201,910	2,394,824	2,629,034	2,087,678	3,138,595
Panama	4,509,719	4,388,136	5,336,299	22,678,234	19,209,053	23,602,598
Salvador	1,158,320	1,947,382	2,129,868	2,155,138	2,101,966	3,043,515
Total Central American states	17,842,591	21,234,665	25,899,607	39,439,117	33,585,728	41,752,061
Greenland	40,920	91,340	82,750	.....	.....	2,203
Mexico	92,690,566	77,612,691	97,676,544	38,748,793	34,164,447	48,308,542
Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	.....	55	.....	111,318	72,065	125,255
Newfoundland and Labrador..	1,315,279	1,391,668	1,866,688	5,735,026	5,352,628	7,217,997
British West Indies—						
Barbados	259,715	386,743	395,818	1,412,934	1,281,700	1,645,592
Jamaica	6,701,913	5,561,585	4,767,025	5,254,124	4,564,703	6,563,761
Trinidad and Tobago.....	6,875,104	5,535,558	7,009,834	3,465,610	3,257,188	4,407,103
Other British.....	1,714,127	1,768,476	2,232,577	3,224,342	2,776,000	5,213,612
Total British West Indies.....	15,550,859	13,252,362	14,404,754	13,357,010	11,879,591	17,380,068
Cuba	131,303,794	185,706,901	228,977,567	68,884,423	75,530,382	127,040,067
Danish West Indies.....	29,274	350,822	63,496	800,966	703,354	898,541
Dominican Republic.....	3,876,934	9,826,397	13,456,653	4,917,201	5,689,299	7,581,358
Dutch West Indies.....	512,959	598,972	844,784	906,540	1,110,588	1,594,055
French West Indies.....	59,968	55,163	88,496	2,083,623	2,256,669	3,500,494
Haiti	691,807	1,542,836	2,560,340	5,540,705	3,184,618	6,435,587
Total West Indies.....	152,025,595	211,333,453	260,396,090	96,580,473	100,345,501	164,880,150
Total North America.....	427,399,354	473,079,796	591,895,543	528,644,962	477,075,727	732,890,028
South America—Argentina	45,123,988	73,776,258	112,512,420	45,179,089	32,549,606	65,993,611
Bolivia	70	290	204,904	1,145,555	550,600	1,367,891
Brazil	101,329,073	99,178,723	132,663,984	29,963,914	25,629,555	41,202,277
Chile	25,722,123	27,689,780	64,154,859	17,432,392	11,877,181	24,289,652
Colombia	16,051,120	18,953,023	21,458,029	6,786,153	6,675,564	11,126,232
Ecuador	3,595,456	4,478,757	5,848,250	2,967,759	2,846,813	3,462,040
Falkland Islands.....	.....	1	85	.....	.....	.....
Guiana—British	110,603	353,397	261,290	1,700,360	1,841,037	2,183,535
Dutch	1,026,050	686,509	607,681	711,482	583,092	718,307
French .....	.....	28,159	52,614	295,334	421,297	493,584
Paraguay	64,651	28,126	53,337	173,191	40,205	73,452
Peru	12,175,723	12,596,648	24,826,689	7,141,252	5,873,474	10,178,176
Uruguay	7,715,144	10,492,649	14,475,478	5,641,266	5,171,323	10,274,426
Venezuela	9,763,069	13,227,238	14,942,448	5,401,386	5,764,442	8,999,272
Total South America.....	222,677,075	261,489,563	391,562,018	124,539,909	99,323,957	180,356,555
Asia—Aden	1,747,810	1,190,205	2,600,559	1,226,262	1,587,676	1,210,140
China	39,382,978	40,156,139	71,655,045	24,698,734	16,402,475	25,120,896
China, leased territory—						
British .....	.....	.....	.....	4,047	.....	25,731
French .....	.....	.....	.....	166,114	316,547	375,420
German	638,473	221,685	41,187	3,850	.....	115,867
Japanese	229,889	451,886	709,046	1,478,339	821,776	720,337
Total China.....	40,311,340	40,829,710	72,405,278	26,346,084	17,540,798	26,358,251
Chosen	8,121	8,753	64,487	1,266,263	1,188,444	675,449
East Indies:						
British—British India.....	73,630,880	51,982,703	71,745,626	10,854,591	11,606,094	19,298,150
Straits Settlements.....	26,307,878	24,989,878	32,114,598	4,184,874	3,845,765	4,583,318
Other British.....	11,964,787	10,204,656	28,563,122	585,930	436,875	814,667
Total British.....	111,903,527	87,177,237	177,423,346	15,625,195	15,980,734	24,696,035
Dutch East Indies.....	5,334,361	9,245,784	27,716,589	3,676,895	2,771,779	7,396,282
French East Indies.....	.....	.....	60,030	161,234	18,911	16,904
Portuguese East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Hongkong	3,085,840	2,044,589	5,401,174	10,696,214	8,188,315	12,005,610
Japan	107,355,897	98,882,638	147,644,228	51,285,520	41,517,780	75,098,188
Persia	1,948,038	641,081	638,456	2,343	1,852,279	13,495
Russia in Asia.....	2,488,978	881,659	2,802,558	1,214,506	23,353,151	130,255,769
Siam	146,545	242,391	237,250	836,870	619,707	741,430
Turkey in Asia.....	12,546,552	6,555,354	712,879	1,168,230	355,919	748
Other Asia.....	75,482	70,722	29,330	.....	.....	1,800
Total Asia.....	286,952,486	247,770,103	437,181,464	113,425,616	114,470,493	278,470,228
Oceania:						
British Oceania—Australia..	17,088,534	23,705,010	54,174,324	45,775,216	43,620,676	59,245,084
New Zealand.....	5,125,036	3,539,029	10,379,117	8,365,124	8,365,973	15,219,024
Other British.....	204,692	263,989	648,530	261,295	225,193	215,149
Total British.....	22,418,262	27,508,028	65,201,971	54,986,635	52,211,842	74,679,257

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.
French Oceania.....	\$1,549,523	\$938,963	\$2,346,263	\$1,057,303	\$676,180	\$996,586
German Oceania.....	14,301	55,387	445,008	219,892	121,383	139,703
Philippine islands.....	18,162,312	24,026,169	28,232,249	27,304,587	24,755,320	23,426,009
Total Oceania.....	42,144,398	52,522,552	96,225,991	83,568,417	77,764,725	99,241,556
Africa—Abyssinia.....	3	157	72,859	103,132	289,471	252
Belgian Congo.....	34,666	130,524	130,631	128,673	985,411	41,625
British Africa—West.....	633,111	394,751	6,439,412	3,607,869	2,924,575	4,549,740
South.....	2,469,849	4,947,311	19,823,862	14,834,974	14,727,964	21,186,891
East.....	853,621	748,795	496,696	517,927	618,546	2,604,317
Total British.....	3,956,581	6,090,857	26,759,907	18,960,770	18,271,085	28,940,948
Canary islands.....	177,356	116,227	130,631	128,673	985,411	819,949
Egypt.....	13,311,233	17,371,992	33,254,943	10,303,016	2,879,241	7,791,421
French Africa.....	844,808	652,253	2,011,222	2,754,232	2,490,204	2,393,527
German Africa.....	134,959	.....	.....	593,935	103,662	44,340
Italian Africa.....	80,290	66,651	169,192	6,479	121,344	155,137
Liberia.....	6,287	37,178	89,900	110,171	152,648	84,677
Madagascar.....	13,095	45,733	104,566	25,795	57,269	394,869
Morocco.....	149,776	60,674	313,666	89,256	69,732	348,980
Portuguese Africa.....	440,422	380,835	1,856,341	2,587,472	3,089,460	3,084,186
Spanish Africa.....	.....	.....	2,455	11,588	10,224	17,159
Total Africa.....	19,149,476	24,953,081	64,765,745	27,901,515	28,519,751	43,517,070
Grand total.....	1,893,925,657	1,674,169,740	2,197,883,510	2,364,579,148	2,768,589,340	4,333,658,865

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

EXPORTS.

Year.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1910.....	\$1,135,914,551	\$385,520,069	\$93,246,820	\$11,751,900	\$1,549,984,720
1911.....	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	151,483,241	2,049,320,199
1912.....	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	189,398,148	2,204,322,409
1913.....	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	194,159,465	2,465,884,149
1914.....	1,486,498,729	628,644,962	124,539,909	196,994,033	2,364,579,148
1915.....	1,971,434,687	757,075,727	99,323,957	192,235,218	2,768,589,340
1916.....	2,999,183,429	742,890,028	180,356,555	377,711,783	4,333,658,865

IMPORTS.

1910.....	\$806,270,280	\$306,767,486	\$196,164,786	\$230,255,139	\$1,549,739	\$1,556,947,430
1911.....	768,167,760	304,496,793	182,628,750	243,724,182	27,213,620	1,527,226,105
1912.....	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,009,316	251,332,395	22,585,888	1,653,264,934
1913.....	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	314,038,218	26,425,244	1,813,008,234
1914.....	895,602,868	427,399,534	222,677,075	329,096,884	19,149,476	1,893,925,657
1915.....	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	300,292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916.....	616,252,749	591,896,543	391,562,018	533,407,455	64,765,745	2,197,883,510

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS.

On principal articles or groups of articles imported into the United States for consumption.

Articles.	1913.	1914.	1915.	Articles.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Animals.....	\$1,892,993	\$766,693	\$100,205	Paints.....	\$634,255	\$397,159	\$281,316
Breadstuffs.....	3,785,021	4,852,602	1,861,528	Paper*.....	3,784,696	2,982,890	1,992,969
Chemicals.....	7,542,728	7,839,974	6,568,498	Silk*.....	13,988,110	16,708,693	11,262,067
Cotton*.....	34,153,263	31,103,067	19,946,728	Spirits, distilled.....	10,470,377	10,780,058	7,637,196
Earthenware.....	9,827,837	5,564,889	4,152,336	Sugar.....	53,480,864	61,861,426	49,525,673
Fibers*.....	24,405,068	15,270,118	10,454,561	Tobacco*.....	26,748,125	26,892,273	24,875,246
Fish.....	2,254,880	1,390,412	965,100	Toys.....	2,773,362	3,181,815	2,764,388
Fruits and nuts.....	7,867,730	7,132,519	5,569,199	Vegetables.....	3,159,681	2,577,982	1,551,902
Furs*.....	2,024,801	1,589,229	772,345	Wines.....	6,283,978	6,509,450	4,505,088
Glass*.....	3,051,764	2,776,678	1,360,753	Wood*.....	4,750,715	1,793,373	729,813
Iron and steel.....	10,067,527	6,001,111	3,392,414	Wool†.....	13,519,982	2,589,235	217,441
Leather*.....	4,933,795	4,070,880	2,743,541	Wool†.....	15,031,313	14,387,241	9,701,772
Malt liquors.....	2,078,961	1,915,609	962,766				
Meat, dairy products.....	3,326,772	2,911,562	1,943,066				
Oils.....	3,028,646	2,675,827	2,520,013				

*Including manufactures of.

†Unmanufactured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BERGEN, NORWAY.

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Bergen, Norway, broke out Jan. 15, 1916. Practically the whole of the principal retail business district was burned, including stores of all kinds, business offices, hotels, telephone exchange, schools and dwelling houses. In all, 369 buildings were destroyed. The total loss was estimated at \$22,400,000. The insurance value of buildings burned, the value fixed by government authority beyond which buildings may not be

insured, was \$3,200,000. About 3,000 persons were made homeless by the fire.

MOLDE PARTLY DESTROYED.

Two days after the great fire in Bergen, another Norwegian city, Molde, was visited by a conflagration which swept away about 100 business houses, manufactories and dwellings, causing a loss of approximately \$1,000,000.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I.....	1	V.....	5	IX.....	9	D.....	500
II.....	2	VI.....	6	X.....	10	M.....	1,000
III.....	3	VII.....	7	L.....	50	CMXX.....	1,910
IV.....	4	VIII.....	8	C.....	100	MCMXVII.....	1,917

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

UNITED STATES JAN. 1, 1917.

[United States census bureau estimate.]

Alabama	2,348,273	Nevada	108,736
Arizona	239,666	New Hampshire	443,467
Arkansas	1,753,033	New Jersey	2,981,105
California	2,983,843	New Mexico	416,966
Colorado	975,190	New York	10,366,778
Connecticut	1,254,926	North Carolina	2,418,559
Delaware	214,270	North Dakota	752,260
Dist. of Col.	366,631	Ohio	5,181,220
Florida	904,839	Oklahoma	2,245,968
Georgia	2,875,953	Oregon	848,866
Idaho	438,881	Pennsylvania	8,591,029
Illinois	6,193,626	Rhode Island	620,090
Indiana	2,826,134	South Carolina	1,634,340
Iowa	2,224,771	South Dakota	707,740
Kansas	1,840,707	Tennessee	2,296,316
Kentucky	2,386,866	Texas	4,472,494
Louisiana	1,843,042	Utah	438,974
Maine	774,914	Vermont	364,322
Maryland	1,758,240	Virginia	2,202,522
Massachusetts	3,747,546	Washington	1,565,810
Michigan	3,074,560	West Virginia	1,399,320
Minnesota	2,296,024	Wisconsin	2,513,758
Mississippi	1,964,122	Wyoming	182,264
Missouri	3,420,143		
Montana	466,214	Total	102,826,309
Nebraska	1,277,750	*April 15, 1910.	

NOTE—Estimates of population are required primarily for use in the census bureau in calculating death rates and per capita averages for years other than the census year. The so-called arithmetical method was adopted for computing these estimates. It is the simplest and it has been shown by experience to come nearer in accuracy in the majority of cases than any other formula. It rests on the assumption that the increase in population each year since the enumeration is equal to the annual increase from 1900 to 1910.

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

[United States census bureau estimate as of Jan. 1, 1917.]

Continental United States	102,826,309
Alaska	64,873
Guam	12,866
Hawaii	217,660
Panama Canal Zone	31,048
Philippine islands	8,879,999
Porto Rico	1,223,981
Samoa	7,426
Total	113,309,285

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

[Estimated as of July 1, 1914.]

State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	1,304,612	965,333
Arizona	200,583	38,470
Arkansas	1,211,506	474,975
California	2,623,181	136,734
Delaware	177,440	32,377
Florida	499,922	348,189
Georgia	1,523,661	1,201,834
Illinois	5,868,259	118,522
Indiana	2,716,779	62,688
Kansas	1,725,156	59,741
Kentucky	2,081,819	268,912
Louisiana	1,007,614	765,868
Maryland	1,100,155	240,922
Mississippi	1,219,942	1,132,229
Missouri	3,100,657	162,299
New Jersey	2,714,371	101,292
New York	9,740,332	159,429
North Carolina	1,591,077	748,375
Ohio	4,908,559	118,339
Oklahoma	1,766,516	260,018
Pennsylvania	8,033,610	122,357
South Carolina	712,601	877,414
Tennessee	1,766,238	488,516
Texas	3,502,022	755,332
Virginia	1,449,401	700,608
West Virginia	1,262,721	70,189

Only states having 50,000 or more, or at least 10 per cent of their population colored, are in-

cluded in the above table. (See also "Population by Color or Race.")

COLORED POPULATION OF CITIES.

Estimated as of July 1, 1914.

Atlanta, Ga.	60,187	Memphis, Tenn.	57,372
Baltimore, Md.	88,314	Nashville, Tenn.	38,034
Birmingham, Ala.	65,512	New Orleans, La.	95,529
Boston, Mass.	16,293	New York, N. Y.	1,109,337
Chicago, Ill.	60,827	Philadelphia, Pa.	91,652
Cincinnati, O.	51,720	Pittsburgh, Pa.	27,899
Columbus, O.	14,428	Richmond, Va.	49,413
Indianapolis, Ind.	24,281	St. Louis, Mo.	45,023
Kansas City, Mo.	26,904	San Francisco, Cal.	15,175
Los Angeles, Cal.	19,101	Washington, D.C.	101,339

NOTE—The foregoing list includes only the largest cities having a considerable colored population. The census bureau made no estimates for such cities as Albany, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Omaha, Neb., Minneapolis, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., having a comparatively small negro population. The negro population of all large cities is given elsewhere in this volume.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

Statistics have been compiled by the bureau of the census showing the population of the chief cities of the United States together with their suburbs, comprising what may be termed "metropolitan districts." A district of this character is defined as consisting of the city together with the urban portion of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. The following table shows the metropolitan districts of cities having a population of 200,000 or more in 1910:

City.	Metropolitan City district.	proper.	Outside.
New York	6,474,568	4,766,883	1,707,685
Chicago	2,446,921	2,185,283	261,638
Philadelphia	1,972,342	1,549,008	423,334
Boston	1,520,470	670,585	849,885
Pittsburgh	1,042,855	533,905	508,950
St. Louis	828,733	687,029	141,704
San Francisco-Oakland	686,873	416,912	119,787
Oakland	150,174		
Baltimore	658,715	558,485	100,230
Cleveland	613,270	560,663	52,607
Cincinnati	563,804	363,591	200,213
Minneapolis-St. Paul	526,256	301,408	10,104
St. Paul		214,744	
Detroit	500,982	465,766	35,216
Buffalo	488,661	423,715	64,946
Los Angeles	438,226	319,198	119,028
Milwaukee	427,175	373,857	53,318
Providence	395,972	224,326	171,646
Washington	367,869	331,069	36,800
New Orleans	348,109	339,075	9,034
Kansas City (Mo. and Kas.)	340,446	248,381	9,374
Kansas City, Kas.		82,331	
Louisville	286,158	232,928	62,230
Rochester	248,512	218,149	30,363
Seattle	239,269	237,194	2,075
Indianapolis	237,783	233,650	4,133
Denver	219,314	213,731	5,583
Portland, Ore.	215,048	207,314	7,734

LARGEST AMERICAN CITIES.

Population estimated as of July 1, 1915.

New York, N.Y.	5,548,195	Washington, D. C.	358,679
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	Minneapolis, Minn.	353,460
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,583,664	Seattle, Wash.	330,834
St. Louis, Mo.	745,983	Jersey City, N. J.	300,133
Boston, Mass.	745,139	Kansas City, Mo.	289,879
Cleveland, O.	656,975	Portland, Ore.	272,833
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	Indianapolis, Ind.	265,578
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	Denver, Colo.	253,161
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	Rochester, N.Y.	250,747
Los Ang'l's, Cal.	465,367	Providence, R.I.	250,025
San Francisco, Cal.		St. Paul, Minn.	241,929
Cal.	448,502	Louisville, Ky.	237,012
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	Columbus, O.	209,722
Cincinnati, O.	406,706		
Newark, N. J.	399,000		
New Orleans, La.	366,484		

*July 1, 1914; no later estimate made.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1850-1910).
[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Alabama.....	18 2,138,493	18 1,828,697	17 1,513,017	17 1,262,505	16 996,992	13 964,201	12 771,623
Arkansas.....	25 2,377,549	25 1,311,564	24 1,128,179	25 802,355	26 484,471	25 455,450	26 209,897
California.....	12 769,024	31 539,700	1 1,235,190	24 884,694	24 560,247	20 573,934	29 92,597
Colorado.....	32 1,114,756	29 908,420	29 746,258	28 622,700	25 537,454	24 460,147	21 370,792
Delaware.....	44 202,322	42 184,735	41 168,493	37 146,608	34 125,015	32 112,216	30 91,532
Florida.....	33 752,619	32 528,542	32 391,422	34 269,493	33 187,748	31 140,424	31 87,445
Georgia.....	10 2,609,121	11 2,216,331	12 1,837,353	13 1,542,180	12 1,184,109	11 1,057,286	9 906,185
Idaho.....	43 825,394	43 161,772	43 84,385				
Illinois.....	3 5,638,591	3 4,821,550	3 3,826,351	4 3,077,871	4 2,539,891	4 1,711,951	11 851,470
Indiana.....	9 2,700,876	8 2,516,462	8 2,192,404	6 1,978,391	5 1,680,657	5 1,350,424	7 985,416
Iowa.....	15 2,224,771	10 2,221,853	10 1,911,326	10 1,624,615	20 674,919	27 192,214	
Kansas.....	22 1,690,949	22 1,470,495	19 1,427,096	20 996,096	20 864,399	33 107,206	
Kentucky.....	14 2,289,905	12 2,147,714	11 1,858,655	8 1,648,690	8 1,321,011	9 1,155,684	8 992,405
Louisiana.....	24 1,656,388	23 1,381,625	25 1,118,587	22 939,946	21 726,915	17 708,002	18 517,762
Maine.....	34 742,371	30 694,406	30 661,086	27 648,996	23 626,915	22 628,279	16 583,169
Maryland.....	27 1,295,346	26 1,188,044	27 1,042,390	23 994,943	20 780,894	19 687,049	17 593,034
Massachusetts.....	6 3,396,416	7 2,805,346	6 2,238,943	7 1,783,085	7 1,457,351	7 1,231,066	7 994,514
Michigan.....	8 2,810,173	9 2,420,982	9 2,093,889	9 1,636,937	13 1,184,059	16 749,119	20 397,654
Minnesota.....	2 2,075,708	19 1,751,894	20 1,301,826	26 780,773	28 439,706	30 172,023	33 6,077
Mississippi.....	21 1,737,114	20 1,512,270	1 1,289,690	18 1,131,597	18 827,922	14 791,305	15 606,526
Missouri.....	7 3,293,335	5 3,106,665	5 2,679,184	5 2,168,380	5 1,721,295	5 1,182,012	13 682,044
Montana.....	40 376,053	41 243,329	42 132,159				
Nebraska.....	29 1,192,214	27 1,066,300	26 1,058,910	30 452,102	35 122,903	34 28,841	
Nevada.....	46 81,875	45 42,335	45 45,761	38 62,266	37 42,491	36 6,857	
New Hampshire.....	39 430,572	36 411,588	33 376,530	31 346,991	31 318,300	27 326,073	22 317,976
New Jersey.....	11 2,537,167	16 1,883,669	18 1,444,993	19 1,131,116	17 906,096	21 672,039	19 489,555
New York.....	1 9,118,614	1 7,268,894	1 5,997,853	1 5,082,871	1 4,382,759	1 3,880,735	1 3,097,394
North Carolina.....	16 2,206,287	15 1,836,110	16 1,617,947	15 1,369,750	14 1,671,361	12 992,622	10 669,099
North Dakota.....	37 182,719	38 319,146	39 182,719				
Ohio.....	4 4,767,121	4 4,157,545	4 3,672,316	3 3,198,062	3 2,665,260	3 2,339,511	3 1,980,329
Oklahoma.....	23 1,657,153						
Oregon.....	35 672,765	35 413,596	35 313,767	36 174,768	36 90,923	34 52,465	32 18,294
Pennsylvania.....	2 7,665,111	2 6,302,115	2 5,258,014	2 4,282,891	2 3,521,951	2 2,906,215	2 2,311,786
Rhode Island.....	38 542,610	34 428,556	35 345,506	33 276,531	32 217,353	29 174,620	28 147,545
South Carolina.....	26 1,515,400	24 1,340,316	23 1,151,149	21 995,572	22 705,606	18 703,708	14 668,507
South Dakota.....	36 583,888	37 401,570	37 328,808				
Tennessee.....	17 2,184,739	13 2,020,616	13 1,767,158	12 1,542,359	9 1,258,520	10 1,109,801	5 1,002,717
Texas.....	6 3,945,526	6 3,048,719	2 2,355,532	11 1,691,749	19 818,579	23 604,215	25 212,592
Utah.....	41 373,351	40 276,749	40 207,905				
Vermont.....	42 355,956	38 344,641	36 332,422	32 339,286	30 330,551	28 315,099	23 314,120
Virginia.....	20 2,061,612	17 1,854,184	15 1,655,980	14 1,512,565	10 1,225,163	5 1,596,318	4 1,421,661
Washington.....	50 1,141,990	33 518,103	34 349,340				
West Virginia.....	28 1,221,119	28 958,800	28 762,794	29 618,457	27 442,014		
Wisconsin.....	13 2,353,860	14 2,069,042	14 1,636,880	16 1,315,497	15 1,054,670	15 775,881	24 305,391
Wyoming.....	45 145,965	44 92,531	44 60,705				
The states.....	91,109,542	74,610,523	62,116,811	49,371,340	38,156,505	31,218,021	23,067,262
Alaska.....	5 64,356	7 63,592					
Arizona.....	3 204,354	6 122,931	4 59,630	6 40,440	8 9,658		
Dakota.....				3 135,177	7 14,181	5 4,837	
Dist. of Columbia.....	1 331,069	3 278,718	1 230,392	1 177,624	1 131,700	2 75,080	2 51,687
Hawaii.....	4 191,909	5 174,000					
Idaho.....				8 32,610			
Indian Territory.....		2 532,000			8 14,999		
Montana.....				7 39,150			
New Mexico.....	2 327,301	4 195,310	2 153,503	4 119,565	2 20,595	1 96,516	1 61,547
Oklahoma.....		1 396,331	3 61,834		2 91,874		
In serv. U. S. station- ed abroad.....	55,008	91,219					
Utah.....				2 143,963	3 86,798	3 40,273	3 11,380
Washington.....				5 75,116	4 23,955	11 11,694	
Wyoming.....				9 20,789	9 9,118		
Porto Rico.....	1,118,012						
The territories.....	2,202,506	1,604,943	505,438	794,443	402,996	225,300	124,614
United States.....	93,402,151	76,303,387	62,622,250	50,155,783	38,568,571	31,443,321	23,191,876
Percent of gain.....	20.9	21	24.9	30.08	22.65	35.58	35.86

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1900.

The thirteenth census of the United States was taken by the bureau of the census as of April 15, 1910. It included continental United States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and Porto Rico; also persons in the military and naval service who were stationed abroad. The population according to this division, compared with that in 1900, was:

	1910.	1900.
Alaska.....	64,356	63,592
Hawaii.....	191,909	154,001

Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	*953,243
Soldiers and sailors abroad.....	55,608	91,219

Noncontiguous territory.....	1,429,885	1,262,055
Continental United States.....	91,972,266	75,994,675

United States (area of enu- meration).....	93,402,151	*77,256,630
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*Census of 1899. †Includes 953,243 persons enumerated in Porto Rico in 1899.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1790-1840).
[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Alabama.....	12 590,756	15 309,527	19 127,901	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	25 97,574	27 30,388	25 14,273	.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	20 309,978	16 297,675	14 275,248	9 261,542	8 251,002	8 237,964
Delaware.....	26 78,083	24 76,748	22 72,749	19 72,674	17 64,273	16 59,096
Florida.....	27 54,477	25 34,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	9 691,392	10 516,823	11 340,969	11 252,433	12 162,686	13 82,548
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	14 476,188	20 157,445	24 55,211	23 12,582	.....	.....
Indiana.....	10 685,806	13 345,031	18 147,178	21 24,520	20 5,641	.....
Iowa.....	28 43,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	6 779,838	6 687,917	6 564,317	7 406,511	9 230,955	14 73,677
Louisiana.....	19 352,411	19 215,739	17 153,407	18 76,556	.....	.....
Maine.....	13 501,733	12 399,455	12 298,335	14 228,705	14 151,719	11 96,540
Maryland.....	15 470,019	11 447,400	10 407,350	8 380,546	7 341,548	6 319,728
Massachusetts.....	8 737,693	8 610,408	7 523,287	5 472,040	5 422,845	4 378,787
Michigan.....	23 212,267	26 31,639	26 8,765	24 4,762	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	17 375,051	22 136,621	21 75,448	20 40,352	19 8,850	.....
Missouri.....	16 383,702	21 140,455	23 66,586	22 20,345	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	22 284,574	18 269,328	15 244,161	16 214,460	11 183,858	10 141,885
New Jersey.....	15 373,306	14 320,823	13 277,575	12 245,562	10 211,149	9 194,139
New York.....	1 2,428,921	1 1,918,608	1 1,372,812	2 959,049	3 589,051	5 340,120
North Carolina.....	7 753,419	5 737,987	4 638,829	4 555,500	4 478,103	3 393,751
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	3 1,519,467	4 937,903	5 581,434	13 230,760	18 45,366	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	2 1,724,031	2 1,348,233	3 1,049,458	3 810,091	3 602,365	2 434,373
Rhode Island.....	24 108,830	22 97,199	20 83,059	17 76,931	16 69,122	15 68,825
South Carolina.....	11 594,398	9 581,185	8 502,741	6 415,115	6 345,591	7 249,073
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	5 829,210	7 681,904	9 422,823	10 261,727	15 105,602	17 35,691
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	21 291,632	17 280,632	16 255,632	15 225,632	13 154,465	12 85,425
Virginia.....	4 1,239,737	3 1,211,405	2 1,065,366	1 974,600	1 830,200	1 747,610
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	29 30,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The States.....	17,019,641	12,820,868	9,600,783	7,215,858	5,294,390	.....
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	1 43,712	1 39,834	1 33,039	1 24,023	1 14,093	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The territories.....	43,712	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	.....
On public ships in service of United States.....	6,100	5,318	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,638,453	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
Percent of gain.....	32.67	33.55	33.06	36.38	35.10	.....

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census shows the population of the territories when arranged according to magnitude of year shows the order of the states and territories.

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Per cent of total population of continental United States in each of the nine geographic divisions:

Division.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1850.
New England.....	7.4	7.4	7.5	11.8
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	20.3	20.2	25.4
East North Central.....	19.8	21.0	21.4	19.5
West North Central.....	12.7	13.6	14.2	3.8
South Atlantic.....	13.3	13.7	14.1	20.2
East South Central.....	9.1	9.9	10.2	14.5
West South Central.....	9.6	8.6	7.5	4.1
Mountain.....	2.9	2.2	1.9	0.3
Pacific.....	4.6	3.2	3.0	0.5
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Including the population of the Philippines and other possessions, the population living under the American flag in 1910 was as follows:

United States.....	93,402,151
Philippines (1903).....	7,635,426
Guam, estimated.....	9,000
Samoa, estimated.....	5,100
Panama Canal Zone, estimated.....	50,000

Total.....101,102,677

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and territories.	1910.	1900.	1890.	Increase.		Rank.
				1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.	
				Number.	Per ct.	Per ct. 1910-1900.
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9	315,296 20.8 18 18
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2	34,688 39.8 46 47
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0	183,853 16.3 25 25
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	892,496	60.1	271,655 22.4 12 21
Colorado	799,024	539,700	412,249	269,324	48.0	126,451 30.6 32 32
Connecticut	1,114,756	909,420	746,255	260,326	22.7	162,162 21.7 31 29
Delaware	202,322	184,755	168,493	17,587	9.5	16,242 9.6 47 45
District of Columbia	321,069	278,718	230,392	52,351	18.8	48,326 21.0 43 41
Florida	752,619	528,542	381,422	224,077	42.4	137,120 35.0 33 33
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,356	392,770	17.7	378,978 20.6 10 11
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	183,822	101.3	73,224 42.7 45 46
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	817,041	16.9	995,198 26.0 3 3
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	184,414	7.3	324,058 14.8 9 8
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	*7,082	*0.3	319,556 16.7 15 10
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,423,108	220,454	15.0	42,387 3.0 22 22
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6	288,539 15.5 14 12
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,351,625	1,118,558	274,763	19.9	203,037 23.5 24 23
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	47,905	6.9	33,380 5.0 34 31
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	107,302	9.0	145,654 14.0 27 26
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	567,070	20.0	566,399 25.3 6 7
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,098,890	389,191	16.1	327,092 15.6 8 9
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	324,514	18.5	441,111 33.7 19 19
Mississippi	1,787,134	1,551,270	1,289,660	245,944	15.8	261,670 20.3 21 20
Missouri	3,298,335	2,676,665	2,679,185	198,670	6.0	427,480 16.0 7 6
Montana	376,053	243,329	142,924	132,724	54.5	100,405 70.3 40 43
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062,656	125,914	11.8	3,644 0.3 29 27
Nevada	81,875	42,385	47,355	39,540	93.4	15,020 110.6 49 49
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18,964	4.6	35,058 9.3 39 37
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,609	1,144,933	653,498	34.7	438,736 30.4 11 16
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	131,991	67.6	35,028 21.9 44 44
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	1,844,720	25.4	1,265,720 21.1 1 1
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	312,477	16.5	275,861 17.1 16 15
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	190,983	267,910	80.8	128,163 67.1 37 40
Ohio	4,767,121	4,167,545	3,672,329	609,576	14.7	485,216 13.2 4 4
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391	258,867	866,764	109.7	531,734 205.6 23 30
Oregon	672,765	413,586	317,704	269,229	62.7	96,832 30.2 35 36
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,116	5,258,113	1,362,096	21.6	1,044,002 19.9 2 2
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	114,054	26.5	88,381 24.0 38 35
South Carolina	1,615,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	175,084	13.1	189,167 16.4 25 24
South Dakota	588,888	401,570	348,600	182,318	45.4	52,970 15.2 36 33
Tennessee	2,134,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	164,173	8.1	253,998 14.3 17 14
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,527	847,832	27.8	1,813,383 36.4 5 6
Utah	373,351	276,749	220,579	96,602	34.9	65,970 31.3 41 42
Vermont	355,956	343,641	332,422	12,315	3.6	11,219 3.4 42 39
Virginia	2,061,612	1,864,184	1,655,980	207,428	11.2	198,204 12.0 26 17
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	633,887	120.4	160,871 45.0 30 34
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,809	762,754	262,319	27.4	196,006 25.7 28 28
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,330	264,818	12.8	375,712 22.2 13 13
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	62,565	63,434	57.7	29,976 47.9 48 48
Continental U. S.	91,972,266	75,994,576	62,947,714	15,947,691	21.0	13,046,861 20.7
Alaska	64,356	63,592	32,055	764	1.2	31,540 98.4
Hawaii	191,939	154,001	89,990	37,908	24.6	64,011 71.1
Porto Rico	1,118,012	1,953,769	.....	164,769	17.3	..... .. ..
†Total United States	93,946,543	77,165,937	63,069,756	16,151,132	20.9	13,142,412 22.7

*Decrease. †In 1899. ‡Does not include soldiers and sailors stationed abroad.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Census.	Population.	Continental United States.		Census.	Population.	Increase.		Percent.
		1900.	1890.			1800.	1790.	
1910.	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	.....	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1	.....
1900.	75,994,576	13,046,861	20.7	.....	3,929,214	.....	.....	.....
1890.	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	Division. INCREASE (1900-1910).				
1880.	50,155,788	11,597,412	30.1	New England	.....	960,664	17.2	.....
1870.	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6	Middle Atlantic	.....	3,861,214	25.0	.....
1860.	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	East North Central	.....	2,265,040	14.2	.....
1850.	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9	West North Central	.....	1,290,498	12.5	.....
1840.	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7	South Atlantic	.....	1,751,415	16.8	.....
1830.	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5	East South Central	.....	862,144	11.4	.....
1820.	9,638,453	2,328,672	33.1	West South Central	.....	2,252,244	34.5	.....
1810.	7,239,881	1,831,395	36.4	Mountain	.....	658,865	57.3	.....
				Pacific	.....	1,775,612	73.5	.....

CENTER OF POPULATION AND MEDIAN LINES.

The center of population, according to the bureau of the census, may be said to represent the center of the gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his

distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity, and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population" as used by the census bureau in its reports.

The median point, which may be described as the numerical center of population, is in no sense a center of gravity. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account,



and the location of the units of population is considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines—as being north or south of the median parallel and east and west of the meridian.

The position of the center of population and its movement during each decade since 1790 are shown in the following table:

Census year.	North latitude.			West longitude.			Approximate location by important towns.	Movement in miles during preceding decade.			
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		Direct line.	West-ward.	North-ward.	South-ward.
1790....	39	16	30	76	11	18	..23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800....	39	16	6	76	56	30	..13 miles west of Baltimore, Md.....	40.6	40.6	.....	0.5
1810....	39	11	30	77	37	12	..40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36.9	36.5	.....	5.3
1820....	39	5	42	78	33	0	..16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.....	50.5	50.1	.....	6.7
1830....	38	57	54	79	16	54	..19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4	39.4	.....	9.0
1840....	39	2	0	80	18	0	..16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0	54.8	4.7	.....
1850....	38	59	0	81	19	0	..23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.8	54.7	.....	3.5
1860....	39	0	24	82	48	48	..20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.....	80.6	80.6	1.6	.....
1870....	39	12	0	83	35	42	..43 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O.....	44.1	42.1	13.3	.....
1880....	39	4	8	84	39	40	..8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O.....	58.1	57.4	.....	9.1
1890....	39	11	56	85	32	53	..20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.....	48.6	47.7	9.0	.....
1900....	39	9	36	85	48	54	..6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.....	14.6	14.4	.....	2.8
1910....	39	10	12	86	32	20	..In the city of Bloomington, Ind.....	39.0	38.9	0.8	.....

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

MEDIAN LINES.

In connection with the definition of the median point another method of presenting facts with regard to the geographical distribution of the population has been noted, involving the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

The eastern terminus of the median parallel, according to the census of 1910, is on the New Jersey coast near Seagirt. In its course west this line passes through central New Jersey, leaving the state near Burlington and entering Pennsylvania a few miles north of Philadelphia, thence passing through Norristown and continu-

ing through southern Pennsylvania and across the northern extremity of West Virginia, leaving the latter state at a point a few miles north of Wheeling. It nearly bisects Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, crossing about ten miles north of Columbus, O.; twenty-five miles north of Indianapolis, Ind., and about twenty miles north of Springfield, Ill. Through Missouri it runs about thirty miles south of the Iowa and Missouri line, thence passing through Nebraska about ten miles north of its southern boundary, and across the northern part of Colorado, passing about five miles north of Boulder City. Its location in Utah is about forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. There are no large towns near its course across the northern part of Nevada and California. The western terminus of the median parallel is on the Pacific coast, in Humboldt county, California, about five miles north of Point Delgada and twenty miles south of Cape Mendocino, the point of continental United States extending farthest west.

The median meridian starts at Whitesfish point, on the northern peninsula of Michigan, near the eastern end of Lake Superior, thence passing

south about twenty-five miles west of Lansing and through Indiana about ten miles west of the Indiana-Ohio boundary and twenty-five miles west of Cincinnati. South of the Ohio river it bisects Kentucky, crosses eastern Tennessee and leaves that state twenty miles east of Chattanooga. Through Georgia it passes close to the Georgia-Alabama line, about two miles west of Columbus, Ga., leaving the state near the intersection of the Alabama, Georgia and Florida boundary lines. It then crosses the northwestern part of Florida and terminates in the Gulf of Mexico at the city of Apalachicola. The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1910, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel, north latitude.			Median meridian, west longitude.			Movement in miles, parallel, meridian, westward.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	N.	E.	W.
1880.....	39	57	00	84	7	12	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.6	.....	27.0
1900.....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	.....	10.8
1910.....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	.....	7.5

MEDIAN POINT.

The exact location of the median point is indicated by the median lines already shown; in the following table its approximate location with reference to certain towns is described:

APPROXIMATE LOCATION BY IMPORTANT TOWNS.	
1880.....	16 miles nearly due west of Springfield, O.
1890.....	5 miles southwest of Greenville, O.
1900.....	In Spartanburg, Ind.
1910.....	3 miles south of Winchester, Ind.

POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Color or race.	1910.	1900.
White.....	81,731,957	66,809,196
Negro.....	9,827,763	8,833,994
Indian.....	265,683	237,196
Chinese.....	71,531	89,863
Japanese.....	72,157	24,326
All other.....	3,175	.....
Total.....	91,972,266	75,994,575

BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Alabama.....	1,228,832	908,282	909
Arizona.....	171,468	2,009	29,201
Arkansas.....	1,131,026	442,891	460
California.....	2,259,672	21,645	16,371
Colorado.....	783,415	11,453	1,482
Connecticut.....	1,098,897	15,174	152
Delaware.....	171,102	31,181	5
District of Columbia.....	236,128	94,446	6
Florida.....	448,634	308,669	74
Georgia.....	1,431,802	1,176,987	95
Idaho.....	319,221	651	3,488
Illinois.....	5,526,962	109,049	188
Indiana.....	2,639,961	60,320	279
Iowa.....	2,209,191	14,973	471
Kansas.....	1,634,352	54,030	2,444
Kentucky.....	2,027,951	261,656	234
Louisiana.....	941,086	713,874	780
Maine.....	739,995	1,363	892
Maryland.....	1,062,639	232,250	55
Massachusetts.....	3,324,926	38,055	688
Michigan.....	2,785,247	17,115	7,519
Minnesota.....	2,059,227	7,084	9,053
Mississippi.....	756,111	1,009,487	1,253
Missouri.....	3,134,932	157,452	313
Montana.....	360,530	1,834	10,745
Nebraska.....	1,180,293	7,639	3,502
Nevada.....	74,776	513	5,240
New Hampshire.....	429,906	564	34
New Jersey.....	2,445,894	89,760	168
New Mexico.....	304,594	1,628	20,573
New York.....	8,966,485	134,191	6,046
North Carolina.....	1,500,511	697,843	7,851
North Dakota.....	569,865	617	6,846
Ohio.....	4,664,867	111,452	127
Oklahoma.....	1,444,631	137,612	74,825
Oregon.....	655,090	1,492	5,090

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Pennsylvania.....	7,467,713	193,919	1,503
Rhode Island.....	532,492	5,529	284
South Carolina.....	679,161	835,843	331
South Dakota.....	563,771	317	19,137
Tennessee.....	1,711,432	473,088	216
Texas.....	3,204,848	690,049	702
Utah.....	366,583	1,144	3,123
Vermont.....	354,298	1,621	26
Virginia.....	1,389,809	671,096	539
Washington.....	1,109,111	6,058	10,997
West Virginia.....	1,156,817	64,173	35
Wisconsin.....	2,320,555	2,900	10,142
Wyoming.....	140,318	2,235	1,486
Total.....	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

Chinese, Japanese, Other.

State.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other.
Alabama.....	62	4	4
Arizona.....	1,305	371	.....
Arkansas.....	62	9	1
California.....	36,248	41,856	2,257
Colorado.....	373	2,300	1
Connecticut.....	462	71	.....
Delaware.....	30	47	.....
District of Columbia.....	369	47	11
Florida.....	191	50	1
Georgia.....	293	4	.....
Idaho.....	859	1,363	12
Illinois.....	2,103	285	4
Indiana.....	276	38	2
Iowa.....	97	36	3
Kansas.....	16	107	.....
Kentucky.....	52	12	.....
Louisiana.....	507	31	110
Maine.....	108	13	.....
Maryland.....	378	24	.....
Massachusetts.....	2,532	151	14
Michigan.....	241	49	2
Minnesota.....	275	67	2
Mississippi.....	257	9	4
Missouri.....	535	9	.....
Montana.....	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska.....	112	590	25
Nevada.....	927	164	53
New Hampshire.....	67	1	.....
New Jersey.....	1,139	206	.....
New Mexico.....	248	258	19
New York.....	5,266	1,247	19
North Carolina.....	80	2	.....
North Dakota.....	39	59	.....
Ohio.....	569	76	.....
Oklahoma.....	139	48	.....
Oregon.....	7,363	3,413	312
Pennsylvania.....	1,784	190	2
Rhode Island.....	272	33	.....
South Carolina.....	57	8	.....
South Dakota.....	121	42	.....
Tennessee.....	43	8	2
Texas.....	595	340	8
Utah.....	371	2,110	20
Vermont.....	8	3	.....
Virginia.....	154	14	.....
Washington.....	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia.....	90	3	.....
Wisconsin.....	226	34	3
Wyoming.....	246	1,596	84
Total.....	71,531	72,157	3,175

NEGROES IN LARGE CITIES.

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct.
Albany, N. Y.....	1,037	1,178	1.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	51,902	35,727	33.5
Baltimore, Md.....	84,749	79,253	15.2
Birmingham, Ala.....	52,305	16,575	59.4
Boston, Mass.....	13,564	11,521	2.0
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1,332	1,149	1.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,773	1,698	0.4
Cambridge, Mass.....	4,707	3,888	4.5
Chicago, Ill.....	14,103	30,150	2.0
Cincinnati, O.....	19,639	14,482	5.4
Cleveland, O.....	8,448	5,988	1.5
Columbus, O.....	12,739	8,201	7.0
Dayton, O.....	4,842	3,387	4.2
Denver, Col.....	5,426	3,923	2.5
Detroit, Mich.....	5,741	4,111	1.2
Fall River, Mass.....	355	324	0.3

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct.
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	665	604	0.6
Indianapolis, Ind.....	21,816	15,931	9.3
Jersey City, N. J.....	5,960	3,704	2.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	23,566	17,567	9.5
Los Angeles, Cal.....	7,599	2,131	2.4
Louisville, Ky.....	40,522	39,139	18.1
Lowell, Mass.....	133	136	0.1
Memphis, Tenn.....	52,441	49,910	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	980	862	0.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	2,592	1,548	0.3
Nashville, Tenn.....	36,523	30,044	33.1
New Haven, Conn.....	3,561	2,897	2.7
New Orleans, La.....	89,262	77,714	26.3
New York, N. Y.....	91,729	60,666	1.9
Newark, N. J.....	4,475	6,694	2.7
Oakland, Cal.....	3,055	1,026	2.0
Omaha, Neb.....	4,426	3,443	3.6
Paterson, N. J.....	1,539	1,132	1.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	84,459	62,613	5.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	25,623	20,355	4.8
Portland, Ore.....	1,045	775	0.5
Providence, R. I.....	5,316	4,817	2.4
Richmond, Va.....	46,733	32,230	36.6
Rochester, N. Y.....	879	601	0.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	43,960	35,516	6.4
St. Paul, Minn.....	3,144	2,263	1.5
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,642	1,654	0.4
Scranton, Pa.....	567	521	0.4
Seattle, Wash.....	2,296	406	1.0
Spokane, Wash.....	723	376	0.7
Syracuse, N. Y.....	1,241	1,104	0.9

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct.
Toledo, O.....	1,124	1,034	0.8
Washington, D. C.....	94,446	86,702	28.5
Worcester, Mass.....	1,877	1,710	1.1

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.			
1910.....	9,828,294	1840.....	2,873,648
1900.....	8,940,789	1830.....	2,328,642
1890.....	7,488,738	1820.....	1,771,658
1880.....	6,580,793	1810.....	1,377,308
1870.....	4,880,009	1800.....	1,002,087
1860.....	4,441,830	1790.....	757,206
1850.....	3,638,803		

PER CENT INCREASE BY COLOR OR RACE (1900-1910).

Division.	White.	Negro.*	Other.
New England.....	17.3	12.2	†-0.5
Middle Atlantic.....	24.9	28.2	-1.8
East North Central.....	14.1	16.7	25.3
West North Central.....	12.3	2.0	-0.1
South Atlantic.....	20.4	10.3	28.5
East South Central.....	14.1	6.1	1.3
West South Central.....	40.9	17.1	17.1
Mountain.....	49.5	37.7	15.6
Pacific.....	75.4	99.1	28.4
United States.....	22.3	11.2	17.4

*Includes Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other. †Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY SEX.

GENERAL SUMMARY 1910.

Class.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
White.....	42,113,245	39,557,712	106.6
Negro.....	4,885,881	4,941,882	98.9
Indian.....	135,133	130,550	103.5
Chinese.....	66,856	4,675	1,430.1
Japanese.....	63,070	9,087	694.1
All other.....	3,092	83	
Native white.....	34,654,457	33,731,955	102.7
Native parentage.....	25,229,218	24,253,357	104.0
Foreign parentage.....	6,456,793	6,459,518	100.0
Mixed parentage.....	2,968,446	3,013,080	98.5
Foreign born.....	7,523,738	5,821,757	129.2
Total population.....	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
1910.....	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0
1900.....	38,816,443	37,178,127	104.4
1890.....	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0
1880.....	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6
1870.....	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2
1860.....	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
1850.....	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
1840.....	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
1830.....	6,532,489	6,333,581	103.1
1820.....	4,896,605	4,741,848	103.2

*Males to 100 females.

BY STATES (1910).

State.	Male.	Female.	State.	Male.	Female.	State.	Male.	Female.
Alabama.....	1,074,209	1,063,884	Minnesota.....	1,108,511	967,197	Utah.....	196,857	176,494
Arizona.....	1,8,582	85,772	Mississippi.....	905,761	891,353	Vermont.....	182,568	173,388
Arkansas.....	810,025	764,424	Missouri.....	1,687,838	1,605,497	Virginia.....	1,035,348	1,026,264
California.....	1,322,973	1,054,576	Montana.....	226,866	149,187	Washington.....	668,650	483,340
Colorado.....	430,697	368,327	Nebraska.....	627,782	564,432	West Virginia.....	644,044	577,075
Connecticut.....	563,641	561,115	Nevada.....	62,551	29,324	Wisconsin.....	1,208,541	1,125,319
Delaware.....	109,435	93,837	New Hampshire.....	216,290	124,282	Wyoming.....	91,666	54,299
Dist. Columbia.....	138,250	173,019	New Jersey.....	1,286,663	1,256,671			
Florida.....	394,166	358,453	New Mexico.....	175,245	152,056	Total.....	47,332,122	44,640,144
Georgia.....	1,305,019	1,304,102	New York.....	4,584,581	4,529,033			
Idaho.....	185,546	140,048	North Carolina.....	1,098,471	1,077,816			
Illinois.....	2,911,653	2,726,938	North Dakota.....	317,554	259,502			
Indiana.....	1,383,299	1,317,877	Ohio.....	2,434,765	2,332,356			
Iowa.....	1,148,171	1,076,600	Oklahoma.....	381,573	775,582			
Kansas.....	885,912	805,037	Oregon.....	384,255	288,510			
Kentucky.....	1,161,709	1,128,196	Pennsylvania.....	3,942,187	3,729,734			
Louisiana.....	835,276	821,113	Rhode Island.....	270,251	272,251			
Maine.....	377,053	365,213	South Carolina.....	751,842	763,553			
Maryland.....	644,225	651,121	South Dakota.....	317,101	266,787			
Massachusetts.....	1,655,226	1,711,190	Tennessee.....	1,103,491	1,081,293			
Michigan.....	1,454,534	1,355,639	Texas.....	2,017,612	1,878,930			

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (1910).

City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.
Albany, N. Y.....	43,270	51,983	Denver, Col.....	107,395	105,996	Nashville, Tenn.....	52,155	58,209
Atlanta, Ga.....	74,501	80,338	Detroit, Mich.....	240,354	225,412	New Haven, Conn.....	66,696	66,910
Baltimore, Md.....	263,195	290,290	Fall River, Mass.....	67,627	61,668	New Orleans, La.....	163,239	175,836
Birmingham, Ala.....	67,268	65,417	Gr. Rapids, Mich.....	55,539	57,032	New York, N. Y.....	2,882,482	2,894,401
Boston, Mass.....	239,703	340,882	Indianapolis, Ind.....	116,069	117,581	Newark, N. J.....	172,339	174,600
Bridgetown, Conn.....	52,549	49,605	Jersey City, N. J.....	137,457	130,322	Oakland, Cal.....	78,222	71,952
Buffalo, N. Y.....	212,502	211,213	Kansas City, Mo.....	126,414	121,967	Omaha, Neb.....	64,802	59,294
Cambridge, Mass.....	50,161	54,678	Los Angeles, Cal.....	162,669	156,529	Paterson, N. J.....	62,439	63,161
Chicago, Ill.....	1,125,764	1,059,619	Louisville, Ky.....	108,548	115,380	Philadelphia, Pa.....	760,463	788,545
Cincinnati, O.....	177,511	186,080	Lowell, Mass.....	51,525	54,769	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	273,589	260,316
Cleveland, O.....	289,262	271,401	Memphis, Tenn.....	66,270	64,835	Portland, Ore.....	118,868	88,346
Columbus, O.....	91,452	90,959	Milwaukee, Wis.....	189,438	184,369	Providence, R. I.....	110,288	114,088
Dayton, O.....	68,849	57,729	Minneapolis, Minn.....	157,345	144,063	Richmond, Va.....	60,905	66,723

City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.
Rochester, N.Y.	108,352	109,797	Scranton, Pa....	65,591	64,276	Toledo, O.....	84,691	83,896
St. Louis, Mo.	346,068	340,961	Seattle, Wash..	136,773	100,421	Washington, D.C.	158,050	173,019
St. Paul, Minn.	111,809	102,935	Spokane, Wash.	57,513	46,889	Worcester, Mass.	73,424	72,562
S. Francisco, Cal.	236,901	180,011	Syracuse, N. Y.	68,806	68,443			

MEN OF VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.

State.	BY STATES.	White.	Negro.	City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Alabama	513,111	298,943	213,923	Milwaukee, Wis.	113,106	112,651	396
Arizona	74,051	65,097	764	Minneapolis, Minn.	105,305	103,961	1,227
Arkansas	395,824	284,301	111,365	Nashville, Tenn.	30,774	28,023	9,713
California	920,397	846,077	8,143	New Haven, Conn.	40,510	39,233	1,191
Colorado	271,643	264,603	4,283	New Orleans, La.	96,997	71,387	25,269
Connecticut	347,692	342,392	4,765	New York, N. Y.	1,433,749	1,397,766	30,855
Delaware	61,887	52,804	9,050	Newark, N. J.	103,234	99,998	3,015
District of Columbia	103,761	75,765	27,621	Oakland, Cal.	65,967	49,163	1,238
Florida	214,195	124,311	89,659	Omaha, Neb.	43,216	41,263	1,885
Georgia	620,616	353,569	266,814	Paterson, N. J.	36,873	36,343	453
Idaho	110,863	107,469	328	Philadelphia, Pa.	468,813	439,654	28,120
Illinois	1,743,182	1,701,402	39,983	Pittsburgh, Pa.	166,424	156,818	9,362
Indiana	822,434	801,431	20,651	Portland, Ore.	88,908	81,921	525
Iowa	668,672	657,914	5,443	Providence, R. I.	68,983	66,948	1,765
Kansas	598,529	490,225	17,588	Richmond, Va.	37,204	23,911	13,279
Kentucky	608,454	527,661	75,694	Rochester, N. Y.	69,564	69,217	305
Louisiana	414,919	240,001	174,211	St. Louis, Mo.	221,913	205,065	16,381
Maine	235,727	234,855	476	St. Paul, Minn.	72,073	70,439	1,573
Maryland	387,908	302,561	63,963	San Francisco, Cal.	175,951	164,127	831
Massachusetts	1,021,669	1,006,491	6,286	Scranton, Pa.	37,059	36,837	216
Michigan	870,876	862,292	12,591	Seattle, Wash.	101,685	85,062	1,204
Minnesota	642,669	636,903	3,390	Spokane, Wash.	40,254	39,439	305
Mississippi	426,953	192,741	233,701	Syracuse, N. Y.	44,713	44,261	437
Missouri	973,062	919,480	52,921	Toledo, O.	52,748	51,990	719
Montana	155,017	148,733	851	Washington, D. C.	103,761	75,765	27,621
Nebraska	353,626	348,915	3,225	Worcester, Mass.	45,601	45,147	384
New Hampshire	136,668	136,393	200				
Nevada	40,026	36,632	229				
New Jersey	774,702	744,843	28,601				
New Mexico	94,637	88,733	644				
New York	2,836,773	2,783,371	45,877				
North Carolina	506,134	357,611	146,752				
North Dakota	173,890	171,941	311				
Ohio	1,484,265	1,444,477	39,188				
Oklahoma	447,266	395,377	36,841				
Oregon	257,188	245,343	766				
Pennsylvania	2,209,026	2,242,597	64,272				
Rhode Island	163,834	160,412	3,067				
South Carolina	335,046	165,769	169,155				
South Dakota	178,189	172,722	341				
Tennessee	552,668	433,431	119,142				
Texas	1,003,357	835,962	166,398				
Utah	104,115	100,436	568				
Vermont	113,506	112,513	975				
Virginia	523,532	368,659	159,593				
Washington	441,294	422,679	3,170				
West Virginia	338,349	315,498	22,767				
Wisconsin	683,743	679,841	1,082				
Wyoming	63,201	59,698	1,325				

*Includes Indian, Chinese, etc.

NOTE.—Of the native white males 21 years of age and over in 1910, 13,211,731, or 48.9 per cent. were of native parentage, and 4,498,966, or 16.7 per cent. were of foreign or mixed parentage. The foreign born whites 21 years of age and over numbered 6,646,817, or 24.6 per cent.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN WHITE MALES (1910).

Twenty-one years of age and over.

State.	BY STATES.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Allen.
Alabama	4,841	684	2,793	
Arizona	5,912	1,113	14,574	
Arkansas	5,284	595	1,388	
California	137,274	27,768	99,940	
Colorado	35,245	6,536	19,615	
Connecticut	60,608	9,103	69,431	
Delaware	3,707	2,445	3,159	
District of Columbia	4,744	1,068	3,204	
Florida	5,959	783	7,411	
Georgia	4,923	625	1,846	
Idaho	12,817	2,478	6,215	
Illinois	317,339	43,482	174,581	
Indiana	42,533	13,320	18,354	
Iowa	90,573	6,654	20,275	
Kansas	39,145	6,173	12,247	
Kentucky	13,225	815	2,754	
Louisiana	10,024	1,166	9,151	
Maine	14,994	1,490	23,672	
Maryland	24,256	3,278	13,573	
Massachusetts	189,126	30,016	212,033	
Michigan	167,304	26,235	76,550	
Minnesota	179,187	26,222	55,132	
Mississippi	2,445	257	1,234	
Missouri	65,612	10,117	25,835	
Montana	27,635	6,749	18,937	
Nebraska	57,270	9,924	12,247	
Nevada	5,606	1,282	4,479	
New Hampshire	16,415	1,421	19,377	
New Jersey	128,438	24,511	122,076	
New Mexico	4,267	709	6,048	
New York	502,083	131,085	475,259	
North Carolina	1,439	194	827	
North Dakota	46,626	9,824	10,965	
Ohio	142,465	17,609	113,856	
Oklahoma	12,074	1,477	4,449	
Oregon	29,675	7,591	17,430	
Pennsylvania	248,561	46,416	367,766	
Rhode Island	32,040	5,314	31,096	
South Carolina	1,602	184	739	
South Dakota	32,495	8,020	4,376	
Tennessee	5,444	464	1,867	

United States.....26,999,151 24,357,514 2,458,873
 *Includes 62,967 Indians, 60,421 Chinese and 56,638 Japanese.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Albany, N. Y.	32,000	31,586	379
Atlanta, Ga.	44,510	30,577	13,865
Baltimore, Md.	163,554	137,025	26,214
Birmingham, Ala.	40,939	24,248	16,441
Boston, Mass.	208,321	202,105	5,070
Bridgeport, Conn.	38,991	32,461	471
Buffalo, N. Y.	128,133	127,300	740
Cambridge, Mass.	30,262	28,777	1,384
Chicago, Ill.	700,590	680,950	17,845
Cincinnati, O.	113,919	106,547	7,387
Cleveland, O.	177,286	173,847	3,298
Columbus, O.	60,892	55,821	5,023
Dayton, O.	38,236	36,432	1,781
Denver, Col.	71,990	69,256	1,199
Detroit, Mich.	150,017	147,737	2,224
Fall River, Mass.	31,647	31,441	133
Grand Rapids, Mich.	34,295	34,008	264
Indianapolis, Ind.	76,743	69,141	7,556
Jersey City, N. J.	80,866	78,617	2,104
Kansas City, Mo.	87,457	78,268	9,101
Los Angeles, Cal.	114,889	107,493	2,571
Louisville, Ky.	67,676	53,980	13,697
Lowell, Mass.	31,300	31,206	44
Memphis, Tenn.	44,309	27,031	17,238

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Texas	43,383	6,833	37,865
Utah	15,351	2,415	9,626
Vermont	10,811	1,764	9,652
Virginia	6,411	859	4,693
Washington	68,895	15,258	43,202
West Virginia	7,263	1,353	22,545
Wisconsin	142,848	47,708	42,937
Wyoming	6,837	1,937	8,125

Total	3,034,117	570,772	2,266,535
Per cent.....	45.6	8.6	34.1

NOTE—The citizenship of 775,393, or 11.7 per cent, of the foreign born males 21 years of age and over was not reported.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Albany, N. Y.....	4,827	462	1,661
Atlanta, Ga.....	1,011	193	565
Baltimore, Md.....	16,643	2,664	9,559
Birmingham, Ala.....	1,179	186	839
Boston, Mass.....	47,791	10,438	40,516
Bridgeport, Conn.....	6,563	1,038	8,136
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29,490	4,413	16,255
Cambridge, Mass.....	7,162	1,189	5,866
Chicago, Ill.....	190,693	31,585	124,555
Cincinnati, O.....	17,253	1,733	6,250
Cleveland, O.....	40,482	7,826	40,221
Columbus, O.....	4,453	414	2,349
Dayton, O.....	3,451	396	2,964
Denver, Col.....	10,959	2,102	3,801
Detroit, Mich.....	32,891	7,271	28,733
Fall River, Mass.....	8,368	732	10,594
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	7,758	1,016	3,301
Indianapolis, Ind.....	6,088	1,189	1,795
Jersey City, N. J.....	16,556	3,067	14,404
Kansas City, Mo.....	6,953	890	2,564
Los Angeles, Cal.....	14,097	2,730	8,662
Louisville, Ky.....	5,704	380	1,152
Lowell, Mass.....	7,023	427	9,897
Memphis, Tenn.....	1,664	197	808
Milwaukee, Wis.....	26,155	9,887	14,435
Minneapolis, Minn.....	23,462	5,427	10,305
Nashville, Tenn.....	951	80	170
New Haven, Conn.....	8,828	1,426	7,693
New Orleans, La.....	6,138	595	3,703
New York, N. Y.....	318,091	106,525	339,473
Newark, N. J.....	21,427	4,982	19,204
Oakland, Cal.....	10,237	2,004	5,968
Omaha, Neb.....	7,079	2,103	2,868
Paterson, N. J.....	8,817	1,387	6,029

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	69,415	15,533	63,156
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	28,797	5,355	28,439
Portland, Ore.....	11,251	3,058	7,097
Providence, R. I.....	12,988	2,815	14,910
Richmond, Va.....	943	123	503
Rochester, N. Y.....	13,003	2,947	8,361
St. Louis, Mo.....	33,081	7,049	15,918
St. Paul, Minn.....	17,071	2,586	6,576
San Francisco, Cal.....	36,375	10,681	21,872
Scranton, Pa.....	7,930	964	6,801
Seattle, Wash.....	16,433	3,068	11,474
Spokane, Wash.....	5,495	1,374	3,451
Syracuse, N. Y.....	7,036	862	4,715
Toledo, O.....	8,752	734	4,308
Washington, D. C.....	6,474	1,058	2,304
Worcester, Mass.....	9,126	1,514	11,184

WOMEN 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	501,959	New York.....	2,757,521
Arizona	43,891	North Carolina.....	619,575
Arkansas	351,994	North Dakota.....	122,406
California	671,386	Ohio	1,398,341
Colorado	213,425	Oklahoma	356,194
Connecticut	335,131	Oregon	168,323
Delaware	58,442	Pennsylvania.....	2,114,008
Dist. Columbia.....	116,148	Rhode Island.....	166,391
Florida	176,635	South Carolina.....	343,358
Georgia	613,149	South Dakota.....	134,187
Idaho	69,815	Tennessee.....	542,408
Illinois	1,567,491	Texas	884,218
Indiana	770,653	Utah	85,729
Iowa	603,644	Vermont	106,883
Kansas	438,934	Virginia	518,473
Kentucky	579,756	Washington	277,727
Louisiana	395,354	West Virginia.....	284,969
Maine	225,736	Wisconsin	611,157
Maryland	373,819	Wyoming	28,840
Massachusetts.....	1,074,485	United States.....	24,555,754
Michigan	786,033	White	22,059,226
Minnesota	512,411	Native par.....	
Mississippi	412,941	entage.....	12,484,481
Missouri	896,152	Foreign par.....	
Montana	81,741	entage*.....	4,567,647
Nebraska	298,040	Foreign born.....	5,007,108
Nevada	18,140	Negro	2,427,742
New Hampshire.....	135,372	Indian	60,169
New Jersey	736,659	Other	8,607
New Mexico.....	73,152		

*Foreign or mixed parentage.

MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	401,145	Kansas	370,227	New Jersey.....	597,513	Texas	804,980
Arizona	58,962	Kentucky	457,493	New Mexico.....	73,097	Utah	84,449
Arkansas	311,792	Louisiana	338,343	New York.....	2,156,361	Vermont	73,685
California	665,522	Maine	151,325	North Carolina.....	392,192	Virginia	398,728
Colorado	203,982	Maryland	271,373	North Dakota.....	145,628	Washington	340,872
Connecticut	257,996	Massachusetts.....	760,324	Ohio	1,076,738	West Virginia.....	275,048
Delaware	44,634	Michigan	616,729	Oklahoma	319,323	Wisconsin	497,922
Dist. Columbia.....	73,348	Minnesota	491,113	Oregon	346,553	Wyoming	54,564
Florida	171,685	Mississippi	345,745	Pennsylvania.....	1,788,619		
Georgia	497,095	Missouri	721,166	Rhode Island.....	125,213	United States.....	20,473,634
Idaho	86,384	Montana	128,232	South Carolina.....	276,789	Total in 1900.....	16,182,702
Illinois	1,330,556	Nebraska	267,497	South Dakota.....	140,635	Per cent 1910*.....	22.3
Indiana	580,557	Nevada	29,383	Tennessee.....	423,088	Per cent 1900*.....	21.3
Iowa	475,829	New Hampshire.....	90,357				

*Per cent of total population.

POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years.....	10,631,364	5,380,596	5,250,768	55 to 59 years.....	2,786,951	1,488,437	1,298,514
Under 1 year.....	2,217,342	1,123,409	1,093,933	60 to 64 years.....	2,267,150	1,185,966	1,081,184
5 to 9 years.....	9,760,632	4,924,123	4,836,509	65 to 69 years.....	1,679,503	863,994	815,509
10 to 14 years.....	9,107,140	4,601,753	4,505,387	70 to 74 years.....	1,113,728	561,644	552,084
15 to 19 years.....	9,063,603	4,527,282	4,536,321	75 to 79 years.....	667,362	331,280	336,082
20 to 24 years.....	9,056,984	4,530,290	4,476,694	80 to 84 years.....	324,754	153,745	168,009
25 to 29 years.....	8,130,003	4,244,348	3,935,655	85 to 89 years.....	122,813	66,335	66,483
30 to 34 years.....	6,972,185	3,656,768	3,315,417	90 to 94 years.....	33,473	14,553	13,920
35 to 39 years.....	6,396,100	3,367,016	3,029,084	95 to 99 years.....	7,391	3,045	4,346
40 to 44 years.....	5,261,587	2,786,350	2,475,237	100 years and over...	3,555	1,380	2,175
45 to 49 years.....	4,469,197	2,378,916	2,090,281	Age unknown.....	169,055	114,443	54,612
50 to 54 years.....	3,900,791	2,110,013	1,790,778	All ages.....	91,972,266	47,332,277	44,639,989

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY AGE

Age period.	Population.		Pct. of total.
	Urban.	Rural.	
Under 5 years.....	4,200,291	6,431,073	9.9
5 to 9 years.....	3,773,917	5,986,715	8.9
10 to 14 years.....	3,627,408	5,479,732	8.5
15 to 19 years.....	4,003,271	5,060,332	9.4
20 to 24 years.....	4,570,558	4,486,426	10.7
25 to 29 years.....	4,332,392	3,841,611	10.2
30 to 34 years.....	3,697,202	3,274,983	8.7
35 to 44 years.....	6,133,259	5,524,428	14.4
45 to 54 years.....	4,135,722	4,184,266	9.8
55 to 64 years.....	2,302,142	2,751,959	5.4
65 years and over.....	1,693,010	2,256,514	4.0
5 to 14 years.....	7,401,325	11,466,447	17.4
15 to 24 years.....	8,573,829	9,546,758	20.1
25 to 44 years.....	14,168,853	12,641,022	39.2
45 to 64 years.....	6,487,984	6,936,225	15.2

All ages.....42,623,383 49,348,883 46.3 53.7

AGE PERIODS BY COLOR (1910).

Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 1 year.....	1,955,605	252,386	8,216

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION (1910).

UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE—ALL AGES.

Condition.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Total	47,332,277	100.0	44,639,989	100.0
Single	27,455,607	58.0	23,522,121	52.7
Married	18,093,498	38.2	17,688,169	39.6
Widowed	1,471,472	3.1	3,176,428	7.1
Divorced	155,176	0.3	185,101	0.4
Not reported	155,524	0.3	68,172	0.2

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Condition.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Single	12,550,129	38.7	8,933,170	29.7
Married	18,092,600	55.8	17,684,867	58.9
Widowed	1,471,390	4.5	3,176,228	10.6
Divorced	155,162	0.5	185,068	0.6
Not reported	155,524	0.5	68,172	0.2

MARITAL CONDITION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
15 to 19—Male.....	4,445,067	51,877	1,110	347
Female	5,935,784	513,239	10,261	3,650
20 to 24—Male.....	3,432,161	1,100,093	18,815	6,732
Female	2,163,683	2,225,362	55,354	20,370
25 to 34—Male.....	2,767,957	4,964,769	110,431	34,571
Female	1,516,726	5,443,894	224,827	57,262
35 to 44—Male.....	1,026,502	4,873,153	198,701	42,688
Female	628,516	4,410,310	411,396	49,269

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Country of birth.	TOTAL FOREIGN BORN.		*Pct. in-crease.
	1910.	1900.	
Northwestern Europe.....	6,740,400	7,016,311	-3.9
Great Britain.....	1,221,283	1,167,623	4.6
England	877,719	840,513	4.4
Scotland	261,076	233,524	11.8
Wales	82,488	93,586	-11.9
Ireland	1,352,251	1,615,459	-16.3
Germany	2,501,333	2,813,628	-11.1
Scandinavian countries.....	1,250,733	1,072,092	16.7
Norway	403,877	336,388	20.1
Sweden	665,207	582,014	14.3
Denmark	131,649	153,690	18.2
Netherlands	120,063	93,931	26.5
Belgium	49,400	29,757	66.0
Luxembourg	3,071	3,031	1.3
France	117,418	104,197	12.7
Switzerland	124,843	115,593	8.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	5,048,583	1,832,894	175.4
Portugal	59,360	30,608	93.9
Spain	22,108	7,050	213.6
Italy	1,843,125	484,027	177.5
Russia and Finland.....	1,732,462	640,743	170.4
Russia	1,602,782	578,102	177.2
Finland	129,680	67,089	107.0
Austria-Hungary	1,670,582	637,009	162.3
Austria	1,174,973	491,295	139.2
Hungary	495,609	145,714	240.1

Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 5 years.....	9,322,514	1,263,288	40,384
5 to 9 years.....	8,475,173	1,246,553	36,541
10 to 14 years.....	7,918,408	1,155,266	31,393
15 to 19 years.....	7,968,391	1,060,416	28,486
20 to 24 years.....	7,986,411	1,030,795	21,844
25 to 29 years.....	7,257,136	881,227	18,137
30 to 34 years.....	6,267,276	668,089	15,243
35 to 39 years.....	5,731,845	633,449	14,834
40 to 44 years.....	4,780,272	455,413	11,961
45 to 49 years.....	4,061,062	385,909	9,887
50 to 54 years.....	3,555,313	326,070	9,343
55 to 59 years.....	2,564,206	209,622	7,171
60 to 64 years.....	2,069,323	186,502	6,524
65 to 69 years.....	1,549,954	123,550	4,432
70 to 74 years.....	1,030,884	78,839	3,382
75 to 79 years.....	620,992	44,018	2,105
80 to 84 years.....	294,555	25,579	1,565
85 to 89 years.....	110,393	11,166	691
90 to 94 years.....	27,161	5,850	453
95 to 99 years.....	4,757	2,447	187
100 years and over.....	764	2,675	116
Age unknown.....	134,224	31,040	949

All ages.....81,731,957 9,827,763 265,633

Condition.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
45 to 64—Male...	722,701	5,771,630	593,642	58.177				
Female	499,564	4,383,497	1,324,838	47.134				
65 and over—Male	123,322	1,303,768	539,058	13.075				
Female	124,223	687,335	1,140,558	6.903				

MARITAL CONDITION BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

State and sex.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Native white—Nat. par- centage—Male.....	6,185,324	9.144	928,883	87.456				
Female	4,644,122	9.219	385,153	8.305				
Native white—For- eign or mixed par- centage—Male.....	2,906,042	2.677	706,160	24.328				
Female	2,453,017	3.008	623,318	25.391				
Foreign born white Male	2,268,916	4.432	135,384	5.972				
Female	934,110	3.624	800,112	20.546				
Negro—Male	1,083,472	1.749	222,222	20.546				
Female	823,986	1.775	949,459	33.266				
Indian—Male	27,351	0.415	5,319	6.779				
Female	16,324	0.499	10,071	9.569				
Chinese—Male	34,330	26.449	1,139	4.5				
Female	680	2.016	229	5				
Japanese—Male ..	42,688	15.918	495	86				
Female	908	5.581	96	17				

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. in-crease.
Australia	9,035	6,807	32.7
Atlantic islands.....	18,274	9,768	87.1
Pacific islands.....	2,415	2,013	20.0
Country not specified....	2,687	2,546	5.5
Born at sea.....	6,927	8,196	-15.6
Total foreign born.....	13,515,886	10,341,276	30.7

*Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

NOTE—The figures for Europe include 2,858 from countries not specified in 1910 and 22,575 in 1900. Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro were included under "country not specified" in 1900. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia were combined in the 1900 census. Newfoundland was included with Canada in 1900 census.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE (1910).

Country of origin.	Foreign born.	Both parents foreign.	One parent foreign.
Austria	1,174,924	709,070	117,565
Belgium	49,397	26,448	13,419
Bulgaria*	21,451	948	286
Canada—French	385,083	330,976	216,179
Canada—Other	810,987	859,204	704,099
Denmark	181,621	147,648	70,795
England	876,455	592,285	853,702
France	117,236	78,937	96,216
Germany	2,501,181	3,911,847	1,869,590
Greece	101,264	5,524	2,877
Hungary	495,600	191,059	13,568
Ireland	1,352,155	2,141,577	1,010,628
Italy	1,343,070	695,187	60,103
Mexico	219,802	107,866	54,333
Netherlands	120,053	116,331	57,190
Norway	403,858	410,951	164,290
Portugal	57,623	41,630	11,819
Roumania	65,920	20,707	1,094
Russia—Finland	1,732,421	949,516	70,938
Scotland	261,034	175,391	223,338
Spain	21,977	4,387	6,770
Sweden	665,183	546,738	152,244
Switzerland	124,834	90,669	86,147
Turkey in Asia	59,702	17,480	1,449
Turkey in Europe.....	32,221	2,560	533
Wales	82,479	84,934	81,534
Other for. countries..	88,014	31,362	40,919
Mixed for. parentage†	1,177,092	.....	.....
Total	13,345,545	12,916,311	5,981,526

*Includes Serbia and Montenegro.

†Parents born in different foreign countries.

NOTE—The above table includes white residents of the United States born abroad (foreign born), those having both parents born in the country specified (both parents foreign) and those having one parent born in the country specified and the other in the United States (one parent foreign).

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE BY STATES (1910).

State.	Foreign born.	*Foreign.	†Mixed foreign.
Alabama	19,286	32,417	2,829
Arizona	43,765	42,176	2,206
Arkansas	17,046	36,608	2,414
California	586,432	635,889	61,244
Colorado	129,587	181,428	14,683
Connecticut	329,574	374,439	20,720
Delaware	17,492	25,873	1,666
District of Columbia.	24,902	45,066	3,031
Florida	40,633	35,825	2,363
Georgia	15,477	25,672	1,698
Idaho	42,578	75,195	6,834
Illinois	1,205,314	1,723,347	99,659
Indiana	159,663	350,551	14,293
Iowa	273,765	632,181	30,169
Kansas	135,450	292,105	17,433
Kentucky	40,162	124,704	5,597
Louisiana	52,766	112,717	8,146
Maine	110,562	134,955	6,101
Massachusetts	104,944	191,838	7,994
Michigan	1,059,245	1,170,447	80,901
Minnesota	697,550	964,882	69,987
Missouri	543,595	941,136	58,828
Montana	229,799	518,201	27,483
Nebraska	94,713	106,800	9,137
Nevada	176,662	362,353	19,177
New Hampshire.....	19,691	20,951	2,256
New Jersey	96,667	103,117	4,328
New Mexico	660,788	777,797	52,982
New York	23,146	26,331	1,351
North Carolina.....	2,748,011	3,007,248	204,767
North Dakota.....	6,092	8,851	416
Ohio	156,654	251,236	16,429
Oklahoma	598,374	1,024,393	53,139
Oregon	40,442	94,044	5,293
Pennsylvania	113,136	135,238	12,323
Rhode Island.....	1,442,374	1,806,267	104,223
South Carolina.....	379,141	1,046,646	12,683
South Dakota.....	11,337	1,137	532
Tennessee	100,790	217,491	12,577
Texas	18,007	38,367	2,456
Utah	241,938	361,914	13,143
Vermont	65,822	131,527	16,675
Virginia	49,921	75,055	3,285
Washington	27,057	37,943	2,262
West Virginia.....	256,241	282,528	26,223
Wisconsin	57,218	67,638	2,646
Wyoming	512,865	1,044,761	50,297
.....	29,020	32,504	2,949
Total	13,515,886	18,897,837	1,177,092

*Native white persons having both parents born in same country, or one parent born in foreign country and the other in the United States. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries.

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY STATES (1910).

CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

—Canada—

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	French.	Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm.	rk.	Engl.	nd.	Fin.	nd.
Alabama	904	45	106	96	737	44	230	197	2,365	33			
Arizona	1,483	50	371	177	1,650	1,016	37	884	3,500	560			
Arkansas	1,263	111	17	119	955	44	27	178	1,519	15			
California	17,165	1,464	880	3,109	41,568	27,764	854	14,209	45,703	6,159			
Colorado	13,043	375	609	789	8,792	320	99	2,756	12,928	1,239			
Connecticut	23,642	330	59	18,889	7,868	335	341	2,724	22,463	776			
Delaware	992	8	1	63	441	29	34	52	1,558	9			
Dist. Columbia.	459	41	10	109	1,052	270	243	176	2,633	21			
Florida	228	60	14	151	1,577	156	17,050	295	3,078	89			
Georgia	849	70	70	731	1,774	731	226	112	1,871	49			
Idaho	1,561	84	576	796	4,444	13	13	2,152	4,983	652			
Illinois	163,025	9,399	1,875	7,440	38,311	1,560	551	17,369	60,363	2,390			
Indiana	11,931	2,293	576	789	5,049	196	32	900	9,783	215			
Iowa	15,367	929	635	944	10,675	76	76	17,961	16,788	140			
Kansas	12,094	1,703	118	1,087	6,101	16	74	2,760	11,262	49			
Kentucky	1,032	73	77	98	972	34	42	78	2,619	18			
Louisiana	1,597	292	25	250	941	346	630	239	2,086	118			
Maine	831	30	32	35,013	41,210	65	80	929	5,651	831			
Maryland	8,254	59	31	110	1,320	299	453	237	6,211	47			
Massachusetts	35,455	1,745	169	134,659	162,710	1,873	2,287	3,405	92,658	10,744			
Michigan	31,034	5,683	375	28,083	144,780	187	150	6,315	42,737	31,144			
Minnesota	37,121	1,567	2,421	11,062	30,059	249	112	16,137	12,139	26,637			
Missouri	16,222	1,000	451	779	7,290	452	272	1,729	13,760	120			
Montana	8,350	235	2,155	2,874	10,968	1,098	39	1,943	8,951	4,111			

State.	Canada.												
	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	French.	Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm.	r.k.	Engl.	nd.	Finn.	nd.
Nebraska	24,362	491	183	674	6,661	89	47	13,674	8,099	79			
Nevada	822	26	178	272	1,575	760	16	616	1,793	174			
New Hampshire	2,438	175	21	40,865	17,013	53	40	131	4,862	1,198			
New Jersey	56,779	1,867	122	1,203	7,932	932	1,917	5,059	50,375	1,640			
New Mexico	1,233	44	167	111	912	202	25	116	1,101	26			
New York	245,004	3,484	1,033	24,563	98,988	4,482	17,483	12,544	146,870	8,760			
North Carolina	139	5	2	29	514	61	43	36	940	18			
North Dakota	5,149	229	263	2,376	19,131	30	9	5,355	3,070	1,186			
Ohio	72,887	1,525	1,697	2,310	21,382	393	245	1,837	43,347	3,988			
Oklahoma	3,889	191	115	320	2,551	127	65	550	2,998	18			
Oregon	5,241	573	1,095	1,146	11,263	6,468	68	3,215	7,981	4,734			
Pennsylvania	251,774	5,250	1,407	1,246	14,737	1,468	2,105	3,034	109,115	2,413			
Rhode Island	6,130	959	50	34,087	7,867	215	519	328	27,834	297			
South Carolina	222	97	1	39	243	46	59	51	517	42			
South Dakota	5,372	237	501	998	5,012	98	17	6,294	4,024	1,381			
Tennessee	637	27	11	91	1,065	40	71	163	2,045	21			
Texas	20,570	328	240	356	3,178	492	359	1,289	8,498	160			
Utah	1,870	74	346	114	1,576	311	9	8,300	18,083	1,012			
Vermont	1,037	25	2	14,643	11,415	7	37	172	2,464	293			
Virginia	1,281	48	10	104	1,256	126	233	240	3,687	50			
Washington	12,745	1,228	1,647	3,711	35,771	2,301	175	7,804	19,430	8,709			
West Virginia	8,360	800	100	88	784	62	46	67	3,511	127			
Wisconsin	38,692	4,020	393	7,992	17,004	163	54	16,454	13,959	5,705			
Wyoming	3,966	82	331	143	1,288	204	38	962	2,985	1,380			

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

State.	Nether-									
	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Japan.	Mexico.	lands.	Nor-
Alabama	592	3,603	633	585	1,167	2,696	5	81	127	266
Arizona	323	1,846	10	22	1,159	699	284	14,172	23	123
Arkansas	287	5,515	379	285	1,079	1,599	9	192	145	76
California	17,407	76,307	372	799	44,476	22,777	10,264	8,086	1,015	5,060
Colorado	1,374	17,071	2,272	1,632	8,710	14,375	2,245	2,602	710	1,787
Connecticut	2,619	31,127	1,074	13,855	58,458	56,954	65	19	804	1,265
Delaware	170	2,573	34	247	3,985	2,893	4	2	20	38
Dist. Columbia	511	5,179	342	155	5,347	2,761	44	26	64	149
Florida	285	2,446	886	79	1,069	4,538	46	145	85	304
Georgia	224	3,029	941	230	1,655	545	5	25	52	145
Idaho	333	5,049	1,843	202	1,782	2,067	1,330	133	261	2,566
Illinois	7,972	319,199	10,331	39,859	93,455	72,163	1,402	672	14,402	32,913
Indiana	2,388	62,179	1,370	14,370	11,266	6,911	41	47	2,131	531
Iowa	1,618	98,759	3,356	1,178	17,756	5,845	33	620	11,337	21,924
Kansas	2,657	34,508	1,410	1,078	8,100	3,520	111	8,429	906	1,294
Kentucky	645	19,351	273	725	5,914	1,316	11	28	140	53
Louisiana	5,345	8,926	237	997	3,757	20,333	30	1,025	113	295
Maine	290	1,282	579	157	7,890	3,468	12	28	27	580
Maryland	52	36,657	483	2,089	8,705	6,538	23	15	203	863
Massachusetts	5,926	30,555	11,413	1,996	22,367	85,056	150	71	1,567	5,432
Michigan	2,421	131,586	1,196	11,597	20,434	16,861	56	86	33,471	7,638
Minnesota	1,460	109,623	1,660	5,682	15,859	9,669	67	52	3,542	105,303
Missouri	2,794	88,226	2,790	11,532	23,297	12,984	100	1,413	988	660
Montana	639	8,669	1,905	1,486	9,469	6,592	1,566	67	1,054	7,170
Nebraska	639	57,302	3,459	1,453	8,124	3,799	583	290	872	2,750
Nevada	653	1,916	1,051	44	1,702	2,831	855	732	44	255
New Hampshire	169	2,046	2,634	66	10,613	2,071	1	8	48	491
New Jersey	6,240	122,880	1,575	47,610	82,758	115,446	193	97	12,698	5,351
New Mexico	326	1,746	167	209	644	1,959	254	11,918	86	151
New York	23,472	436,911	10,097	96,843	367,889	472,201	1,163	555	12,652	25,013
North Carolina	114	1,074	174	37	306	521	2	10	28	39
North Dakota	265	16,572	1,083	2,355	2,498	1,262	53	8	709	45,937
Ohio	838	175,095	2,555	85,881	40,062	41,620	70	85	2,278	1,110
Oklahoma	749	10,090	590	1,808	2,564	477	2,744	230	280	351
Oregon	1,159	17,958	3,555	1,160	4,995	5,538	3,277	199	618	6,843
Pennsylvania	10,003	195,002	4,221	123,493	165,109	196,122	181	153	1,231	2,320
Rhode Island	1,711	4,459	951	294	29,718	27,287	30	8	143	573
South Carolina	70	1,744	282	40	676	316	7	2	19	82
South Dakota	252	21,544	231	594	2,980	1,158	38	15	2,656	20,918
Tennessee	305	3,903	374	376	2,296	2,034	8	45	78	89
Texas	1,821	44,929	756	926	5,357	7,190	316	125,016	424	1,785
Utah	303	3,963	4,039	171	1,657	3,177	2,050	166	1,392	2,305
Vermont	219	798	113	539	4,940	4,594	3	6	25	102
Virginia	300	4,228	721	1,784	2,450	2,449	14	12	99	311
Washington	2,340	29,388	4,187	1,160	10,180	13,121	12,177	145	2,157	12,177
West Virginia	535	6,327	787	5,939	2,292	17,292	4	10	60	38
Wisconsin	1,396	233,384	2,764	10,554	14,049	9,273	34	39	7,379	57,000
Wyoming	316	2,638	1,915	437	1,359	1,961	1,575	188	79	623

State.	Turkey									
	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	(Asia).	(Europe).	Wales.
Alabama	4	108	1,551	1,120	74	753	213	382	126	230
Arizona	29	16	311	576	857	845	314	128	44	216
Arkansas	1	38	760	442	9	385	804	169	45	148
California	22,539	1,120	16,610	13,695	4,229	26,212	14,521	3,709	812	2,416
Colorado	43	334	13,618	4,269	177	12,446	1,767	333	217	1,989
Connecticut	707	718	54,121	6,750	132	18,208	1,906	1,738	696	616
Delaware	1	39	3,429	344	5	332	78	10	9	34
Dist. Columbia	2	41	3,393	705	51	359	281	139	41	87
Florida	30	323	547	606	4,199	729	146	291	744	53
Georgia	23	85	3,224	527	91	289	169	376	99	89
Idaho	49	19	743	1,282	1,647	4,985	1,319	73	129	722
Illinois	291	4,306	149,016	20,755	964	115,424	8,661	2,690	2,453	4,091

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Indiana	6	709	9,699	3,419	40	5,081	2,765	809	2,274	1,498
Iowa	8	384	6,310	5,162	40	26,763	3,675	600	479	2,434
Kansas	9	67	15,311	3,591	282	13,309	2,853	287	287	1,615
Kentucky	3	100	3,222	641	24	190	1,653	369	55	222
Louisiana	73	111	1,805	455	719	344	421	949	196	82
Maine	82	20	4,752	2,389	111	2,203	56	744	721	204
Maryland	37	220	27,537	1,955	84	421	452	80	44	583
Massachusetts	26,437	858	117,261	28,416	649	39,562	1,341	12,546	3,592	1,513
Michigan	20	510	37,978	9,952	53	26,374	2,780	1,567	342	786
Minnesota	16	2,008	17,541	4,373	53	122,428	2,992	698	628	1,023
Missouri	44	1,522	21,402	3,651	266	6,654	6,141	1,084	1,000	1,219
Montana	31	266	2,228	3,373	49	6,412	988	201	491	884
Nebraska	7	295	13,020	2,242	21	23,219	2,150	572	247	824
Nevada	305	8	3,445	469	773	708	468	25	15	168
New Hampshire	110	26	4,185	1,979	17	2,063	78	821	1,965	88
New Jersey	145	2,208	93,667	17,512	495	10,547	7,549	2,396	389	1,202
New Mexico	10	6	223	509	100	365	172	123	17	93
New York	660	34,443	558,956	39,437	3,766	53,705	16,315	9,478	5,004	7,464
North Carolina	20	7	711	485	8	112	68	402	107	35
North Dakota	3	1,070	31,910	1,696	13	12,160	560	332	270	222
Ohio	182	3,974	48,756	10,705	123	5,522	10,988	2,031	1,935	9,377
Oklahoma	19	27	5,807	1,218	47	1,028	770	376	135	365
Oregon	174	258	5,321	3,387	462	10,099	3,853	197	553	585
Pennsylvania	225	7,752	240,985	32,046	354	23,467	7,484	4,486	2,754	29,255
Rhode Island	6,501	415	9,765	6,272	40	7,405	221	3,132	658	268
South Carolina	3	9	786	239	14	95	36	263	43	11
South Dakota	2	55	13,189	1,102	5	9,998	800	246	238	503
Tennessee	2	77	2,484	561	26	363	800	159	20	252
Texas	89	259	5,739	2,038	843	4,706	1,773	1,125	237	801
Utah	8	13	568	2,853	24	7,227	1,691	215	146	1,672
Vermont	79	17	2,456	2,815	351	1,331	214	189	31	1,043
Virginia	85	72	4,379	1,246	69	368	246	484	144	225
Washington	179	211	10,961	7,101	385	32,199	3,447	423	728	1,976
West Virginia	3	259	5,143	1,088	464	279	600	726	420	880
Wisconsin	9	446	29,644	3,885	34	25,739	8,036	791	397	2,507
Wyoming	50	57	763	1,812	120	2,497	251	151	262	419

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS (1910).

Country of birth.	Balti- more.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cin- cinnati.	Cleve- land.	Detroit.	Jersey City.	Los Angeles.	Milwa- ukee.
Austria	6,540	2,413	9,284	132,063	1,638	42,059	14,160	4,978	2,510	11,553
Belgium	28	682	87	2,665	24	90	2,337	173	213	86
Bulgaria*	14	36	10	515	184	46	65	7	116	64
Canada—French	45	3,098	566	4,633	73	571	4,166	107	592	218
Canada—Other	752	47,802	16,868	26,688	887	8,794	38,643	1,010	7,686	1,671
China	245	819	57	1,335	16	155	24	132	1,481	39
Cuba†	355	1,070	45	393	40	71	58	212	119	31
Denmark	132	1,031	200	11,484	79	448	411	346	1,096	619
England	2,698	13,671	7,070	27,912	1,872	11,420	9,038	4,632	7,581	2,086
Finland	36	455	59	1,191	10	499	59	681	261	110
France	357	1,081	684	3,036	665	494	636	596	1,916	251
Germany	26,024	8,701	48,815	182,289	28,426	41,408	44,675	16,131	9,684	64,816
Greece	247	1,497	220	6,564	180	275	585	1,079	361	1,004
Hungary	1,353	425	2,742	28,933	6,342	31,337	5,935	1,094	820	5,671
Ireland	6,806	66,041	9,423	65,965	6,224	11,316	5,584	16,124	3,878	1,966
Italy	5,043	31,380	11,399	45,169	2,245	10,336	5,724	12,060	3,802	3,374
Japan	12	61	12	220	6	15	28	5	3,931	.....
Mexico	6	24	20	183	15	18	27	14	5,632	12
Netherlands	106	486	314	9,632	322	1,076	584	243	408	615
Norway	199	1,914	253	24,186	87	512	225	1,360	1,003	2,144
Portugal	26	1,296	12	50	3	8	5	25	128	1
Roumania	216	373	106	3,344	454	761	313	196	297	267
Russia	24,803	41,892	11,349	121,786	4,999	25,477	16,644	13,667	4,758	11,992
Scotland	518	5,062	1,978	10,305	458	2,880	3,320	1,668	1,589	647
Spain	49	268	24	243	20	28	18	72	384	21
Sweden	237	7,123	1,021	63,035	114	1,657	601	1,280	3,414	787
Switzerland	228	415	639	3,494	696	1,373	595	553	828	833
Turkey (Asia)	50	2,088	207	1,175	245	497	561	103	385	78
Turkey (Europe)	24	623	97	711	280	251	125	28	180	147
Wales	98	215	217	1,818	177	1,298	170	139	414	231
All other	309	1,222	262	2,400	121	339	311	172	726	195

Total

Country of birth.	Minne- apolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Phila- delphia.	Pitts- burgh.	St. Louis.	S. Fran- cisco.	Wash- D. C.
Austria	6,075	645	190,246	12,963	19,860	21,400	11,171	9,641	459
Belgium	63	91	2,260	70	478	100	353	448	41
Bulgaria*	235	5	540	10	100	71	165	160	10
Canada—French	1,637	101	2,844	199	301	86	260	474	109
Canada—Other	5,905	387	23,476	1,126	3,736	1,740	2,256	5,707	1,057
China	9	269	3,936	194	366	137	351	6,914	270
Cuba†	24	468	16,415	183	1,529	124	191	291	243
Denmark	2,030	117	7,997	360	1,119	110	441	3,119	176
England	2,799	1,356	78,483	6,698	36,564	9,528	5,226	9,821	2,638
Finland	875	34	7,410	69	226	70	46	1,846	21
France	293	3,671	18,293	697	2,659	885	1,218	6,252	611
Germany	8,650	6,122	278,137	22,177	61,480	29,438	47,766	24,137	5,179

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash., D. C.
Greece	463	175	8,038	297	589	773	1,312	2,275	342
Hungary	1,176	90	76,627	6,029	12,495	6,576	8,769	1,247	156
Ireland	2,867	2,996	252,672	11,225	83,196	18,873	14,272	23,153	5,347
Italy	653	8,066	340,770	20,494	45,308	14,120	7,594	16,919	2,761
Japan	33	20	957	10	87	27	43	4,191	44
Mexico	14	289	426	10	59	17	180	1,792	26
Netherlands	209	43	4,193	202	349	109	422	500	64
Norway	16,402	181	22,281	190	1,144	117	204	3,769	149
Portugal	93	58	431	8	54	2	14	593	8
Roumania	1,412	93	33,586	1,160	4,413	1,521	1,055	583	41
Russia	5,654	1,254	484,193	21,912	90,697	26,391	15,481	74,443	3,393
Scotland	1,960	257	23,123	2,547	9,177	3,283	1,313	3,669	705
Spain	21	453	3,359	54	200	23	227	1,177	51
Sweden	26,478	160	34,952	782	2,429	1,355	1,129	6,970	359
Switzerland	299	247	10,452	779	2,013	1,007	2,653	2,587	281
Turkey (Asia)	219	192	6,160	127	973	452	730	320	139
Turkey (Europe)	61	46	3,695	48	525	79	838	402	41
Wales	213	20	1,779	106	1,033	2,159	197	402	87
All other	187	499	6,626	281	1,049	290	406	3,302	206
Total	86,099	28,333	1,944,357	111,007	384,707	140,924	126,223	142,298	24,902

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS (1910).									
City.	Total.	Austria.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Scandinavia.
Albany, N. Y.	18,218	586	959	1,682	4,620	67	4,545	2,205	188
Atlanta, Ga.	4,501	113	256	595	729	92	302	95	102
Birmingham, Ala.	5,730	134	239	1,343	706	78	309	1,360	183
Bridgeport, Conn.	36,264	3,858	1,277	3,901	2,811	6,975	5,085	5,022	2,200
Camb'ge, Mass.	35,328	156	10,172	2,851	728	1,022	10,637	1,545	2,131
Columbus, O.	16,363	818	696	1,935	5,722	970	1,809	1,619	163
Dayton, O.	13,892	660	407	620	5,817	2,761	976	356	80
Denver, Col.	39,749	1,698	3,492	5,920	6,636	465	3,965	2,664	6,029
Fall River, Mass.	50,955	2,614	16,260	11,964	294	3	5,194	1,025	189
G. Rapids, Mich.	28,887	549	5,221	1,148	4,544	871	319	1,360	5,622
Indianapolis, Ind.	19,842	1,227	748	1,628	7,518	852	3,255	658	496
Kansas City, Mo.	25,466	571	1,760	2,927	5,354	332	3,267	2,579	2,666
Louisville, Ky.	17,473	316	371	938	3,471	441	2,700	654	137
Lowell, Mass.	43,494	1,948	16,342	5,761	205	24	9,983	259	772
Memphis, Tenn.	6,520	261	337	671	1,429	71	803	1,140	205
Nashville, Tenn.	3,017	91	135	966	554	177	572	91	46
N. Haven, Conn.	42,989	1,109	1,335	2,663	4,115	473	9,004	13,159	1,919
Oakland, Cal.	40,846	1,267	3,150	5,304	5,546	248	4,160	3,800	4,794
Omaha, Neb.	27,179	3,414	1,218	1,989	4,861	554	1,849	2,361	6,860
Paterson, N. J.	45,485	883	487	7,791	5,741	483	4,971	9,317	243
Portland, Ore.	50,312	2,548	5,211	5,363	7,490	584	2,267	2,557	8,728
Providence, R.I.	76,999	1,574	8,835	12,676	2,076	126	15,801	17,305	4,058
Richmond, Va.	4,136	118	122	611	892	36	405	51	67
Rochester, N.Y.	59,076	1,688	9,718	5,979	14,624	415	5,230	10,638	607
St. Paul, Minn.	66,657	3,900	4,435	2,879	14,025	1,989	4,184	1,995	16,810
Scranton, Pa.	35,122	3,184	301	7,716	4,325	1,214	5,302	3,549	4,433
Seattle, Wash.	67,456	2,085	10,798	8,553	5,170	345	3,177	3,547	17,749
Spokane, Wash.	21,820	1,262	2,450	2,808	2,755	126	1,021	1,545	5,756
Syracuse, N.Y.	30,848	1,915	3,257	2,942	6,903	212	4,877	4,756	200
Toledo, O.	32,144	879	3,180	2,052	15,308	2,927	1,971	270	323
Worcester, Mass.	48,597	362	8,415	4,012	580	20	10,585	2,859	8,599

*Includes Scotland and Wales. †Comprises Norway, Sweden and Denmark. ‡Includes Finland.

PERCENTAGES OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN (1910).									
State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Born in foreign.	State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Born in foreign.
Alabama	2,138,093	86.9	12.0	0.9	New Jersey	2,537,167	53.0	20.7	26.0
Arizona	204,354	38.6	36.6	23.9	New Mexico	327,301	56.4	36.0	7.1
Arkansas	1,574,449	67.1	31.4	1.1	New York	9,113,614	62.0	7.5	30.2
California	2,377,549	38.0	36.3	24.7	North Carolina	2,206,287	94.7	4.9	0.3
Colorado	799,024	29.2	53.8	16.2	North Dakota	577,055	34.3	37.6	27.1
Connecticut	1,114,756	54.5	35.7	29.6	Ohio	4,757,121	74.7	12.1	12.6
Delaware	202,322	67.3	23.4	8.6	Oklahoma	1,657,155	81.2	65.9	3.9
District of Columbia	331,069	61.1	49.7	7.5	Oregon	672,765	33.5	49.0	16.8
Florida	752,619	42.5	32.5	5.4	Pennsylvania	7,665,111	73.6	7.4	18.8
Georgia	2,609,121	90.6	8.5	0.6	Rhode Island	542,610	49.2	17.5	33.0
Idaho	325,594	27.7	58.4	13.1	South Carolina	1,515,400	94.4	5.1	0.4
Illinois	5,638,591	60.4	17.7	21.4	South Dakota	583,888	38.6	43.6	17.3
Indiana	2,700,876	75.2	18.6	5.9	Tennessee	2,184,789	85.7	13.1	0.9
Iowa	2,224,771	63.7	23.6	12.3	Texas	3,896,542	70.1	23.3	6.2
Kansas	1,690,949	48.7	42.8	8.0	Utah	373,351	65.1	16.2	17.6
Kentucky	2,289,905	88.7	9.4	1.8	Vermont	255,956	70.4	14.7	14.0
Louisiana	1,656,388	84.9	11.5	3.2	Virginia	2,061,612	89.4	9.2	1.3
Maine	742,371	78.0	6.7	14.9	Washington	1,141,990	23.0	53.3	22.4
Maryland	1,235,346	79.2	12.5	8.1	West Virginia	1,221,119	76.2	18.8	4.7
Massachusetts	3,366,416	55.3	12.9	31.5	Wisconsin	2,333,860	66.8	11.0	22.0
Michigan	2,810,173	62.7	15.5	21.3	Wyoming	145,965	21.8	57.7	19.9
Minnesota	2,075,708	54.0	19.4	26.2	United States	91,972,266	66.5	18.4	14.7
Missouri	1,797,114	87.0	12.2	0.5	NOTE—The total population includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in foreign possessions, or at sea, under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad. Their combined number was only 360,961, or 0.4 per cent of the total population.				
Montana	3,293,335	67.5	25.0	7.0					
Nebraska	1,376,053	26.4	47.3	25.2					
Nevada	1,192,214	50.0	34.7	14.8					
Nevada	81,875	26.4	48.5	24.1					
New Hampshire	430,572	57.7	19.2	22.5					

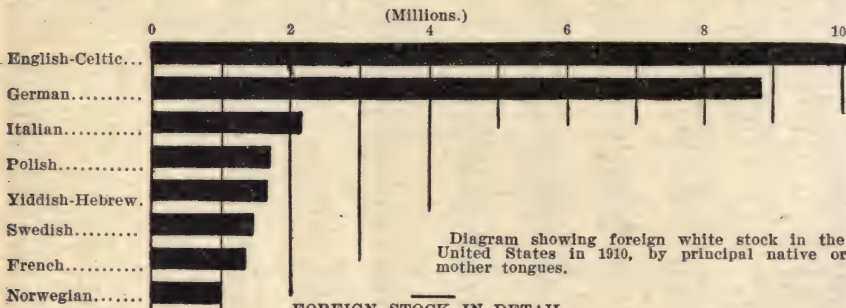
MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK (1910).

In the following tables, prepared by the federal census bureau, the foreign white stock referred to is the aggregate white population of the United States which is foreign either by birth or by parentage. It embraces all foreign born whites and all native whites having one or both parents foreign born. It must be remembered that the foreign stock as here defined only includes the first and second generations—immigrants and native children of immigrants—and does not include the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants. In other words, the figures do not include the exact relative importance of the several ethnic stocks in the total population.

The eight major mother-tongue stocks in the United States, arranged in the order of their importance, are shown in the following table:

Mother tongue.	Number.	†Per cent.
English and Celtic*	10,037,420	31.1
German	8,817,271	27.3
Italian	2,151,422	6.7
Polish	1,707,640	5.3
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	5.2
Swedish	1,445,869	4.5
French	1,357,169	4.2
Norwegian	1,009,854	3.1
Total eight mother tongues.	28,203,407	87.5
Other mother tongues	4,039,975	12.5
All mother tongues	32,243,382	100.0

*Includes persons reporting Irish, Scotch or Welsh. †Per cent of distribution.



FOREIGN STOCK IN DETAIL.

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
English and Celtic	10,037,420	3,368,792	6,678,628
Germanic	9,187,007	2,910,857	6,276,150
German	8,817,271	2,759,032	6,058,239
Dutch	324,930	126,045	198,885
Flemish	44,806	25,780	10,026
Scandinavian	2,902,196	1,272,150	1,630,046
Swedish	1,445,869	683,218	762,651
Norwegian	1,009,854	402,587	607,267
Danish	446,473	186,345	260,128
Latin and Greek	4,279,560	2,385,388	1,894,172
Italian	2,151,422	1,365,110	786,312
French	1,357,169	528,842	828,327
Spanish	448,198	258,131	190,067
Portuguese	141,268	72,649	68,619
Rumanian	51,124	42,277	8,847
Greek	130,379	118,379	12,000
Slavic and Lettic	3,240,467	1,831,666	1,408,801
Polish	1,707,640	943,781	763,859
Bohemian	539,392	228,738	310,654
Slovak	284,444	166,474	117,970
Russian	95,137	57,926	37,211
Ruthenian	35,359	25,131	10,228
Slovenian	183,431	123,631	59,800
Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
Croatian	93,086	74,036	19,000
Dalmatian	5,505	4,344	1,161
Serbian	26,752	23,403	3,349
Montenegrin	3,961	3,886	75
Bulgarian	19,380	18,341	1,039
Slavic, other	35,195	21,012	14,183
Lithuanian	211,235	140,963	70,272
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	1,051,767	624,995
Magyar	320,893	229,094	91,799
Finnish	200,688	120,086	80,602
Armenian	30,021	23,938	6,083
Syrian and Arabic	46,727	32,868	13,859
Turkish	5,441	4,709	732
Albanian	2,366	2,312	54
All other	790	646	144
Unknown	313,044	116,272	196,772

All mother tongues. 32,243,382 13,345,545 18,897,837
NOTE—In the above table Celtic includes Irish, Scotch and Welsh; Dutch includes Frisian; Bohemian includes Moravian; Lithuanian includes Lettish; Serbo-Croatian includes Dalmatian and Montenegrin, and Syrian includes Arabic.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (JAN. 1, 1915.)

State.	Number.	Members.	Assets.
Arkansas	40	21,635	\$9,627,893
California	93	39,485	29,519,763
Connecticut	16	7,111	3,581,778
District of Columbia	20	36,165	20,130,152
Illinois	608	203,669	90,572,843
Indiana	341	164,630	56,427,549
Iowa	49	26,233	7,367,345
Kansas	61	51,654	18,525,023
Kentucky	116	56,278	21,799,935
Louisiana	66	45,492	21,062,792
Maine	37	12,113	5,558,269
Massachusetts	174	204,249	90,781,470
Michigan	64	58,655	25,739,835
Minnesota	65	16,629	7,176,472
Missouri	145	37,464	18,055,859
Montana	13	1,963	1,332,450
Nebraska	72	75,354	37,138,413
New Hampshire	19	9,169	2,505,085
State.	Number.	Members.	Assets.
New Jersey	707	265,509	\$132,605,897
New Mexico	13	3,828	1,585,513
New York	245	172,247	68,476,499
North Carolina	138	33,375	12,703,354
North Dakota	9	5,700	2,807,475
Ohio	656	611,467	240,930,785
Oklahoma	33	545,624	1,940,571
Pennsylvania	1,765	545,624	255,106,280
Rhode Island	6	9,112	4,786,746
Tennessee	14	4,412	3,108,051
Texas	19	3,222	974,852
Vermont	4	456	186,161
Washington	22	24,617	7,877,567
West Virginia	41	16,000	6,738,369
Wisconsin	70	31,554	12,290,882
Other states	875	302,641	138,690,542
Total	6,616	3,103,935	1,357,707,900

The census bureau classifies as urban population that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The proportion of the total population of continental United States living in urban and rural territory at the censuses of 1910 and 1900 was as follows:

	1910.		1900.	
	Population.	Pr.ct.	Population.	Pr.ct.
Urban	42,623,383	46.3	30,797,185	40.5
Rural	49,348,883	53.7	45,197,390	59.5

Total91,972,266 100.0 75,994,575 100.0
In 1890 the per cent of urban population was
36.1 and of the rural 63.9; in 1880 the urban was
29.5 and the rural 70.5.

By geographic divisions the per cent of urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

Division.....	Total.....	Urban.....	Rural.....
New England.....	7.1	12.8	2.2
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	32.2	11.3
East North Central.....	19.8	22.6	17.5
West North Central.....	12.7	9.1	15.7
South Atlantic.....	13.3	7.3	18.4
East South Central.....	9.1	3.7	13.9
West South Central.....	9.6	4.6	13.8
Mountain.....	2.9	2.2	3.4
Pacific.....	4.6	5.6	3.7

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
By states the urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:		population in	Per cent.

State	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Maine	381,443	360,928	51.4	48.6
New Hampshire	255,099	175,473	59.2	40.8
Vermont	168,943	187,013	47.5	52.5
Massachusetts	3,125,367	241,049	92.8	7.2
Rhode Island	524,654	17,966	96.7	3.3
Connecticut	999,389	114,917	89.7	10.3
New York	7,185,494	1,928,120	78.8	21.2
New Jersey	1,907,210	629,957	75.2	24.8
Pennsylvania	4,630,669	3,034,442	60.4	39.6
Ohio	2,665,143	2,101,973	55.9	44.1
Indiana	1,143,835	1,557,041	42.4	57.6
Illinois	3,476,929	2,161,662	61.7	38.3
Michigan	1,337,049	1,438,372	48.2	51.8
Wisconsin	1,004,320	1,320,540	43.0	57.0
Minnesota	850,294	1,225,414	40.6	59.4
Iowa	680,054	1,544,717	31.0	69.0
Missouri	1,398,817	1,894,518	42.5	57.5
North Dakota	63,236	613,820	11.0	89.0

State.	Urban.		Rural.		Per cent.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
South Dakota.....	76,673	507,215	13.1	86.9		
Nebraska.....	310,852	881,362	26.1	73.9		
Kansas.....	493,790	1,197,159	29.2	70.8		
Delaware.....	97,085	105,237	48.0	52.0		
Maryland.....	658,192	637,154	50.8	49.2		
Dist. of Columbia.....	331,069		100.0			
Virginia.....	476,529	1,585,083	23.1	76.9		
West Virginia.....	228,242	992,877	18.7	81.3		
North Carolina.....	318,474	1,887,813	14.4	85.6		
South Carolina.....	224,832	1,290,568	14.8	85.2		
Georgia.....	538,550	2,070,471	20.6	79.4		
Florida.....	219,080	533,539	29.1	70.9		
Kentucky.....	555,442	1,734,463	24.3	75.7		
Tennessee.....	441,045	1,743,744	20.2	79.8		
Alabama.....	370,431	1,767,662	17.3	82.7		
Mississippi.....	207,311	1,589,803	11.5	88.5		
Arkansas.....	202,681	1,371,768	12.9	87.1		
Louisiana.....	496,516	1,159,872	30.0	70.0		
Oklahoma.....	320,155	1,337,000	19.3	80.7		
Texas.....	938,104	2,958,438	24.1	75.9		
Montana.....	133,420	242,633	35.5	64.5		
Idaho.....	69,388	255,696	21.5	78.5		
Wyoming.....	42,221	202,764	20.8	79.2		
Colorado.....	408,840	391,131	50.7	49.3		
New Mexico.....	46,571	230,730	14.2	85.8		
Arizona.....	63,260	141,094	31.0	69.0		
Utah.....	172,934	200,417	46.3	53.7		
Nevada.....	13,367	68,508	16.3	83.7		
Washington.....	605,530	536,460	53.0	47.0		
Oregon.....	307,060	365,705	45.6	54.4		
California.....	1,469,739	907,810	61.8	38.2		

United States....	42,623,383	49,348,883	46.3	53.7
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INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Comparing the rate of growth in urban and rural communities, it is shown by the census bureau that during the period between the census of 1900 and that of 1910 the increase in urban population in continental United States was 11,143,738, or 84.8 per cent, while the increase in rural population was 4,963,853, or 11.2 per cent. There had been an increase in urban population in every state, while in six states there had been an actual decrease in rural population. These states were: New Hampshire, 5.4 per cent; Vermont, 4.2 per cent; Ohio, 1.3 per cent; Indiana, 5.1 per cent; Iowa, 7.2 per cent; Missouri, 5.1 per cent.

BY RECORDER'S DISTRICTS.

District.	Population.	District.	Population.
Aleutian islands..	1,083	Hot Springs.....	372
Bristol bay.....	4,502	Hiamna	271
Cape Nome.....	3,324	Juneau	5,854
Chandler.....	368	Kantishna	68
Circle.....	799	Kenai	623
Cook Inlet.....	553	Ketchikan	3,520
Copper Center.....	677	Kodiak	2,445
Cordova.....	1,947	Kougarok	308
Council City.....	686	Kuskokwim	2,711
Eagle.....	542	Koyukuk	455
Fairbanks.....	7,675	Mount McKinley..	232
Fairhaven.....	543	Nabesna	103
Fort Gibbon.....	858	Noatak-Kobuk	2,262
Fortymile.....	341		

District.	Population.	District.	Population.
Nulato	785	St. Lawrence island	293
Oppih	562	St. Michael	2,255
Other	1,234	Tanana	430
Port Cl.	1,001	Una peninsula	1,320
Prince William		Valdez	4,815
sound	210	Wrangell	1,652
Rampart	370		
Sitka	2,210	Total, 1910	64,356
Skagway	1,980	Total, 1900	63,592

BY TOWNS.

Cordova	1,152	Nome	2,600
Douglas	1,722	Treadwell	1,222
Fairbanks	3,541	Valdez	810
Juneau	1,644	Wrangell	743
Ketchikan	1,613		

	1910.	1899.
Territory of Porto Rico.....	1,118 012	953,423
San Juan city.....	48,716	32,048
Ponce city.....	35,027	27,952
Mayaguez city.....	16,591	15,187

County.	Population.
Hawaii	55,382
Honolulu	82,028
Kalawao	785
Kauai	23,952
Maui	29,762
Total, 1910.....	191,909

	Population.
Total, 1900.....	154,001
Per cent increase.....	24.6
CITIES.	
Hilo.....	6,745
Honolulu.....	52,183

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[Based upon the Statesman's Year-Book for 1916 and publications of the bureau of the census.]

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Africa	129,726,122
Asia	934,940,135
Europe	497,583,669
North America	140,491,337
Oceania	65,073,428
South America	55,511,236
Total	1,823,325,927

AFRICA.

Abyssinia (est. 1916)	8,000,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1916)	3,380,000
British colonies, etc. (1915)	49,088,000
French Africa (1914)	25,681,243
German Africa (est. 1913)	11,406,294
Italian Africa (est. 1913)	1,378,176
Belgian Congo (est. 1913)	15,000,006
Liberia (1913)	2,100,000
Morocco (1913)	5,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1916)	8,248,827
Spanish Africa (1913)	444,629
Total	129,726,122

ASIA.

Afghanistan (est. 1915)	6,000,000
Bhutan (1915)	250,000
British colonies, etc. (1916)	8,866,000
China (1914)	441,983,000
French Indo-China* (1913)	14,773,000
India, British (1914)	315,156,000
Japan (1914)	75,863,859
Kiaochow (1913)	168,900
Nepal (1914)	5,000,000
Oman (1914)	500,000
Persia (1916)	9,500,000
Portuguese Asia (1916)	895,789
Russia in Asia (1914)	28,461,200
Siam (1910)	8,149,487
Turkey in Asia (1911)	19,382,900
Total	934,940,135

*Including French India.

EUROPE.

Albania (1914)	1,000,000
Andorra (1913)	5,231

Austria-Hungary (1910)	49,211,427
Belgium (1912)	7,571,387
Bulgaria (1914)	4,752,997
Denmark (1911)	2,775,076
France (1911)	39,601,569
Germany (1914)	67,812,000
Greece (1914)	4,821,300
Iceland (1911)	85,188
Italy (1915)	36,120,118
Luxemburg (1910)	259,891
Monaco (1913)	22,856
Montenegro (1914)	516,000
Netherlands (1914)	6,339,705
Norway (1910)	2,391,782
Portugal (1911)	5,967,985
Roumania (1914)	7,508,000
Russia (1914)	178,378,800
San Marino (1915)	11,513
Serbia (1914)	4,547,992
Spain (1913)	20,355,986
Sweden (1914)	5,679,607
Switzerland (1913)	3,877,210
Turkey (1914)	1,891,000
United Kingdom (1915)	46,089,000

Total 497,583,669

NORTH AMERICA.

Bahamas (1915)	56,000
Bermuda (1915)	20,000
Canada (1915)	8,075,000
Costa Rica (1914)	420,179
Cuba (1914)	2,471,631
Curacao (1914)	56,725
Danish West Indies (1911)	27,086
French islands (1913)	450,900
Greenland (1911)	13,517
Guatemala (1914)	2,003,579
Haiti (1914)	2,500,000
Honduras (1914)	662,000
Honduras, British (1915)	42,000
Jamaica (1915)	883,000
Leeward Islands (1915)	128,000
Mexico (1912)	15,501,684
Newfoundland* (1915)	252,000
Nicaragua (1910)	703,540
Panama (1912)	398,021
Porto Rico (1914)	1,184,489
Salvador (1914)	1,225,835
Santo Domingo (1913)	708,000

United States† (1916)	102,638,251
Windward islands (1914)	170,000

Total 140,491,337

*Including Labrador. †Including Alaska (1915).

OCEANIA.

Australian Federation (1915)	4,951,000
Borneo and Sarawak, British (1915)	740,000
East East Indies (1913)	48,000,000
Fiji islands (1914)	155,000
Guam (1914)	12,240
Hawaii (1913)	211,582
New Caledonia* (1914)	81,100
New Guinea, German† (1913)	634,579
New Zealand (1915)	1,096,000
Papua (1914)	252,000
Philippine islands (1915)	8,734,927
Solomon islands† (1914)	205,000

Total 65,073,428

*Including other French dependencies. †Including Samoan and other former German islands in the Pacific. Including Gilbert and Tonga islands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic (est. 1914)	7,883,287
Bolivia (1915)	2,889,970
Brazil (1913)	24,308,219
Chile (1914)	3,596,541
Colombia (1912)	5,071,101
Ecuador (1910)	1,500,000
Falkland Islands (1912)	3,298
Guiana, British (1915)	310,000
Guiana, French (1913)	48,800
Guiana, Dutch (1915)	85,838
Paraguay (1912)	800,000
Peru (1908)	4,500,000
Trinidad (1914)	358,000
Uruguay (1915)	1,340,060
Venezuela (1915)	2,816,484

Total 55,511,236

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES (1910).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*	State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498	Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645	New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Montana	3	146,997	146,201	796	Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131	Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146	Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869	Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290	Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,594	320	Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092	Kentucky	36	40,598	40,151	447
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806	Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824	Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
Idaho	12	83,588	83,354	234	South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384	West Virginia	40	24,176	24,022	154
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747	Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712	Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654	New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643	Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693	New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291	Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Florida	20	59,265	58,725	540	Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Georgia	21	58,666	54,861	3,805	Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500	District of Columbia	49	70	60	10
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622	Total		3,026,759	2,973,890	52,899
Iowa	24	56,147	55,536	611					
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810					
Arkansas	26	53,535	52,525	810					
North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686					

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Gross.	Land.	Water.
1910.....	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
1900.....	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630
1890.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1880.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1870.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1860.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1850.....	2,997,119	2,944,337	52,782
1840.....	1,792,223	1,753,583	38,635
1830.....	1,792,223	1,753,583	38,635
1820.....	1,792,223	1,753,583	38,635
1810.....	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257
1800.....	892,135	867,980	24,155
1790.....	892,135	867,980	24,155

The water area does not include the surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.

Accession.	Area.	Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790.....	892,135	Alaska, 1867.....	590,884
Louisiana purchase, 1803.....	827,987	Hawaii, 1898.....	6,449
Florida, 1819.....	53,666	Philippines, 1899	115,026
Treaty with Spain, 1819.....	13,435	Porto Rico, 1899	3,435
Texas, 1845.....	359,166	Guan, 1899.....	210
Oregon, 1846.....	286,541	Samoa, 1900.....	77
Mexican cession, 1848.....	529,189	Panama canal zone, 1904.....	426
Gadsden purchase, 1853.....	29,670	Total outlying States.....	716,517
Total cont'l.....	3,026,789	Grand total United States.....	3,743,306

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE BY STATES.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Alabama.....	41.7	35.7	29.5	24.6
Arizona.....	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.4
Arkansas.....	30.0	25.0	21.5	15.3
California.....	15.3	9.5	7.8	5.5
Colorado.....	7.7	5.2	4.0	1.9
Connecticut.....	231.3	188.5	154.8	129.2
Delaware.....	103.0	94.0	85.7	74.6
District of Columbia.....	5517.8	4645.3	3972.3	3062.5
Florida.....	13.7	9.6	7.1	4.9
Georgia.....	44.4	37.7	31.3	26.3
Idaho.....	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.4
Illinois.....	100.6	86.1	68.3	55.0
Indiana.....	74.9	70.1	61.1	55.1
Iowa.....	40.0	40.2	34.4	29.2
Kansas.....	20.7	18.0	17.5	12.2
Kentucky.....	57.0	53.4	46.3	41.0
Louisiana.....	36.5	30.4	24.6	20.7
Maine.....	24.8	23.2	22.1	21.7
Maryland.....	130.3	119.5	104.9	94.0
Massachusetts.....	418.8	349.0	278.5	221.8
Michigan.....	48.9	42.1	36.4	28.5
Minnesota.....	25.7	21.7	16.2	9.7
Mississippi.....	38.8	33.5	27.8	24.4
Missouri.....	47.9	45.2	39.0	31.6
Montana.....	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.3
Nebraska.....	15.5	13.9	13.8	5.9
Nevada.....	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire.....	47.7	45.6	41.7	38.4
New Jersey.....	337.7	250.7	192.3	150.5
New Mexico.....	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.0
New York.....	191.2	152.5	126.2	105.7
North Carolina.....	45.3	38.9	32.2	25.7
North Dakota.....	8.2	4.5	2.7	*
Ohio.....	117.0	102.1	90.1	73.5
Oklahoma.....	23.9	11.4	13.7	3
Oregon.....	7.0	4.3	3.3	1.8
Pennsylvania.....	171.0	140.6	117.3	95.5
Rhode Island.....	508.5	401.6	328.8	259.2
South Carolina.....	49.7	44.0	37.7	32.6
South Dakota.....	7.6	5.2	4.5	*
Tennessee.....	52.4	48.5	42.4	37.0
Texas.....	14.8	11.6	8.5	6.1
Utah.....	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.8
Vermont.....	39.0	37.7	36.4	36.4
Virginia.....	51.2	46.1	41.1	37.6

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Washington.....	17.1	7.8	5.3	1.1
West Virginia.....	50.8	39.9	31.8	25.7
Wisconsin.....	42.2	37.4	30.6	23.8
Wyoming.....	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2

United States..... 30.9 25.6 21.2 16.9

Alaska with a gross area of 590,884 square miles has a population of 0.1 per square mile; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles, 29.3 per square mile, and Porto Rico, 3,435 square miles, 325.5 per square mile.

NOTE—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

*North Dakota territory, 0.9. †Oklahoma and Indian territory combined, less than one-tenth.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE LAND AREA.

Census year.	Continental United States.	Persq. mile.
1910.....	91,972,266	2,973,890 30.9
1900.....	75,994,575	2,974,159 25.6
1890.....	62,947,714	2,973,965 21.2
1880.....	50,155,783	2,973,965 16.9
1870.....	38,558,371	2,973,965 13.0
1860.....	31,443,321	2,973,965 10.6
1850.....	23,191,876	2,944,337 7.9
1840.....	17,069,453	1,753,583 9.7
1830.....	12,866,020	1,753,583 7.3
1820.....	9,638,453	1,753,583 5.5
1810.....	7,239,881	1,685,865 4.3
1800.....	5,308,483	867,980 6.1
1790.....	3,929,214	867,980 4.5

*Net reduction of 269 square miles of land due to drainage of lakes and swamps in Illinois and Indiana (201 square miles of land), the building of the Roosevelt and Laguna reservoirs and the overflow of the Colorado river into the Salton sea in California (470 square miles of water surface).

ACRES PER INHABITANT.

Census year.	Continental United States.	Perinhab. acre.
1910.....	91,972,266	1,903,289,600 20.7
1900.....	75,994,575	1,903,461,760 25.0
1890.....	62,947,714	1,903,337,600 30.2

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS (1910).

State and div.	Acres.	State and div.	Acres.
Maine.....	25.3	West Virginia.....	12.6
New Hampshire.....	13.4	North Carolina.....	14.1
Vermont.....	16.4	South Carolina.....	12.9
Massachusetts.....	1.5	Georgia.....	14.4
Rhode Island.....	1.3	Florida.....	46.7
Connecticut.....	2.8	South Atlantic.....	14.1
New England.....	6.1	Kentucky.....	11.2
New York.....	3.3	Tennessee.....	12.2
New Jersey.....	1.9	Alabama.....	15.3
Pennsylvania.....	3.7	Mississippi.....	16.5
Middle Atlantic.....	3.3	East South Central.....	13.7
Ohio.....	5.5	Arkansas.....	21.4
Indiana.....	8.5	Louisiana.....	17.5
Illinois.....	6.4	Oklahoma.....	26.8
Michigan.....	13.1	Texas.....	43.1
Wisconsin.....	15.2	West South Central.....	31.3
East North Central.....	8.6	Montana.....	248.8
Minnesota.....	24.9	Idaho.....	163.8
Iowa.....	16.9	Wyoming.....	427.9
Missouri.....	13.4	Colorado.....	63.0
North Dakota.....	77.8	New Mexico.....	239.5
South Dakota.....	84.3	Arizona.....	356.4
Nebraska.....	41.2	Utah.....	140.9
Kansas.....	31.0	Nevada.....	553.4
West North Central.....	28.1	Mountain.....	208.8
Delaware.....	6.2	Washington.....	37.5
Maryland.....	4.9	Oregon.....	31.0
Dist. of Columbia.....	0.1	California.....	41.9
Virginia.....	12.5	Pacific.....	48.6
		Continental U.S.....	20.7

AMERICAN CITIES WITH 25,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

ARRANGED BY STATES.

[Estimated by the United States census bureau as of July 1, 1915.]

ALABAMA.		Davenport	47,127	NEBRASKA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Birmingham ...	174,108	Des Moines	99,144	Lincoln	46,028	Allentown	61,901
Mobile	56,536	Dubuque	39,650	Omaha	135,455	Altoona	57,606
Montgomery ..	42,581	Sioux City	55,588	South Omaha ..	26,394	Butler (borough)	26,587
ARKANSAS.		Waterloo	34,131	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Chester	40,935
Fort Smith	27,887	KANSAS.		Manchester	76,959	Easton	30,206
Little Rock	55,158	Kansas City	96,854	Nashua	27,114	Erie	73,798
CALIFORNIA.		Topeka	47,914	NEW JERSEY.		Harrisburg	79,754
Alameda	27,031	Wichita	67,847	Atlantic City ..	55,806	Hazleton	28,001
Berkeley	54,879	KENTUCKY.		Bayonne	67,582	Johnstown	66,585
Fresno	30,978	Covington	56,520	Camden	104,349	Lancaster	50,269
Long Beach	26,012	Lexington	39,708	East Orange	41,155	McKeesport	46,743
Los Angeles	465,367	Louisville	237,012	Elizabeth	84,550	New Castle	40,351
Oakland	190,803	Newport	31,722	Hoboken	76,104	Norristown (borough)	30,333
Pasadena	43,859	LOUISIANA.		Jersey City	300,133	Philadelphia	1,683,664
Sacramento	64,806	New Orleans	366,484	Montclair (town)	25,550	Pittsburgh	571,984
San Diego	51,115	Sireveport	34,068	Newark	399,000	Reading	107,594
San Francisco ..	*448,502	MAINE.		New Brunswick ..	25,169	Scranton	144,081
San Jose	37,994	Bangor	26,360	Orange	32,524	Shenandoah (borough)	28,649
Stockton	34,508	Lewiston	27,557	Passaic	69,010	Wilkesbarre	75,219
*July 1, 1914.		Portland	63,014	Paterson	136,374	Williamsport	33,495
COLORADO.		MARYLAND.		Perth Amboy	39,725	York	50,543
Colorado Springs	32,344	Baltimore	584,605	Trenton	109,212	RHODE ISLAND.	
Denver	253,161	Cumberland	25,564	W. Hoboken (town)	41,893	Central Falls	25,171
Pueblo	52,840	Hagerstown	25,223	NEW YORK.		Cranston	25,201
CONNECTICUT.		MASSACHUSETTS.		Albany	103,580	Newport	29,631
Bridgeport	118,434	Boston	745,139	Amsterdam	36,163	Pawtucket	58,156
Hartford	108,969	Brockton	55,746	Auburn	36,947	Providence	250,025
Meriden	28,829	Brookline (town)	31,934	Binghamton	53,082	Warwick (town)	29,431
New Britain	52,203	Cambridge	111,669	Buffalo	461,335	Woonsocket	43,355
New Haven	147,095	Chelsea	*32,452	Cohoes	25,130	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Norwalk	26,466	Chilcopee	28,688	Elmira	37,968	Charleston	60,427
Stamford	29,958	Everett	38,307	Jamestown	35,729	Columbia	34,058
Waterbury	84,745	Fall River	126,904	Kingston	26,632	TENNESSEE.	
DELAWARE.		Fitchburg	41,144	Mount Vernon ..	36,028	Chattanooga	58,576
Wilmington	93,161	Haverhill	47,774	New Rochelle	36,326	Knoxville	38,300
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		Holyoke	64,069	New York	5,468,190	Memphis	146,113
Washington	358,679	Lawrence	98,197	Bronx (b'r'gh) ..	552,537	Nashville	115,978
FLORIDA.		Lowell	112,124	Br'klyn (b'gh) ..	1,881,065	TEXAS.	
Jacksonville	73,137	Lynn	100,316	M'h't'n (b'gh) ..	2,585,470	Austin	34,016
Pensacola	25,742	Malden	50,967	Queens (b'or'gh)	353,156	Beaumont	26,572
Tampa	51,521	Medford	25,737	Richmond (b'gh)	95,962	Dallas	118,482
GEORGIA.		New Bedford	43,085	Newburgh	29,313	El Paso	51,936
Atlanta	184,873	Newton	43,085	Niagara Falls	36,240	Fort Worth	99,528
Augusta	49,848	Pittsfield	37,580	Poughkeepsie ..	29,994	Galveston	41,076
Macon	45,415	Quincy	37,251	Rochester	250,747	Houston	108,172
Savannah	68,361	Salem	47,778	Schenectady	95,265	San Antonio	119,447
IDAHO.		Somerville	85,460	Syracuse	152,534	Waco	32,756
Boise	31,741	Springfield	103,216	Troy	77,738	UTAH.	
ILLINOIS.		Taunton	35,957	Watertown	29,384	Ogden	30,466
Aurora	33,613	Waltham	30,129	Yonkers	96,610	Salt Lake City ..	113,567
Bloomington	27,054	Worcester	160,522	NORTH CAROLINA.		VIRGINIA.	
Chicago	2,447,045	IN 1910. Decrease since then.		Charlotte	38,887	Lynchburg	32,385
Danville	31,554	MICHIGAN.		Wilmington	29,384	Norfolk	88,076
Decatur	38,526	Battle Creek	28,801	OHIO.		Petersburg	25,347
East St. Louis ..	72,105	Bay City	47,494	Akron	82,958	Portsmouth	38,610
Elgin	27,844	Detroit	554,717	Canton	59,139	Richmond	154,674
Evanson	28,312	Flint	52,159	Cleveland	656,975	Roanoke	41,929
Joliet	37,472	Grand Rapids ..	125,759	Cincinnati	406,706	WASHINGTON.	
Moline	26,927	Jackson	34,730	Columbus	209,722	Bellingham	31,609
Oak Park (village)	25,492	Kalamazoo	47,364	Dayton	125,509	Everett	33,767
Peoria	70,732	Lansing	39,005	Hamilton	39,655	Seattle	330,834
Quincy	36,764	Muskegon	25,771	Lima	34,644	Spokane	142,990
Rockford	53,761	Saginaw	54,815	Loral	35,662	Tacoma	108,094
Rock Island	27,961	MINNESOTA.		Newark	28,953	WEST VIRGINIA.	
Springfield	59,468	Duluth	91,913	Portsmouth	28,126	Charleston	28,822
INDIANA.		Minneapolis	353,460	Springfield	50,804	Huntington	43,572
East Chicago	27,200	St. Paul	241,999	Stuvenville	26,831	Wheeling	43,097
Evansville	72,125	MISSOURI.		Toledo	157,840	WISCONSIN.	
Fort Wayne	74,352	Joplin	33,032	Youngstown	107,489	Green Bay	28,689
Hammond	25,326	Kansas City	289,879	Zanesville	30,406	Kenosha	30,319
Indianapolis	265,578	St. Joseph	83,974	OKLAHOMA.		La Crosse	31,522
Muncie	25,195	St. Louis	745,988	Muskogee	41,263	Madison	30,084
South Bend	67,030	Springfield	39,513	Oklahoma City ..	88,158	Milwaukee	428,062
Terre Haute	64,806	MISSISSIPPI.		Tulsa	*28,240	Oshkosh	35,581
IOWA.		Jackson	28,372	*Exclusive of 1,985 on Indian lands.		Racine	45,507
Cedar Rapids	36,583	MONTANA.		OREGON.		Sheboygan	28,211
Clinton	27,094	Butte	42,918	Portland	272,833	Superior	45,285
Council Bluffs ..	31,131						

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1910 BY CENSUS YEARS.

City.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	3,437,202	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292	805,651	615,547
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,576	1,099,850	503,298	298,977	108,206	29,963
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529	421,376
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	579,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	169,773	77,860
Boston, Mass.	670,589	550,832	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,512	136,881
Cleveland, O.	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,329	43,417	17,034
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418	169,054
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	451,512	343,904	156,389	86,076	49,217	46,601
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619	21,019
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129	42,261
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802	34,776
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	285,415	204,463	115,587	71,440	45,246	20,061
Cincinnati, O.	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044	115,435
Newark, N. J.	247,469	246,074	181,883	136,508	105,059	71,914	38,894
New Orleans, La.	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675	116,375
Washington, D. C.	331,669	278,718	230,392	147,293	109,199	61,120	40,001
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385	1,610
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	202,718	164,733	46,887	13,066	2,564	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,732	82,546	29,226	6,856
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	167,752	132,716	57,755	32,785	4,418	.....
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	43,244	18,611	8,091
Providence, R. I.	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666	41,513
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033	43,194
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204	36,403
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	10,401	1,112
Denver, Col.	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,639	4,759	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874	821
Columbus, O.	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554	17,882
Toledo, O.	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	30,972	13,768	3,829
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	89,672	66,533	37,409	21,789	9,554	2,572
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543	.....
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960	17,049
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	108,374	83,143	51,792	43,051	28,119	22,271
New Haven, Conn.	133,609	108,027	81,294	62,832	50,840	39,267	20,345
Birmingham, Ala.	132,683	88,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623	8,841
Sacramento, Pa.	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223	.....
Richmond, Va.	127,628	85,050	81,383	63,600	51,038	37,910	27,570
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586	11,334
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883	.....
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	104,863	74,393	48,961	26,766	14,026	11,524
Dayton, O.	116,577	85,333	61,223	38,678	30,473	20,081	10,977
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085	2,686
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,868	76,163	43,350	25,865	16,948	10,165
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,298	36,827	33,383
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886	70,023	52,669	18,547	26,060	15,215
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	36,543	19,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299	7,560
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367	50,763

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHES.

	1910.	1900.	1890.		1910.	1900.	1890.
Manhattan borough.....	2,331,542	1,850,093	1,441,216	Richmond borough.....	85,969	67,021	51,693
Brooklyn borough.....	430,980	200,507	88,908	Queens borough.....	284,041	152,999	87,050
Brooklyn borough.....	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547	Total New York city 4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414	

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	1900 to 1910 Number.Pr.ct.	1890 to 1900 Number.Pr.ct.	1880 to 1890 Number.Pr.ct.
New York, N. Y.	1,329,681 38.7	1,921,901 126.8	309,002 25.6
Chicago, Ill.	486,708 28.7	598,725 54.4	596,665 118.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	255,311 19.7	246,733 23.6	199,794 23.6
St. Louis, Mo.	111,791 19.4	123,468 27.3	101,252 28.9
Boston, Mass.	109,693 19.6	112,415 25.1	85,638 23.6
Cleveland, O.	178,895 46.9	120,415 46.1	101,207 63.2
Baltimore, Md.	49,523 9.7	74,518 17.2	102,126 30.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	82,393 18.2	82,999 34.8	82,228 52.6
Detroit, Mich.	180,062 63.0	79,828 38.8	89,556 77.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	71,328 20.2	96,722 37.8	100,530 64.8
San Francisco, Cal.	74,150 21.6	43,785 14.6	65,038 27.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	88,542 31.0	80,847 39.5	88,881 76.9
Cincinnati, O.	37,659 11.8	25,994 9.8	41,769 16.4
Newark, N. J.	101,399 41.2	64,240 35.3	45,322 33.2
New Orleans, La.	51,971 18.1	45,065 18.6	25,949 12.0
Washington, D. C.	53,351 18.8	48,326 21.8	52,768 29.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	216,719 211.5	52,084 103.4	39,212 350.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	98,690 48.6	37,980 23.1	117,851 251.4
Jersey City, N. J.	61,346 29.7	43,430 26.6	42,281 35.0
Kansas City, Mo.	84,752 51.7	31,036 23.4	76,931 137.9
Seattle, Wash.	156,623 124.0	37,834 88.3	39,304 112.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	64,486 38.1	63,723 60.4	30,380 40.5

City.	1900 to 1910.		1890 to 1900.		1880 to 1890.	
	Number.	Pr. ct.	Number.	Pr. ct.	Number.	Pr. ct.
Providence, R. I.	45,729	27.8	43,451	39.9	27,239	26.0
Louisville, Ky.	19,197	9.4	43,602	27.1	37,371	30.2
Rochester, N. Y.	55,541	34.2	28,712	21.4	44,530	49.8
St. Paul, Minn.	61,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Denver, Col.	79,522	59.4	27,146	25.4	71,084	199.5
Portland, Ore.	116,788	140.2	44,041	94.9	28,808	163.9
Columbus, O.	55,951	44.6	37,410	42.4	36,503	70.7
Toledo, O.	36,675	27.8	50,388	61.9	31,297	62.4
Atlanta, Ga.	64,967	72.3	24,339	37.1	28,124	75.2
Oakland, Cal.	83,214	124.3	18,278	37.5	14,127	40.9
Worcester, Mass.	27,565	23.3	33,766	39.9	26,364	45.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,875	26.6	20,231	23.0	36,351	70.2
New Haven, Conn.	25,578	23.6	26,729	32.9	18,416	29.3
Birmingham, Ala.	94,770	245.4	12,237	46.7	23,692	74.3
Memphis, Tenn.	28,785	23.8	37,825	58.6	30,903	92.0
Scranton, Pa.	27,841	27.3	26,811	35.6	29,355	64.0
Richmond, Va.	85,050	50.1	3,662	4.5	17,738	23.0
Paterson, N. J.	20,429	19.4	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Omaha, Neb.	21,541	21.0	37,897	27.0	109,934	360.2
Fall River, Mass.	14,432	13.8	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Dayton, O.	31,244	36.6	24,113	39.4	22,542	58.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25,006	28.5	27,287	45.3	28,262	88.3
Nashville, Tenn.	29,499	36.5	4,697	6.2	32,818	75.7
Lowell, Mass.	11,325	11.1	17,273	22.2	18,221	30.6
Cambridge, Mass.	12,953	14.1	21,858	31.2	17,359	33.0
Spokane, Wash.	67,554	183.3	19,572	580.6	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	31,058	43.7	22,130	45.3	21,223	76.8
Albany, N. Y.	6,102	6.5	*772	*0.8	4,165	4.6

*Decrease.

AMERICAN CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 25,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	Population.					Pr. ct. inc.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1900-1890.	1890-1900.
Akron, O.	69,067	42,728	27,601	61.6	54.8		
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	35,416	25,228	46.6	40.4		
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	38,973	30,337	33.8	28.5		
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	20,929	17,356	49.4	20.7		
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	27,838	13,055	65.8	113.2		
Caburga, N. Y.	34,637	30,345	25,363	37.2	37.4		
Augusta, Ga.	41,040	39,441	34,300	4.4	18.4		
Anrora, Ill.	29,807	24,147	19,688	23.4	22.6		
Austin, Tex.	29,860	22,258	14,575	34.2	52.7		
Battle Creek, Mich.	25,267	18,563	13,197	36.1	40.7		
Bay City, Mich.	45,166	27,628	27,839	63.5	*0.8		
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	32,722	19,033	69.7	71.9		
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	13,214	5,101	206.0	159.0		
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	39,647	35,005	22.2	13.3		
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768	23,286	20,484	10.7	13.7		
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	40,063	27,294	42.0	46.8		
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	19,935	13,103	39.4	64.7		
Butte, Mont.	39,165	30,470	10,723	28.5	184.2		
Camden, N. J.	54,538	75,935	58,313	24.5	30.2		
Canton, O.	50,217	30,867	26,189	63.7	17.1		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811	25,658	15,020	27.9	42.4		
Charleston, S. C.	58,333	55,807	54,955	5.4	1.6		
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	18,091	11,557	88.0	56.5		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	30,154	29,100	47.9	3.6		
Chelsea, Mass.	32,453	34,072	27,909	*4.8	22.1		
Chester, Pa.	38,537	33,983	20,226	13.4	68.0		
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	19,167	14,050	32.5	36.4		
Cincinnati, Iowa	25,577	22,698	13,619	32.7	66.7		
Colorado Sprgs., Col.	29,078	21,085	11,140	37.9	89.3		
Columbia, S. C.	26,319	21,108	15,353	24.7	37.5		
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	25,802	21,474	13.5	20.2		
Covington, Ky.	53,270	42,938	37,371	24.1	14.9		
Dallas, Tex.	37,104	42,638	38,067	12.9	12.9		
Danville, Ill.	22,871	19,854	11,491	70.4	42.3		
Davenport, Iowa	43,028	35,254	26,872	22.1	31.2		
Decatur, Ill.	31,140	20,754	16,841	50.0	23.2		
Des Moines, Iowa	36,368	62,139	50,093	39.0	24.0		
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	36,297	30,311	61.1	19.7		
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	52,969	33,115	48.1	60.0		
Easton, Pa.	28,523	25,233	14,481	13.0	74.3		
East Orange, N. J.	31,371	21,506	13,282	53.8	61.9		
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547	29,655	15,169	97.4	95.5		
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	15,906	10,338	146.9	53.9		
Elgin, Ill.	25,976	22,433	17,823	15.8	25.9		
Elizabeth, N. Y.	73,409	62,130	37,764	40.8	38.0		
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	35,372	30,833	4.2	15.5		
Erie, Pa.	66,525	52,733	40,634	26.2	29.8		
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	59,007	50,756	18.0	16.3		
Everett, Mass.	33,484	24,336	11,068	37.6	119.9		
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	31,531	22,037	20.0	43.1		
Flint, Mich.	38,550	13,103	9,803	194.2	33.7		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	45,115	35,393	41.7	27.5		
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	26,688	23,076	174.7	15.7		

City.	Population.					Pr. ct. inc.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1900-1890.	1890-1900.
Galveston, Tex.	36,981	37,789	29,084	*2.1	29.9		
Green Bay, Wis.	25,256	18,684	9,069	35.1	106.0		
Hamilton, O.	35,279	23,914	17,565	47.5	36.1		
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	50,167	39,385	27.9	27.4		
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	79,850	53,380	23.9	50.0		
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	37,175	27,412	18.7	35.6		
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452	14,390	11,872	73.8	19.9		
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	59,364	43,648	18.5	36.6		
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	45,712	35,637	26.3	23.3		
Houston, Tex.	78,800	44,633	27,557	76.6	62.0		
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	11,923	10,108	161.4	18.0		
Jackson, Mich.	31,433	25,180	20,798	24.8	21.1		
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	28,429	17,201	103.0	60.3		
Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	22,892	16,038	36.7	42.7		
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	35,936	21,805	54.4	64.8		
Joliet, Ill.	34,670	29,353	23,264	21.1	26.2		
Joplin, Mo.	32,073	26,023	9,943	23.2	161.7		
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	24,404	17,553	61.6	36.7		
Kansas City, Kas.	82,331	51,418	38,316	60.0	34.2		
Kingston, N. Y.	25,908	24,535	21,261	5.6	15.4		
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,466	32,637	22,535	11.4	44.8		
LaCrosse, Wis.	30,417	28,895	25,090	5.3	15.2		
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	41,404	32,011	13.9	29.9		
Lansing, Mich.	31,229	16,485	13,102	89.4	25.8		
Lawrence, Mass.	35,892	62,559	44,654	37.3	40.1		
Lewiston, Me.	26,247	23,761	21,701	10.5	9.5		
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	26,369	21,567	33.1	23.3		
Lima, O.	30,508	21,728	15,951	40.4	35.9		
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	40,169	55,154	9.5	*27.2		
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941	38,307	25,874	19.9	45.1		
Lorain, O.	28,883	16,428	4,563	80.2	229.6		
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	18,891	19,709	56.1	44.2		
Lyons, Mass.	29,336	68,513	55,727	60.0	22.9		
Macon, Ga.	40,065	27,742	22,746	74.7	2.3		
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	34,227	20,741	24.7	65.0		
Madison, Wis.	25,331	19,164	13,426	35.2	42.7		
Malden, Mass.	44,404	33,664	23,031	31.9	46.2		
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	56,987	44,126	22.9	29.1		
Meriden, Conn.	27,265	24,296	21,652	12.2	12.2		
Mobile, Ala.	51,521	38,469	31,076	35.9	23.8		
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	30,346	21,833	25.7	38.7		
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	30,919	21,228	10,830	45.7	96.0		
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	4,254	.....	.....	.....		
Nashua, N. H.	26,005	23,998	19,311	8.8	23.8		
Newark, N. J.	25,404	18,157	14,270	39.9	27.3		
New Bedford, Mass.	36,352	62,452	40,733	54.8	53.3		
New Britain, Conn.	45,997	35,958	16,543	59.9	57.4		
Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805	24,943	23,057	11.5	8.9		
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	28,339	11,600	28.0	144.3		
Newport, Ky.	30,309	22,301	24,918	7.1	13.6		
Newport, R. I.	27,149	22,441	19,457	21.0	15.3		
New Rochelle, N.Y.	23,887	14,730	9,057	96.1	62.5		
Newton, Mass.	39,808	32,587	24,379	18.5	37.8		

City.	Population.				Pr. ct. inc.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900-1890.	1910-1900.	1900.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	30,445	19,457	8,771	56.5		
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	46,624	34,871	44.7	33.7	
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	22,265	19,751	26.2	12.5	
Ogden, Utah	25,280	15,313	11,558	56.8	9.6	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	10,087	4,151	59.7	141.3	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	24,141	18,844	22.7	28.1	
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062	28,282	22,836	16.9	23.9	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9,117	4,882	232.2	86.7	
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	27,777	17,028	97.2	113.2	
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	39,231	27,633	31.5	42.0	
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	56,100	41,024	19.3	36.7	
Perris Amboy, N. J.	32,121	17,699	9,512	81.5	86.1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	21,766	17,281	47.6	26.0	
Portland, Me.	58,571	50,145	36,425	16.8	37.7	
Portsmouth, Va.	39,190	17,427	13,258	90.5	31.3	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,930	24,029	22,206	16.3	8.2	
Pueblo, Col.	44,395	28,157	24,558	57.7	14.7	
Quincy, Ill.	36,587	36,252	31,494	0.9	15.1	
Quincy, Mass.	32,642	23,899	16,723	36.6	42.9	
Racine, Wis.	35,002	29,102	21,014	30.6	38.5	
Reading, Pa.	96,071	78,961	58,661	21.7	34.6	
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	21,495	16,159	62.2	33.0	
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	31,051	23,584	46.2	31.7	
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	29,282	26,386	52.6	11.0	
Saginaw, Mich.	59,510	42,345	46,322	19.3	*8.6	
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,493	102,979	52,324	*24.8	96.8	
Salem, Mass.	43,697	35,966	30,801	21.6	16.7	
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	53,551	44,843	73.3	19.4	
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	53,732	37,673	92.2	41.5	
San Diego, Cal.	39,573	17,700	16,159	122.6	9.3	
San Jose, Cal.	28,946	21,500	18,600	34.6	19.0	
Savannah, Ga.	65,064	54,244	43,189	19.9	25.6	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,926	31,682	19,902	129.9	59.2	
Sheboygan, Wis.	26,398	22,562	16,359	15.0	40.4	
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774	20,321	15,944	26.8	27.5	
Shreveport, La.	28,015	16,013	11,979	75.0	33.7	
Sloux City, Iowa	47,823	33,111	37,806	44.4	*12.4	
Somerville, Mass.	77,256	61,643	40,152	25.3	53.5	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	35,999	21,819	49.1	65.0	
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259	26,001	8,062	1.0	222.5	
Springfield, Ill.	51,673	34,159	24,963	51.3	36.3	
Springfield, Mass.	83,926	65,053	44,179	43.3	40.5	
Springfield, Mo.	35,201	23,267	21,850	51.6	6.5	
Springfield, O.	46,521	33,253	31,895	22.7	19.9	
Stamford, Conn.	25,133	15,997	7	57.1	...	
Superior, Wis.	40,384	31,091	11,983	29.9	159.5	
Tacoma, Wash.	82,743	37,714	36,006	122.0	4.7	
Tampa, Fla.	37,782	15,839	5,532	133.5	186.3	
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	31,036	25,448	10.4	22.0	
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157	36,673	30,217	52.6	21.4	

City.	Population.				Pr. ct. inc.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900-1890.	1910-1900.	1900.
Topeka, Kas.	43,684	33,603	31,007	30.0	8.4	
Trenton, N. J.	96,515	73,507	57,453	32.1	27.6	
Troy, N. Y.	76,313	60,551	40,956	26.6	*0.5	
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	56,383	44,007	32.0	28.1	
Waco, Tex.	26,425	20,636	14,445	27.7	43.2	
Waltham, Mass.	27,334	23,481	18,707	18.5	26.5	
Warwick, R. I.	26,629	21,316	17,761	24.9	20.0	
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	45,859	28,646	69.5	60.1	
Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	12,698	5,674	112.2	88.5	
Watertown, N. Y.	26,730	21,696	14,725	23.2	47.0	
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	23,094	11,665	53.3	98.3	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	38,873	34,522	7.1	12.4	
Wichita, Kas.	52,450	24,671	23,853	112.6	3.6	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	51,721	37,718	29.7	37.1	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	28,757	27,132	10.8	6.0	
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	76,598	61,431	14.3	24.5	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	20,976	20,056	22.7	4.6	
Wilmington, R. I.	38,125	28,204	20,830	38.7	35.4	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	47,931	32,033	66.5	49.6	
York, Pa.	44,750	33,708	20,793	82.8	62.1	
Youngstown, O.	79,066	44,885	33,220	76.2	35.1	
Zanesville, O.	28,026	22,238	21,009	19.1	12.0	

*Decrease. †Incorporated since 1890.

CITIES OF FASTEST GROWTH, 1900 TO 1910.

Rank.	City.	Pop. Pct. inc.
		1910-1900.
1.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205
2.	Muskogee, Okla.	25,273
3.	Birmingham, Ala.	132,685
4.	Pasadena, Cal.	30,291
5.	Los Angeles, Cal.	319,193
6.	Berkeley, Cal.	40,434
7.	Flint, Mich.	38,550
8.	Seattle, Wash.	237,194
9.	Spokane, Wash.	104,402
10.	Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312
11.	Huntington, W. Va.	31,161
12.	El Paso, Tex.	39,279
13.	Tampa, Fla.	37,782
14.	Schenectady, N. Y.	72,926
15.	Portland, Ore.	297,214
16.	Oakland, Cal.	150,174
17.	San Diego, Cal.	39,573
18.	Tacoma, Wash.	83,743
19.	Dallas, Tex.	92,104
20.	Wichita, Kas.	52,450
21.	Waterloo, Iowa	26,693
22.	Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building in which one or more persons reside. A mere cabin, or room in a warehouse, occupied by a single person, is a census dwelling, while, on the other hand, an apartment house containing many families constitutes only one dwelling. Only occupied dwellings are included in the following tables. The term "family" as used in census reports means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, usually also sharing the same table. If one person lives alone he constitutes a family, while, on the other hand, those who dwell in a hotel or institution in which many people live are also treated as forming a single family. There is, however, no considerable difference between the average size of all families under the census usage and the average size of what are commonly termed families or households in popular speech. In 1900 the difference for the United States as a whole was only 0.1 per cent.

At each census from 1850 to 1910 a decrease was shown in the average number of persons per dwelling and the average number per family. The decrease in the average number per dwelling has been due to the decrease in the average per family, the influence of which has been partly offset by the increased construction of tenements and other dwellings containing more than one family.

In 1910 there were 7,254,242 dwellings and 9,499,765 families in urban communities, while there were 10,551,603 dwellings and 10,755,790 families

in rural communities. For urban communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 5.9 and to a family 4.5; for rural communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 4.7 and to a family 4.6.

BY STATES.

State.	Dwell. *Per-	Fam. †Per-
	sons.	sons.
Alabama	441,249 5.0	454,767 4.7
Arizona	45,386 4.5	47,927 4.3
Arkansas	327,625 4.8	333,368 4.7
California	513,481 4.6	563,636 4.2
Colorado	133,874 4.3	194,467 4.1
Connecticut	181,911 6.1	246,659 4.5
Delaware	43,183 4.7	44,951 4.5
District of Columbia	58,513 5.7	71,339 4.6
Florida	165,818 4.5	171,422 4.4
Georgia	530,621 4.9	553,264 4.7
Idaho	71,830 4.5	73,669 4.4
Illinois	1,006,448 5.6	1,264,717 4.5
Indiana	631,554 4.3	654,891 4.1
Iowa	498,943 4.5	512,515 4.3
Kansas	385,672 4.4	395,771 4.3
Kentucky	459,629 4.9	494,788 4.6
Louisiana	331,220 5.0	344,144 4.8
Maine	159,437 4.7	177,960 4.2
Maryland	253,805 5.1	274,824 4.7
Massachusetts	511,926 6.6	734,013 4.6
Michigan	618,222 4.5	657,418 4.3
Minnesota	380,809 5.5	416,452 5.0
Mississippi	376,420 4.8	384,724 4.7

State.	Dwell. ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.	City.	Dwell. ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Missouri	677,196	4.9	749,812	4.4	Chicago, Ill.	246,744	8.9	473,141	4.6
Montana	82,811	4.5	86,602	4.3	Cincinnati, O.	49,525	7.3	87,541	4.2
Nebraska	258,967	4.6	265,549	4.5	Cleveland, O.	90,465	6.2	124,822	4.5
Nevada	23,044	3.6	23,677	3.5	Columbus, O.	39,580	4.6	42,645	4.3
New Hampshire	88,871	4.8	103,156	4.2	Dayton, O.	26,692	4.4	28,370	4.1
New Jersey	407,295	6.2	558,202	4.5	Denver, Col.	44,736	4.8	51,339	4.2
New Mexico	75,888	4.3	78,883	4.1	Detroit, Mich.	83,124	5.6	100,356	4.6
New York	1,178,686	7.7	2,046,845	4.5	Fall River, Mass.	10,962	10.9	24,378	4.9
North Carolina	430,570	5.1	440,334	5.0	Grand Rapids, Mich.	23,432	4.8	26,925	4.2
North Dakota	118,757	4.9	120,910	4.8	Indianapolis, Ind.	53,359	4.3	58,645	4.0
Ohio	1,024,800	4.7	1,138,165	4.2	Jersey City, N. J.	27,805	9.6	66,790	4.7
Oklahoma	342,483	4.8	351,167	4.7	Los Angeles, Cal.	69,061	4.6	76,678	4.1
Oregon	144,832	4.6	151,858	4.4	Louisville, Ky.	27,836	5.4	52,155	4.3
Pennsylvania	1,507,433	5.1	1,630,628	4.7	Lowell, Mass.	15,056	7.1	21,932	4.8
Rhode Island	79,725	6.8	117,976	4.6	Memphis, Tenn.	26,710	4.9	31,154	4.2
South Carolina	302,842	5.0	315,204	4.8	Milwaukee, Wis.	60,724	6.2	80,566	4.6
South Dakota	127,739	4.6	131,060	4.5	Minneapolis, Minn.	46,903	6.4	63,241	4.8
Tennessee	444,814	4.9	462,553	4.7	Nashville, Tenn.	22,118	5.0	26,077	4.2
Texas	779,177	5.0	798,426	4.9	New Haven, Conn.	17,466	7.6	29,271	4.6
Utah	72,649	5.1	77,339	4.8	New Orleans, La.	67,192	5.0	73,377	4.6
Vermont	77,466	4.6	85,178	4.2	New York, N. Y.	305,698	15.6	1,020,827	4.7
Virginia	400,445	5.1	419,452	4.9	Newark, N. J.	38,693	9.0	77,039	4.5
Washington	238,822	4.8	254,692	4.5	Oakland, Cal.	31,740	4.7	36,723	4.1
West Virginia	239,128	5.1	248,840	4.9	Omaha, Neb.	23,657	5.2	26,359	4.7
Wisconsin	462,355	5.0	499,629	4.6	Paterson, N. J.	15,812	7.9	27,978	4.5
Wyoming	30,969	4.7	32,092	4.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	295,220	5.2	327,263	4.7

United States.....17,895,842 5.2 20,255,565 4.5

In 1900.....14,390,145 5.3 16,187,715 4.7

In 1890.....11,433,318 5.5 12,690,152 4.9

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Dwell. ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Albany, N. Y.	15,437	6.5	24,069	4.2
Albany, Ga.	30,308	5.1	35,813	4.3
Baltimore, Md.	101,905	5.5	118,851	4.7
Birmingham, Ala.	26,989	4.9	31,050	4.3
Boston, Mass.	73,919	9.1	139,700	4.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	14,934	6.8	21,689	4.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	62,335	6.8	91,328	4.6
Cambridge, Mass.	14,577	7.2	22,765	4.6

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

STATE NICKNAMES AND STATE FLOWERS.

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
Alabama	Cotton state.	Goldenrod
Arizona	Sequoia cactus	
Arkansas	Bear state.	Apple blossom
California	Golden state.	Poppy
Colorado	Centennial state.	Columbine
Connecticut	Nutmeg state.	Mountain laurel
Delaware	Blue Hen state.	Peach blossom
Florida	Peninsula state.	
Georgia	Cracker state.	Cherokee rose
Idaho	Sucker state.	Syringa
Illinois	Hoosier state.	Violet
Indiana	Hawkeye state.	Carnation
Iowa	Sunflower state.	Wild rose
Kansas	Blue Grass state.	Sunflower
Kentucky	Pelican state.	Magnolia
Louisiana	Pine Tree state.	Pine cone
Maine	Old Line state.	
Maryland	Bay state.	
Massachusetts	Wolverine state.	Apple blossom
Michigan	Gopher state.	Moccasin
Minnesota	Bayou state.	Magnolia
Mississippi	Stub Toe state.	Bitter root
Montana		Goldenrod
Missouri		Goldenrod
Nebraska	Silver state	
Nevada	Granite state.	
New Hampshire		

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
New Jersey	Jersey Blue state.	Sugar maple (tree)
New York	Empire state.	Rose
North Carolina	Old North state.	
North Dakota	Flickertail state.	Goldenrod
Ohio	Buckeye state.	
Oklahoma		Mistletoe
Oregon	Beaver state.	Oregon grape
Pennsylvania	Keystone state.	
Rhode Island	Little Rhode.	
South Carolina	Palmetto state.	Violet
South Dakota	Sunshine state.	Pasqueflower (anemone patens) with motto "I Lead."

Tennessee	Big Bend state.	
Texas	Lone Star state.	Bluebonnet
Utah		Sequoia
Vermont	Green Mountain state.	Red clover
Virginia	The Old Dominion.	
Washington	Evergreen state.	Rhododendron
West Virginia	The Panhandle.	Rhododendron
Wisconsin	Badger state.	Violet

NOTE—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list.

*Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

BURIAL PLACES OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.
John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.

Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.
Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley—Canton, O.
Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.

PAUPERS ENUMERATED IN ALMSHOUSES JAN. 1, 1910.

State.	[United States census report.]	
	Total.	Male.Female
Alabama.....	739	365 374
Arizona.....	271	247 24
Arkansas.....	534	284 250
California.....	4,646	3,952 694
Colorado.....	510	434 76
Connecticut.....	2,244	1,571 673
Delaware.....	366	227 139
District of Columbia.....	276	163 113
Florida.....	207	161 46
Georgia.....	813	351 462
Idaho.....	97	85 12
Illinois.....	5,421	4,021 1,400
Indiana.....	3,114	2,122 992
Iowa.....	1,779	1,198 581
Kansas.....	735	502 233
Kentucky.....	1,522	871 651
Louisiana.....	187	112 75
Maine.....	945	529 416
Maryland.....	1,681	1,149 532
Massachusetts.....	6,555	4,418 2,137
Michigan.....	2,970	2,157 813
Minnesota.....	687	550 137
Mississippi.....	436	182 254
Missouri.....	2,388	1,533 855
Montana.....	415	383 32
Nebraska.....	551	449 102
Nevada.....	159	145 14
New Hampshire.....	991	557 434
New Jersey.....	2,173	1,407 728
New York.....	12,081	8,035 3,996
North Carolina.....	1,389	596 793
North Dakota.....	81	59 22
Ohio.....	8,078	5,638 2,440
Oklahoma.....	48	39 9
Oregon.....	352	328 24
Pennsylvania.....	9,606	6,623 2,983
Rhode Island.....	763	401 367
South Carolina.....	478	219 259
South Dakota.....	145	109 36
Tennessee.....	1,569	776 793
Texas.....	861	560 301
Utah.....	181	121 60
Vermont.....	383	222 161
Virginia.....	1,688	883 805
Washington.....	564	493 71
West Virginia.....	808	462 346
Wisconsin.....	1,775	1,343 432
Wyoming.....	19	17 2
United States.....	84,198	57,049 27,149

PAUPERS BY COLOR AND SEX.

White—Total.....	77,734	Male.....	3,763
Male.....	53,149	Female.....	2,518
Female.....	24,585	Indian.....	74
Negro—Total.....	6,281	Other colored.....	109

WHITE PAUPERS BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

Native—Total.....	44,254	Male.....	7,512
Male.....	28,321	Female.....	2,565
Female.....	15,933	Foreign unknown.....	1,719
Native parentage.....	32,453	Foreign born.....	33,125
Male.....	19,817	Male.....	24,605
Female.....	12,641	Female.....	8,520
Foreign parentage.....	10,077	Nativity unknown.....	355

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January.....	Snowdrop.....	Garnet.
February.....	Primrose.....	Amethyst.
March.....	Violet.....	Bloodstone.
April.....	Daisy.....	Diamond.
May.....	Hawthorn.....	Emerald.
June.....	Honeysuckle.....	Chalcedony.
July.....	Water lily.....	Ruby.
August.....	Poppy.....	Sardonyx.
September.....	Morning glory.....	Sardonyx.
October.....	Hops.....	Aquamarine.
November.....	Chrysanthemum.....	Topaz.
December.....	Holly.....	Turquoise.

The above gem symbols are those of Polish tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the

census report.]

PAUPERS ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSES IN 1910.

Total.....	88,313	Negro.....	6,807
Male.....	67,195	Male.....	4,612
Female.....	21,118	Female.....	2,195
White.....	81,185	Indian.....	130
Male.....	62,262	Other colored.....	241
Female.....	18,873		

FOREIGN-BORN PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	ADMITTED IN 1910.
Born in.....	Born in.....
Austria-Hungary.....	Austria-Hungary.....
Canada (English).....	Canada (English).....
Canada (French).....	Canada (French).....
England and Wales.....	England and Wales.....
France.....	France.....
Germany.....	Germany.....
Ireland.....	Ireland.....
Italy.....	Italy.....
Poland.....	Poland.....
Russia.....	Russia.....
Scandinavia.....	Scandinavia.....
Scotland.....	Scotland.....
Switzerland.....	Switzerland.....
Other countries.....	Other countries.....

Of the foreign-born paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1910 26,470 had lived in the United States twenty-six years or more. Only thirty-three had been in the country less than one year.

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	ADMITTED IN 1910.
Total number.....	Total number.....
Male.....	Male.....
Female.....	Female.....
Insane.....	Insane.....
Feeble-minded.....	Feeble-minded.....
Epileptic.....	Epileptic.....
Deaf mute.....	Deaf mute.....
Blind.....	Blind.....
Crippled.....	Crippled.....
Old and infirm.....	Old and infirm.....
Bedridden.....	Bedridden.....
Paralytic.....	Two or more defects.....
Two or more defects.....	1,839

AGE OF PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	ADMITTED IN 1910.
Under 5 years.....	Under 5 years.....
5 to 14 years.....	5 to 14 years.....
15 to 24 years.....	15 to 24 years.....
25 to 29 years.....	25 to 29 years.....
30 to 34 years.....	30 to 34 years.....
35 to 39 years.....	35 to 39 years.....
40 to 44 years.....	40 to 44 years.....
45 to 49 years.....	45 to 49 years.....
50 to 54 years.....	50 to 54 years.....
55 to 59 years.....	55 to 59 years.....
60 to 64 years.....	60 to 64 years.....
65 to 69 years.....	65 to 69 years.....
70 to 74 years.....	70 to 74 years.....
75 to 79 years.....	75 to 79 years.....
80 or more years.....	80 or more years.....
Age unknown.....	Age unknown.....

months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian or agate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysoprase; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

The birth stones authorized by the American Jewelers' association are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, aquamarine, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl, moonstone; July, ruby; August, moonstone, peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal, tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise, lapis lazuli.

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Michigan	986	518	468
Minnesota	1,194	628	566
Missouri	512	233	279
Montana	51	30	21
Nebraska	446	235	211
New Hampshire	144	70	74
New Jersey	640	296	344
New York	3,421	1,685	1,736
North Dakota	145	79	66
Ohio	1,526	810	716
Pennsylvania	2,705	1,593	1,107
Rhode Island	48	28	20

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Tennessee	47	25	22
Texas	19	9	10
Utah	45	45	0
Virginia	60	29	31
West Virginia	214	116	98
Wisconsin	1,029	468	561
United States	20,731	11,015	9,716
White	20,441	10,849	9,592
Negro	290	162	118
Other colored	10	4	6
Admitted in 1910	3,825	2,227	1,598

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910. [From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	3,858	3,674	184
Arizona	692	682	10
Arkansas	1,361	1,308	53
California	4,900	4,740	160
Colorado	1,662	1,513	149
Connecticut	2,218	1,844	374
Delaware	391	244	47
District of Columbia	1,196	1,014	182
Florida	1,934	1,850	84
Georgia	5,078	4,854	224
Idaho	287	287	0
Illinois	7,025	6,173	852
Indiana	3,969	3,465	504
Iowa	1,920	1,687	233
Kansas	1,971	1,725	246
Kentucky	3,564	3,299	265
Louisiana	2,514	2,401	113
Maine	1,073	878	195
Maryland	3,328	2,946	382
Massachusetts	8,212	7,193	1,019
Michigan	3,747	3,638	439
Minnesota	2,005	1,858	147
Mississippi	2,283	2,194	89
Montana	1,050	1,032	18
Nebraska	789	720	69
Nevada	289	285	4
New Hampshire	707	612	95
New Jersey	3,337	3,444	393
New Mexico	425	415	10
New York	16,082	14,254	1,828
North Carolina	1,420	1,331	89
North Dakota	419	419	0
Ohio	5,979	5,190	789
Oklahoma	1,668	1,630	38
Oregon	737	729	8
Pennsylvania	10,313	9,315	998
Rhode Island	1,083	962	126
South Carolina	1,691	1,613	78
South Dakota	382	343	39
Tennessee	2,713	2,581	132
Texas	4,412	4,312	100
Utah	692	682	10
Vermont	568	499	69
Virginia	3,619	3,385	234
Washington	1,384	1,796	88
West Virginia	1,816	1,689	127
Wisconsin	2,281	1,982	299

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Wyoming	257	256	1
United States prisons	1,904	1,904	0

United States.....136,472 124,424 12,048
 Note—Prisoners in above table include juvenile delinquents.

PRISONERS BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

WHITE.	Male	Female
Total	93,841	19,450
Male	85,218	1,520
Female	8,623	1,030
Nativity unknown	1,030	0
NEGRO.	Total	41,729
Male	38,346	0
Female	3,383	0
Other colored	902	0

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	White	Negro	Other colored
Total	24,974	21,044	3,855
Male	19,062	15,518	75
Female	5,912	5,526	3,783

PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY CRIMES.

Grave homicide	6,904	Larceny	27,817
Lesser homicide	7,412	Fraud	1,518
Major assaults	7,172	Forgery	3,317
Minor assaults	2,870	Drunk, disorderly	13,914
Robbery	4,937	Vagrancy	6,956
Burglary	18,307		

Note—Prisoners include juvenile delinquents; only principal offenses are given.

PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY SENTENCES.

Sentenced to—	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2 years.	1 year.	Less than 1 year.	Indeterminate.
Death	143	6,444	3,841	2,593	5,752	471	1,274	1,909
Life imprisonment	6,444	3,841	2,593	5,752	471	1,274	1,909	1,909
20 years or more	3,841	2,593	5,752	471	1,274	1,909	1,909	1,909
15 to 19 years	2,593	5,752	471	1,274	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909
10 to 14 years	5,752	471	1,274	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909
9 years	471	1,274	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909
8 years	1,274	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909
7 years	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909

PRISONERS COMMITTED IN 1910.

White	Colored
493,834	351,498
Male	445,431
Female	48,503

DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IN 1910.

White	Colored
468,277	365,010
Male	422,258
Female	46,019

STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama—Wetumpka.
 Alaska—Sitka (U. S. Jail).
 Arizona—Florence.
 Arkansas—Little Rock.
 California—Folsom.
 San Quentin.
 Colorado—Canon City.
 Connecticut—Weathersfield.
 Delaware—Wilmington (W'house).
 District of Columbia—U. S. Jail.
 Florida—Tallahassee (commission).
 Georgia—Atlanta (commission).
 Illinois—Joliet, Chester.
 Idaho—Boise.
 Indiana—Michigan City.
 Indianapolis (women).
 Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.
 Kansas—Lansing.
 Kentucky—Frankfort.
 Eddyville (branch).
 Louisiana—Baton Rouge.
 Maine—Thomaston.
 Maryland—Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Charlestown.
 Bridgewater.
 South Framingham (women).
 Michigan—Jackson.
 Marquette (branch).
 Minnesota—Stillwater.
 Mississippi—Jackson (comm'sion).
 Missouri—Jefferson City.
 Montana—Deer Lodge.
 Nebraska—Lincoln.
 Nevada—Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Concord.
 New Mexico—Santa Fe.
 New Jersey—Trenton.
 New York—Auburn.
 Dannemora (Clinton).
 Sing Sing (Ossining).
 North Carolina—Raleigh.
 North Dakota—Bismarck.
 Ohio—Columbus.
 Oklahoma—McAlester.
 Oregon—Salem.
 Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.
 Allegheny (Pittsburgh).

Rhode Island—Howard.
 South Carolina—Columbia.
 South Dakota—Sioux Falls.
 Tennessee—Nashville.
 Petros (branch).
 Texas—Huntsville.
 Rusk.
 Utah—Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Windsor.
 Virginia—Richmond.
 Washington—Walla Walla.
 West Virginia—Moundsville.
 Wisconsin—Waupun.
 Wyoming—Rawlins.

UNITED STATES PRISONS.

Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
 Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Penitentiary.
 McNeill's Island, Wash.—Penitentiary.
 Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison.
 Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
 Portsmouth, N.H.—Naval prison.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

The following statistics, except where otherwise specified, relate only to persons 10 years of age or over. The bureau of the census classifies as illiterate all persons 10 years of age or over who are unable to write, regardless of their ability to read.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

The following table shows the total population 10 years of age and over and the number and percentage of illiterate by color or race, nativity and parentage:

Class.	Population.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	63,933,870	3,184,633	5.0
Native	50,989,341	1,534,272	3.0
Native parentage.....	37,081,278	1,378,884	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	13,908,063	155,388	1.1
Foreign born	12,944,529	1,650,361	12.7
Negro	7,317,922	2,227,731	30.4
Indian	188,753	85,445	45.3
Chinese	68,924	10,891	15.8
Japanese	67,661	6,213	9.2
All other.....	3,135	1,250	39.9

United States.....71,580,270 5,516,163 7.7

The corresponding percentages of illiterates at three previous censuses were: 1880, 17.0; 1890, 13.3; 1900, 10.7.

ILLITERACY BY SEX.

Class.	Male.		Female.	
	Illiterate.	Pct.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	1,962,505	5.0	1,522,128	4.9
Native	796,055	3.1	738,217	2.9
Native parentage	715,926	3.8	662,953	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	80,129	1.2	75,259	1.1
Foreign born	866,450	11.8	783,911	13.9
Negro	1,096,000	30.1	1,131,731	30.7
Indian	40,104	41.5	45,341	49.2
Chinese	9,849	15.0	1,042	30.2
Japanese	5,247	8.6	966	14.1
All other.....	1,245	40.5	5	....

United States.....2,314,950 7.6 2,701,213 7.8

URBAN AND RURAL ILLITERACY (PER CENT).

Class.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
White	5.0	4.2	5.8
Native	3.0	0.8	4.3
Native parentage.....	3.7	0.9	5.4
For. or mixed parentage.....	1.1	0.7	1.9
Foreign born	13.7	12.6	13.2
Negro	30.4	17.6	36.1
All other.....	31.6	11.0	40.1

PERCENTAGE ILLITERATES BY SECTIONS.

Section.	1910.	1900.
New England.....	5.3	6.0
Middle Atlantic.....	5.7	5.8
East North Central.....	3.4	4.3
West North Central.....	2.9	4.1
South Atlantic.....	16.0	23.9
East South Central.....	17.4	24.9
West South Central.....	13.2	20.5
Mountain	6.9	9.6
Pacific	3.0	4.2
Northern states.....	4.3	5.0
Southern states.....	15.6	23.3
Western states.....	4.4	6.3

United States.....7.7 10.7

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

	1910.		1900.	
State.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Alabama	352,710	22.9	443,590	34.0
Arizona	32,953	20.9	27,304	29.0
Arkansas	142,954	12.6	190,665	20.4
California	74,902	3.7	58,959	4.3
Colorado	23,780	3.7	17,779	4.2
Connecticut	53,665	6.0	42,973	5.9
Delaware	13,240	8.1	17,531	12.0
District of Columbia	13,312	4.9	20,028	8.6
Florida	77,816	13.8	84,285	21.9
Georgia	389,775	20.7	480,420	30.5

State.	1910.	Pct.	1900.	Pct.
Number.			Number.	
Idaho.....	5,453	2.2	5,505	4.6
Illinois.....	168,294	3.7	157,958	4.2
Indiana.....	66,213	3.1	90,539	4.6
Iowa.....	29,889	1.7	40,172	2.3
Kansas.....	28,968	2.2	32,513	2.9
Kentucky.....	208,084	12.1	262,954	16.5
Louisiana.....	352,179	29.0	381,145	33.5
Maine.....	24,554	4.1	29,060	5.1
Maryland.....	73,397	7.2	101,947	11.1
Massachusetts.....	141,541	5.2	134,043	5.9
Michigan.....	74,599	3.3	80,482	4.2
Minnesota.....	49,336	3.0	62,946	4.1
Mississippi.....	290,235	22.4	251,461	32.0
Missouri.....	111,116	4.3	152,844	6.4
Montana.....	14,457	4.8	11,675	6.1
Nebraska.....	18,009	1.9	17,997	2.3
Nevada.....	4,702	6.7	4,645	13.3
New Hampshire.....	16,386	4.6	21,075	6.2
New Jersey.....	113,502	5.6	86,658	5.9
New Mexico.....	48,697	20.2	46,971	33.2
New York.....	406,020	5.5	318,100	5.5
North Carolina.....	291,497	18.5	386,251	28.7
North Dakota.....	13,070	3.1	12,719	5.6
Ohio.....	124,774	3.2	131,541	4.0
Oklahoma.....	67,567	5.6	67,826	12.1
Oregon.....	10,504	1.9	10,686	3.3
Pennsylvania.....	354,290	5.9	299,376	6.1
Rhode Island.....	33,354	7.7	29,004	8.4
South Carolina.....	278,980	25.7	338,659	35.9
South Dakota.....	12,750	2.9	14,832	5.0
Tennessee.....	221,071	13.6	306,390	20.7
Texas.....	282,904	9.9	314,018	14.5
Utah.....	6,821	2.5	6,141	3.1
Vermont.....	10,806	3.7	16,247	5.8
Virginia.....	232,911	15.2	312,120	22.9
Washington.....	18,416	2.0	12,740	3.1
West Virginia.....	74,866	8.3	80,105	11.4
Wisconsin.....	57,769	3.2	73,779	4.7
Wyoming.....	3,874	3.3	2,878	4.0

United States.....5,516,163 7.7 6,180,069 10.7

ILLITERATES BY CITIES.

Cities of 100,000 or more population in 1910.

City.	1910.	Pct.	1900.	Pct.
Number.			Number.	
Albany, N. Y.....	2,762	3.2	2,181	2.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	10,813	8.6	11,406	15.8
Baltimore, Md.....	20,325	4.4	29,148	7.2
Birmingham, Ala.....	11,026	10.4	5,986	19.1
Boston, Mass.....	24,468	4.4	28,320	5.1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	12,440	5.4	2,999	8.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	12,745	3.7	13,152	4.8
Cambridge, Mass.....	2,540	3.0	3,388	4.6
Chicago, Ill.....	79,911	4.5	51,142	3.9
Cincinnati, O.....	9,576	3.1	8,848	3.4
Cleveland, O.....	20,676	4.6	14,091	4.7
Columbus, O.....	4,442	2.9	3,290	3.2
Dayton, O.....	2,224	2.3	1,797	2.6
Denver, Col.....	3,841	2.1	1,979	1.3
Detroit, Mich.....	18,731	5.0	9,062	4.1
Fall River, Mass.....	12,276	13.2	12,110	14.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2,271	2.5	2,136	3.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	5,874	3.0	6,004	4.3
Jersey City, N. J.....	11,797	5.6	7,171	4.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	4,937	2.3	5,258	3.9
Los Angeles, Cal.....	5,253	1.9	1,956	2.9
Louisville, Ky.....	9,866	5.3	14,567	8.3
Lowell, Mass.....	5,172	6.0	6,843	8.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	8,855	8.0	14,989	18.3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	10,765	3.6	8,243	3.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	6,139	2.4	2,977	1.8
Nashville, Tenn.....	7,947	8.8	9,460	14.4
New Haven, Conn.....	7,502	7.0	4,875	5.6
New Orleans, La.....	18,987	6.9	30,820	13.6
New York, N. Y.....	254,208	6.7	181,835	6.8
Newark, N. J.....	16,553	6.0	11,715	6.1
Oakland, Cal.....	3,863	3.0	1,614	2.9
Omaha, Neb.....	2,798	2.7	1,662	2.0
Paterson, N. J.....	6,927	6.9	5,191	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	57,700	4.6	45,546	4.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	26,627	6.2	20,402	5.8
Portland, Ore.....	2,145	1.2	3,925	5.1
Providence, R. I.....	14,236	7.7	10,029	7.0
Richmond, Va.....	8,641	8.2	9,501	13.7

City.	1910.		1900.		City.	1910.		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Rochester, N. Y.....	6,916	3.8	3,499	2.7	Spokane, Wash.....	1,123	1.3	554	1.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	21,123	3.7	20,359	4.4	Syracuse, N. Y.....	5,629	4.9	2,800	3.2
St. Paul, Minn.....	3,751	2.1	3,856	3.1	Toledo, O.....	3,809	2.8	3,865	3.7
San Francisco, Cal..	7,697	2.1	8,860	3.1	Washington, D. C....	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Seranton, Pa.....	8,933	8.8	6,814	8.8	Worcester, Mass.....	5,977	5.0	4,580	4.9
Seattle, Wash.....	2,217	1.1	901	1.3					

BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (1910).

State.	*Per		State.	*Per		State.	*Per	
	Number.	100,000		Number.	100,000		Number.	100,000
Alabama.....	1,572	73.5	Minnesota.....	881	42.4	Texas.....	2,439	62.6
Arizona.....	196	95.9	Mississippi.....	1,338	74.5	Utah.....	183	50.4
Arkansas.....	1,201	76.3	Missouri.....	2,442	74.1	Vermont.....	301	84.6
California.....	1,329	55.9	Montana.....	168	44.7	Virginia.....	1,649	80.0
Colorado.....	378	47.3	Nebraska.....	464	38.9	Washington.....	439	38.4
Connecticut.....	553	49.6	Nevada.....	97	118.5	West Virginia.....	797	65.3
Delaware.....	131	64.7	New Hampshire.....	291	67.6	Wisconsin.....	1,321	56.6
District of Columbia	223	67.4	New Jersey.....	1,127	44.4	Wyoming.....	48	32.9
Florida.....	402	53.4	New Mexico.....	554	169.3			
Georgia.....	1,701	65.2	New York.....	4,692	51.5	United States.....	57,272	62.3
Idaho.....	158	48.5	North Carolina.....	1,563	70.8			
Illinois.....	2,975	52.8	North Dakota.....	167	28.9			
Indiana.....	2,121	78.5	Ohio.....	3,740	78.5			
Iowa.....	1,388	62.4	Oklahoma.....	874	52.7			
Kansas.....	1,069	63.2	Oregon.....	297	44.1			
Kentucky.....	2,153	94.0	Pennsylvania.....	4,182	54.6			
Louisiana.....	1,107	65.8	Rhode Island.....	314	57.9			
Maine.....	585	78.8	South Carolina.....	1,011	65.7			
Maryland.....	802	61.9	South Dakota.....	268	45.9			
Massachusetts.....	2,016	60.8	Tennessee.....	1,956	89.5			
Michigan.....	1,574	56.0						

*Per 100,000 of general population.

Number of blind per 100,000 general population of the same race and nativity in 1900: White, 58.2; native white, 55; foreign born white, 74.5; colored, 94.6; negro, 90; Indian, 302.6; Chinese, Japanese, etc., 23.2.

BLIND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Some of the foreign countries in which the number of blind per 100,000 of general population is high are:

Bahamas (1901).....	251.2
Danish Antilles (1901).....	278.4
Jamaica (1911).....	209.3
St. Lucia (1901).....	244.6
Cyprus (1901).....	730.3
Malta and Gozo.....	201.2
Russia (European, 1897).....	201.6
Formosa (1905).....	515.7
Philippines (1903).....	226.3

Egypt (1907).....	1,325.1
Uganda (1911).....	317.7
Number of blind in the leading countries of Europe per 100,000 of general population:	
Austria (1910).....	69.4
Belgium (1910).....	43.5
Bulgaria (1905).....	132.4
Denmark (1911).....	52.7
England-Wales (1911).....	73.0
Finland (1900).....	119.0
France (1901).....	70.6
Germany (1900).....	60.9

Hungary (1900).....	100.6
Ireland (1911).....	98.2
Italy (1901).....	117.5
Netherlands (1909).....	46.3
Norway (1910).....	92.6
Portugal (1911).....	132.8
Roumania (1899).....	83.4
Russia (1897).....	201.6
Scotland (1911).....	69.7
Serbia (1900).....	94.1
Sweden (1900).....	66.4
Switzerland (1896).....	72.2

DEAF AND DUMB IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

[From census bureau report, 1915.]

State.	Total.		Male.	Female.	State.	Total.		Male.	Female.
Alabama.....	317	172	145	27	New York.....	2,348	1,346	1,002	
Arizona.....	16	8	10	8	North Carolina.....	504	273	226	
Arkansas.....	336	163	168	95	North Dakota.....	101	54	47	
California.....	289	161	138	23	Ohio.....	1,154	601	553	
Colorado.....	109	68	41	27	Oklahoma.....	304	166	138	
Connecticut.....	181	102	79	23	Oregon.....	130	66	64	
Delaware.....	19	10	9	1	Pennsylvania.....	1,461	795	666	
District of Columbia	56	31	25	6	Rhode Island.....	113	58	55	
Florida.....	86	48	38	10	South Carolina.....	245	129	116	
Georgia.....	348	185	163	22	South Dakota.....	109	59	50	
Idaho.....	41	22	19	3	Tennessee.....	588	315	273	
Illinois.....	1,310	720	590	130	Texas.....	719	372	347	
Indiana.....	634	351	283	68	Utah.....	58	31	27	
Iowa.....	436	249	187	62	Vermont.....	62	40	22	
Kansas.....	470	264	206	58	Virginia.....	376	205	171	
Kentucky.....	664	350	314	36	Washington.....	152	87	65	
Louisiana.....	254	143	111	32	West Virginia.....	304	162	142	
Maine.....	166	95	71	24	Wisconsin.....	572	332	240	
Maryland.....	388	209	179	30	Wyoming.....	14	7	7	
Massachusetts.....	566	306	260	46					
Michigan.....	690	358	302	56	United States.....	19,154	10,504	8,650	
Minnesota.....	499	273	226	47	Of the deaf and dumb population 13,017 were white and 1,137 colored. Of the white 16,179 were native born and 1,838 foreign born.				
Mississippi.....	296	167	129	38	NOTE—The total number of deaf and dumb reported in 1910 was 44,708, but satisfactory schedules giving details were returned by only 19,154. The figures relate only to those who are both deaf and dumb.				
Missouri.....	872	478	394	84					
Montana.....	48	25	23	2					
Nebraska.....	280	155	125	30					
Nevada.....	7	4	3	1					
New Hampshire.....	99	53	46	7					
New Jersey.....	324	188	136	52					
New Mexico.....	59	36	23	13					

DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIES.

By the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. Compiled from the war department's official table of distances.

FROM	New York.		Chicago.		Phila- delphia.		St. Louis.		Boston.		Baltimore.		Cleveland.		Buffalo.		San Fran- cisco.		Pitts- burgh.		Cincin- nati.		Milwa- u-see.		New Or- leans.		Washing- ton.		Minneap- olis.	
	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.
Albany.....	145	832	236	1,028	202	333	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,252															
Atlanta.....	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	496	648	1,158															
Baltimore.....	188	802	97	994	418		474	388	3,076	334	593	887	1,184	40	1,292															
Boston.....	217	1,034	321	1,230		418	682	499	3,308	674	926	1,119	1,020	458	1,464															
Buffalo.....	912	525	416	731		332	357	525	2,739	270	427	610	1,256	438	1,464															
Chicago.....	212	178	815	324	1,034	802	357	525	2,739	270	427	610	1,256	438	1,464															
Cincinnati.....	757	298	606	841	926	593	244	427	2,572	313		383	829	553	718															
Cleveland.....	584	357	493	548	622	474		183	2,371	135	244	442	1,073	437	777															
Columbus, O.....	637	314	546	428	820	511	138	321	2,588	193	116	399	955	471	734															
Denver.....	1,934	1,022	1,843	916	2,056	1,850	1,379	1,537	1,731	1,430	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	884															
Detroit.....	638	272	609	488	750	649	173	251	2,546	321	263	357	1,092	655	692															
Duluth.....	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,538	947	777	1,227	1,447	1,289	162															
El Paso.....	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,703	1,915	1,287	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,321															
Galveston.....	1,792	1,144	1,691	890	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	2,157	1,481	1,157	1,229	1,107	1,554	1,340															
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1,332	429	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,086	886	718	967	1,285	1,094	764															
Helena.....	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,065	1,250	2,008	1,838	1,455	2,155	2,320	1,119															
Indianapolis.....	825	183	730	240	965	704	283	406	2,457	381	111	268	889	664	608															
Jacksonville, Fla.....	983	1,097	892	975	1,213	795	1,086	1,193	3,098	1,057	841	1,182	616	755	1,517															
Kansas City.....	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,211	755	967	1,981	898	618	543	880	1,171	573															
Los Angeles.....	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,979	2,301															
Louisville.....	871	304	780	274	1,040	703	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	724															
Memphis.....	1,157	627	1,066	311	1,387	963	738	921	2,459	807	494	612	996	929	897															
Milwaukee.....	997	85	906	369	1,189	967	442	610	2,359	553	883	997	875	1,210	335															
Minneapolis.....	1,332	429	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,086	886	718	967	1,285	1,094	764															
Mobile.....	1,231	929	1,140	647	1,461	1,043	1,029	1,212	2,623	1,098	785	1,014	1,411	1,003	1,233															
Montreal.....	386	841	477	1,051	330	574	623	434	1,115	704	826	926	1,655	614	1,125															
Newark, N. J.....	9	903	82	1,066	226	179	575	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,363	219	1,323															
New Haven.....	76	980	167	1,141	140	264	628	445	3,254	520	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,400															
New Orleans.....	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	1,444	1,285	1,333															
New York.....		912	91	1,065	217	188	584	442	3,186	444	757	997	1,372	228	1,333															
Ogden.....	2,496	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,019	1,962	1,792	1,579	1,891	1,284	1,531																
Omaha.....	1,405	933	1,314	413	1,527	1,265	1,750	1,018	1,811	961	791	578	1,080	1,233	810															
Philadelphia.....	91	821	97	483		97	416	3,005	353	666	906	1,281	1,337	1,241																
Pittsburgh.....	444	408	353	621	674	334	135	270	2,422			313	553	1,142	302															
Portland, Me.....	382	1,149	456	1,345	115	533	797	614	3,432	789	1,041	1,294	1,177	573	1,569															
Portland, Ore.....	3,201	2,292	3,113	2,212	3,326	3,094	2,649	2,817	772	2,760	2,590	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,042															
Providence.....	190	1,034	281	1,230	45	378	682	499	3,308	634	926	1,119	1,632	418	1,454															
Quebec.....	530	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	612	3,287	876	1,099	1,098	1,827	786	1,433															
Richmond, Va.....	343	879	252	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	581	964	1,046	115	1,299															
Rochester, N. Y.....	373	603	361	799	499	354	251	68	2,877	358	495	688	1,324	394	1,023															
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1,362	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	871	1,038	1,867	946	698	555	992	1,221	885															
St. Louis.....	1,065	284	974	1,230	934	848	548	731	2,194	821	341	399	894	680																
St. Paul.....	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	925	1,275	1,200	10															
San Antonio.....	1,943	1,204	1,852	920	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,105	1,320															
San Francisco.....	3,186	2,274	3,065	2,194	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,739		2,742	2,572	2,350	2,482	3,064	2,006															
Seattle.....	3,151	2,239	3,090	2,332	3,273	2,941	2,596	2,764	957	2,707	2,537	2,154	2,991	3,029	1,815															
Spokane.....	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,932	3,234	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,198	1,815	2,555	2,690	479															
Springfield, Mass.....	139	935	230	1,131	99	627	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	367	1,355															
Tampa, Fla.....	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,310	1,239	1,033	1,394	828	967	1,729															
Toledo.....	705	244	615	497	795	595	113	296	2,518	261	203	329	1,032	595	1,654															
Washington.....	223	730	137	894	453	40	437	438	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	1,21																

DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS.

TO PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN PORTS.			From—		North-ern.		South-ern.	
Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. Computed by United States hydrographic office.			Baltimore (the basin) to—					
From—			London		3,606		3,716	
North-ern.			Liverpool		3,363		3,491	
South-ern.			Glasgow		3,282		3,443	
Boston (Boston lightship) to—			Antwerp		3,651		3,761	
ern.			Hamburg		3,913		4,023	
ern.			Havre		3,457		3,567	
London			3,139		3,258			
Liverpool			2,896		3,033			
Glasgow			2,815		2,987			
Antwerp			3,184		3,303			
Hamburg			3,446		3,565			
Havre			2,990		3,109			
New York (the Battery) to—			London		3,139		3,422	
Liverpool			2,896		3,033		3,258	
Glasgow			2,815		2,987		3,282	
Antwerp			3,184		3,303		3,651	
Hamburg			3,446		3,565		3,913	
Havre			2,990		3,109		3,457	
FROM OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS. <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2"></td>								
North-ern.								
South-ern.								
Glasgow (Greenock) to—			Montreal by south of Cape Race.		2,864		2,864	
St. John, New Brunswick.			Boston (navy yard).		2,673		2,673	
New York (the Battery).			Philadelphia		2,776		2,830	
Baltimore			Baltimore		2,951		2,995	
Newport News.			Galveston		3,104		3,252	
New Orleans.			Southampton to—		3,258		3,406	
Galveston			St. John, New Brunswick.		3,135		3,283	
Southampton to—			Boston (navy yard).		4,486		4,532	
St. John, New Brunswick.			New York (the Battery).		4,662		4,708	
Boston (navy yard).			Philadelphia		3,059		3,059	
New York (the Battery).			Baltimore		2,817		2,923	
Philadelphia					2,920		3,027	
Baltimore					3,095		3,192	
					3,248		3,345	
					3,402		3,499	

From—	North-	South-
Southampton to—	ern.	ern.
Newport News.....	3,279	3,376
New Orleans.....	4,620	4,625
Galveston	4,796	4,801
Bremen to—		
Montreal	3,534	3,534
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,292	3,398
Boston (navy yard).....	3,395	3,502
New York (the Battery).....	3,570	3,667
Philadelphia	3,723	3,820
Baltimore	3,877	3,974
Newport News.....	3,754	3,851
New Orleans.....	5,095	5,100
Galveston	5,271	5,276
Rotterdam to—		
Montreal	3,293	3,293
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,051	3,157
Boston (navy yard).....	3,164	3,261
New York (the Battery).....	3,329	3,426
Philadelphia	3,482	3,579
Baltimore	3,636	3,733
Newport News.....	3,513	3,610
New Orleans.....	4,854	4,859
Galveston	5,030	5,035
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—		
Montreal	3,334	3,334
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,592	3,698
Boston (navy yard).....	3,695	3,802
New York (the Battery).....	3,870	3,967
Philadelphia	4,023	4,120
Baltimore	4,177	4,274
Newport News.....	4,054	4,151
New Orleans.....	5,395	5,400
Galveston	5,571	5,576
Marseilles to—		
Montreal	3,873	3,873
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,605	3,620
Boston (navy yard).....	3,708	3,724
New York (the Battery).....	3,883	3,889
Philadelphia	4,036	4,042
Genoa to—Montreal	4,040	4,040
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,772	3,772
Boston (navy yard).....	3,875	3,891
New York (the Battery).....	4,050	4,056

GENERAL TABLE.

Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest

all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]				
Port.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	Port Townsend.
Aden	6,532	7,870	11,500	11,300
Antwerp	3,358	4,853	13,671	14,446
Batavia	10,182	11,598	7,800	7,600
Bombay	8,120	9,536	9,780	9,580
Brest	2,954	4,458	13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires.....	5,868	6,318	7,611	8,286
Calcutta	9,830	11,239	8,990	8,896
Callao	9,603	10,142	4,012	4,769
Cape Town.....	6,815	7,374	10,454	11,229
Colon	8,610	10,146	8,900	9,000
Colon	1,981	1,380	*3,324	*4,090
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576	12,734	13,509
Hamburg	3,620	5,243	13,998	14,773
Havana	1,227	597	12,900	13,675
Havre	3,164	4,760	13,307	14,082
Hongkong	11,610	12,892	6,086	5,886
Honolulu	13,269	13,719	2,097	2,370
Liverpool	3,070	4,553	13,503	14,278
Manila	11,556	12,946	6,289	5,993
Marseilles	3,876	5,266	13,324	14,099
Melbourne	12,670	12,933	7,040	7,311
Naples	4,172	5,562	13,699	14,474
New Orleans.....	1,741	1,741	13,589	14,298
Nome	15,840	16,249	2,705	2,354
Odessa	5,370	6,760	14,897	15,672
Pernambuco	3,696	3,969	9,439	10,214
Port Said.....	5,122	6,509	12,810	12,610
Port Townsend.....	13,848	14,298	775	.....
Punta Arenas.....	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Panama	*2,028	*1,427	3,277	4,052
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,778	5,218	8,339	9,114
San Francisco.....	13,089	13,539	.....	775
St. Petersburg.....	4,632	6,223	†14,960	†15,730
San Juan, P. R.....	1,428	1,539	12,199	12,974
Singapore	10,170	11,580	7,502	7,206
Sitka	14,391	14,841	1,305	732
Shanghai	12,360	13,750	6,550	5,290
Tehuantepec	†2,036	†812	†2,139	†2,964
Valparaiso	8,460	8,733	5,140	5,902
Vladivostok	17,036	17,445	4,706	4,357
Wellington	11,500	11,773	5,809	6,415
Yokohama	13,040	14,471	4,526	4,240

*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end and railroad. †Western end.

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE.

[From table compiled by the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Cheaw-ha mountain.....	2,407
Alaska, Mount McKinley.....	20,300
Arizona, San Francisco peak.....	12,611
Arkansas, Magazine and Blue mountains.....	2,800
California, Mount Whitney.....	14,501
Colorado, Mounts Elbert and Massive.....	14,402
Connecticut, Bear mountain.....	2,353
Delaware, Centerville.....	440
District of Columbia, Tenley.....	420
Florida, Mount Pleasant.....	301
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain.....	4,768
Idaho, Hyndman peak.....	12,076
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess county.....	1,241
Indiana, Charles, Randolph county.....	1,210
Iowa, five miles southeast of Sibley.....	1,670
Kansas, west boundary no. of Arkansas river.....	4,135
Kentucky, Big Black m't'n, Harlan county.....	4,100
Louisiana, summits in western parishes.....	400
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west).....	5,273
Maryland, Backbone mountain.....	3,340
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock.....	5,505
Michigan, Porcupine mountain.....	2,023
Minnesota, Mesabi range, St. Louis Co.....	1,920
Mississippi, Holly Springs.....	600
Missouri, Tom Sauk mountain.....	1,750
Montana, Granite peak.....	12,850
Nebraska, Banner county.....	5,350
Nevada, Wheeler peak.....	13,058
New Hampshire, Mount Washington.....	6,293
New Jersey, High Point.....	1,809
New Mexico, North Truchas peak.....	13,306
New York, Mount Marcy.....	5,344
North Carolina, Mount Mitchell.....	6,711

State and place.	Elevation.
North Dakota, south part of Bowman county.....	3,550
Ohio, Campbell's hill, Logan county.....	1,550
Oklahoma, West End Cimarron county.....	4,750
Oregon, Mount Hood.....	11,225
Pennsylvania, Blue Knob.....	3,136
Rhode Island, Durdur hill.....	805
South Carolina, Sassafras mountain.....	3,548
Tennessee, Mount Harney peak.....	7,242
Texas, El Capitan, Guadalupe mountain.....	6,636
Utah, King's peak.....	13,493
Vermont, Mount Mansfield.....	4,364
Virginia, Mount Rogers.....	5,719
Washington, Mount Rainier.....	14,408
West Virginia, Spruce Knob.....	4,860
Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county.....	1,940
Wyoming, Mount Gannett.....	13,785
Guam, Mt. Jummulong Mangloc.....	1,274
Hawaii, Mauna Kea.....	13,823
Philippines, Mount Apo.....	9,610
Porto Rico, Luquillo mountains.....	5,352

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Mississippi-Mo.	4,194	Mekong	2,600
Nile	3,670	Niger	2,600
Amazon	3,300	Yenesel	2,500
Ob	3,235	Volga	2,325
Yangtze	3,000	Hwangho	2,300
La Plata	2,950	Yukon	2,050
Lena	2,860	Colorado	2,000
Kongo	2,800	Indus	2,000
Amur	2,700		

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

[Population according to latest census reports or official estimates.]

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Aachen	1910	155,143	Copenhagen*	1911	569,398	Lisbon	1911	435,359
Aberdeen	1911	153,593	Cordoba, Arg. Rep.	1915	135,000	Liverpool	1911	746,421
Adelaide*	1911	192,429	Coventry	1911	141,019	Livorno	1915	108,585
Agra	1911	185,449	Cracow	1914	171,000	London, Greater	1911	7,251,253
Ahmedabad	1911	215,385	Crefeld	1910	129,406	Los Angeles	1914	235,367
Albany	1915	103,580	Croydon	1911	169,551	Louisville	1914	235,367
Aleppo†	1912	250,000	Dacca	1911	108,551	Lowell	1915	112,124
Alexandria	1907	332,246	Dallas	1914	111,986	Lucknow	1911	259,798
Alger	1911	172,397	Damascus†	1912	250,000	Lyons	1911	523,796
Allahabad	1911	171,697	Danzig	1910	170,337	Madras	1911	518,660
Altona	1910	172,628	Dayton	1915	125,509	Madrid	1910	599,807
Amoy†	1912	114,000	Delhi	1911	232,837	Madura	1911	134,130
Amritsar	1911	152,756	Denver	1914	245,523	Magdeburg	1910	279,629
Amsterdam	1914	609,054	Derby, England	1911	123,410	Mainz	1910	110,634
Antung†	1911	161,000	Detroit	1910	554,717	Malaga	1910	136,265
Antwerp	1912	312,884	Dordmund	1910	214,226	Malmo	1914	108,004
Astrakhan	1913	162,482	Dresden	1910	548,237	Manchester, Eng.	1911	714,333
Athens	1907	167,479	Dublin	1911	403,030	Mandalay	1911	138,289
Atlanta	1915	184,873	Duisburg	1910	229,483	Manila	1910	234,409
Augsburg	1910	102,487	Dundee	1911	165,004	Mannheim	1910	193,902
Bagdad	1912	225,000	Dusseldorf	1910	358,728	Marselles	1911	550,619
Bahia†	1911	290,000	Dvinsk	1910	110,912	Meerut	1911	116,227
Baltimore	1915	584,605	Edinburgh	1911	320,313	Melbourne	1911	600,160
Bangalore	1911	189,455	Elberfeld	1910	170,195	Memphis	1915	146,113
Bangkok	1910	628,675	Erfurt	1910	111,463	Messina	1915	150,000
Barcelona	1910	587,411	Essen	1910	294,633	Mexico City	1910	470,659
Barcelly	1911	129,462	Fall River	1915	126,904	Milan	1915	663,059
Bari	1915	109,218	Ferrara	1915	102,550	Milwaukee	1915	428,062
Barmen	1910	169,214	Florence	1915	242,147	Minneapolis	1915	353,460
Basel	1913	137,000	Frankfort	1910	414,576	Minsk	1913	116,700
Batavia	1905	138,551	Funchal	1910	624,000	Montevideo	1916	378,446
Beirut†	1912	150,000	Gelsenkirchen	1910	169,513	Montreal	1911	470,480
Belem†	1911	200,000	Geneva	1913	136,700	Moscow	1915	1,817,100
Belfast	1911	386,449	Genoa	1915	300,139	Mukden	1911	158,132
Benares	1911	203,804	Ghent	1912	167,477	Mulheim	1910	112,550
Berlin	1913	3,709,000	Glasgow	1911	734,496	Munich	1910	596,467
Birmingham, Eng.	1911	525,833	Gomel	1913	104,582	Murcia	1910	125,057
Birmingham, Ala.	1915	174,108	Goteborg	1914	181,500	Nagasaki	1913	160,450
Bochum	1910	136,931	Grand Rapids	1915	125,759	Nagoya	1913	447,951
Bogota	1912	121,257	Graz†	1914	156,500	Nagpur	1911	101,415
Bologna	1915	139,770	Guadalajara	1910	118,799	Nancy	1911	119,949
Bolton	1911	180,851	Hallifax, England	1911	101,553	Nanking†	1912	267,000
Boston	1915	745,139	Halle	1910	180,843	Nantes	1911	170,535
Bombay	1911	979,445	Hamburg, Germany	1910	101,703	Naples	1915	697,917
Bordeaux	1911	261,678	Hamburg	1910	331,035	Nashville	1915	115,978
Bradford	1914	288,458	Hankow†	1912	350,000	Newkolln	1910	237,289
Bremen	1910	247,437	Hankow†	1912	326,000	Newark, N. J.	1915	399,000
Breslau	1910	512,105	Hanover	1910	302,375	New Bedford	1915	114,694
Bridgeport, Conn.	1915	118,434	Hartford	1910	108,969	Newcastle	1911	266,993
Brighton, England	1911	311,237	Havana	1914	355,870	New Haven	1915	147,095
Brisbane*	1911	143,514	Havre	1911	136,159	New Orleans	1915	366,484
Bristol, England	1911	357,048	Helsingfors	1911	153,672	New York	1915	5,468,190
Brunnt†	1914	131,800	Hiroshima	1913	159,000	Nice	1911	142,940
Brunswick	1910	143,552	Hongkong	1911	366,145	Nikalayev	1911	108,491
Brussel†	1912	110,000	Huddersfield	1911	107,821	Ningpo†	1912	350,000
Brussels*	1912	663,647	Hull	1911	277,991	Nishni-Novgorod	1913	111,600
Bucharest	1914	345,628	Hyderabad	1911	500,623	Norwich, England	1911	121,478
Budapest	1910	880,371	Indianapolis	1915	265,578	Nottingham	1911	259,904
Buenos Aires†	1916	1,598,571	Ivanove	1915	168,498	Nurnberg	1910	333,142
Buffalo	1914	454,112	Jaipur	1911	137,098	Oakland	1915	190,803
Cairo, Egypt	1907	654,476	Jersey City	1915	300,133	Odesa	1915	631,040
Calcutta*	1911	1,122,212	Johannesburg	1911	302,375	Oldham	1915	135,455
Cambridge, Mass.	1915	111,669	Jubbulpore	1911	100,651	Omaha	1915	135,455
Camden	1915	104,349	Kanazawa	1913	127,267	Oporto	1911	194,009
Canton†	1912	900,000	Kansas City	1915	289,579	Oran	1911	123,386
Cardiff	1911	182,259	Karachi	1911	151,903	Orenburg	1913	100,130
Carlruhe	1910	134,331	Kazan	1913	194,246	Osaka	1913	1,287,366
Cartagena	1910	102,542	Kharkov	1913	249,698	Padua	1915	105,135
Cassel	1910	153,196	Kiel	1910	211,627	Palermo	1915	345,891
Catania	1915	217,389	Kiev	1913	626,313	Paris	1911	2,885,110
Cawnpore	1911	178,557	Kishinev	1913	128,209	Paterson	1915	136,374
Changsha†	1912	250,000	Kobe	1913	440,766	Patua	1911	136,153
Charlottenburg	1910	305,978	Konigsberg	1910	245,994	Pekin	1912	692,500
Chemnitz	1910	287,807	Kure	1913	119,060	Pernambuco†	1911	150,000
Chicago†	1916	2,550,000	Kyoto	1913	508,068	Petrograd†	1914	2,135,000
Chukiang†	1912	184,000	La Paz†	1915	228,887	Philadelphia	1915	1,383,684
Christiania	1910	241,834	La Plata	1915	106,097	Pingyang	1912	146,000
Chungking†	1912	598,000	Leeds	1912	106,382	Pittsburgh	1915	571,984
Cholon	1911	191,655	Leicester	1911	445,550	Plauen	1910	121,272
Cincinnati	1915	406,706	Leipzig	1910	227,222	Plymouth, England	1911	112,030
Cleveland	1915	656,975	Lemberg†	1914	212,000	Poon	1911	158,856
Cologne	1910	516,527	Liege	1912	170,634	Port au Prince	1912	100,000
Colombo	1911	213,396	Lille	1911	217,807	Porto Alegre†	1911	100,000
Columbus	1915	209,722	Lima	1913	149,500	Posen	1910	156,691
Constantinople†	1912	1,200,000				Portland, Ore.	1915	272,833

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Portsmouth, Eng.	1911	231,141	Smymna†	1912	375,000	Utrecht	1914	127,086
Prague†	1914	541,500	Soerabaya	1905	150,198	Valencia	1910	233,345
Preston	1911	117,088	Soerakarta	1905	118,378	Valparaiso	1914	187,240
Providence	1915	250,025	Sofia	1910	102,812	Vancouver	1911	100,401
Puebla	1910	101,214	Southampton	1911	119,012	Venice	1915	168,038
Puket	1910	179,600	South Shields	1911	108,647	Vienna	1910	2,031,493
Rangoon	1910	236,819	Spokane	1911	142,990	Wilna	1913	203,940
Reading, Pa.	1915	107,594	Springfield, Mass.	1915	103,216	Vitebsk	1913	108,234
Reims	1911	115,178	Srinagar	1911	126,344	Washington	1915	385,679
Richmond	1915	154,674	Stettin	1910	236,113	Wenchow†	1912	100,000
Riga	1913	558,000	Stockholm	1914	386,270	West Ham	1911	289,030
Rio de Janeiro	1911	1,128,637	Stockport	1911	108,682	Wiesbaden	1910	109,002
Rochester, N. Y.	1915	250,747	Stoke-on-Trent	1911	234,534	Wilmsdorf	1910	109,716
Rome	1915	590,960	Strassburg	1910	178,891	Winnipeg	1911	136,035
Rosario†	1915	234,009	Stuttgart	1910	286,218	Worcester, Mass.	1915	160,523
Rostov-on-Don	1913	204,725	Suchow†	1912	500,000	Wuhuf	1912	122,000
Rotterdam	1914	472,520	Sunderland	1911	151,159	Yaroslavl	1913	119,167
Roubaix	1911	122,723	Surat	1911	114,863	Yekaterinoslav	1912	220,446
Rouen	1911	124,887	Swansea	1911	114,663	Yokohama	1913	396,101
Saarbrücken	1910	105,089	Sydney, N. S. W.*	1911	636,353	Zaragoza	1910	111,704
St. Etienne	1911	148,556	Syracuse	1911	149,353	Zurich	1913	205,000
St. Louis	1914	746,983	Szeged	1910	118,328			
St. Paul	1915	241,969	Tabriz†	1913	200,000			
Salford	1911	231,357	Tacoma	1915	108,094			
Saloniki†	1912	160,000	Teheran†	1913	280,000			
Salt Lake City	1915	113,567	The Hague	1913	132,430			
Samara	1913	143,800	Tientsin†	1912	800,000			
San Antonio	1915	119,447	Tokyo	1913	2,093,320			
San Francisco	1914	448,502	Toledo	1915	187,840			
Santiago, Chile	1914	397,941	Toronto	1911	376,538			
Sao Paulo†	1911	450,000	Toulon	1911	104,572			
Saratov	1913	235,300	Toulouse	1911	149,576			
Schoeneberg	1910	172,823	Trenton	1915	109,212			
Scranton	1915	144,081	Trichinopoly	1911	122,023			
Seattle	1915	330,834	Trieste†	1914	146,500			
Seoul	1912	278,358	Tsarsyn	1910	100,817			
Seville	1910	155,366	Tula	1913	139,700			
Shanghai†	1912	651,000	Tunis†	1911	277,083			
Sheffield	1911	454,632	Turin	1915	451,994			
Singapore	1911	303,321	Ufa	1910	103,485			

*With suburbs. †Estimated. ‡St. Petersburg: name officially changed in 1914.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION AREA.

Annual average.

	1906-10	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915.
Registration area.....	15.1	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.6	13.5
Registration states.....	15.0	13.9	13.6	13.9	13.4	....
Cities in registration states.....	16.3	15.1	14.7	15.0	14.5	....
Rural part of registration states.....	13.4	12.7	12.4	12.7	12.3	....

The registration area includes twenty-five states, the District of Columbia and thirty-two cities in nonregistration states, containing 66.8 per cent of the total estimated population of continental United States. The total number of deaths reported in this area in 1915 was 823,938. The estimated population of the area was 67,336,992 and the death rate was consequently 13.5 per 1,000 of population.

IN REGISTRATION STATES.

Death rates per 1,000 population.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915.
California	14.1	13.4	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.5	13.6	13.7
Colorado	14.5	14.2	13.8	12.9	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.3
Connecticut	14.8	15.0	15.6	15.4	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.9
Dist. of Col.	19.1	19.0	19.6	18.7	18.3	17.3	16.6	....
Indiana	12.8	12.9	13.5	12.9	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.7
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.8	10.1
Kentucky	.....	.....	13.2	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.3	....
Maine	15.7	15.6	17.1	16.1	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.6
Maryland	15.8	15.5	16.0	15.8	15.5	16.2	15.9	15.8
Massachusetts	15.9	15.4	16.1	15.3	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.5
Michigan	13.4	13.1	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.9	13.4	13.4
Minnesota	.....	10.9	10.5	9.5	10.4	10.6	10.1	....
Missouri	.....	.....	13.1	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	....
Montana	.....	10.6	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.2	11.4	....
New Hampshire	16.8	16.9	17.3	17.1	16.4	17.1	16.3	16.1
New Jersey	14.8	14.7	15.5	14.7	14.1	14.3	14.2	13.8
New York	15.9	15.7	16.1	15.5	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.6
North Carolina	.....	18.7	18.3	17.3	16.8	19.0	17.3	....
Ohio	.....	12.9	13.7	13.1	13.4	13.8	13.0	13.1

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915.
Pennsylvania	15.1	14.7	15.6	14.2	14.0	14.6	13.9	13.8
Rhode Island	15.9	15.6	17.1	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.8
Utah	.....	.....	10.8	10.3	9.9	11.0	10.1	9.9
Vermont	15.9	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.2	15.8	15.0	14.7
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.9	14.0	14.2	....
Washington	9.3	9.8	10.0	9.9	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.1
Wisconsin	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.1	10.8

All reg. states. 14.7 14.2 14.7 13.9 14.6 14.7 13.4 13.3
Blanks indicate that the states concerned were not registration states in the years specified.

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

City.	1906-10	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915.	
Albany, N. Y.	18.6	20.4	20.1	19.8	19.4	20.0	
Atlanta, Ga.*	19.4	19.8	18.0	17.4	16.5	15.1	
Baltimore, Md.*	19.5	18.4	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.1	
Birmingham, Ala.*	18.2	17.4	17.4	17.5	15.6	....	
Boston, Mass.	17.9	17.1	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.1	
Bridgeport, Conn.	15.5	13.9	13.9	14.9	15.0	15.4	
Buffalo, N. Y.	16.0	14.5	14.8	15.8	15.5	14.9	
Cambridge, Mass.	15.1	15.2	13.0	13.5	13.2	13.1	
Chicago, Ill.	14.9	14.5	14.8	15.1	14.2	14.3	
Cincinnati, O.	18.1	16.5	16.6	16.9	16.0	15.6	
Cleveland, O.	14.1	13.8	13.7	14.2	12.8	13.4	
Columbus, O.	15.1	14.3	14.4	15.3	14.8	14.0	
Dayton, O.	15.5	13.7	13.7	15.1	16.0	13.8	13.6
Denver, Col.	17.5	15.5	14.2	13.7	13.2	13.3	
Detroit, Mich.	14.8	14.4	15.5	17.3	15.6	15.7	
Fall River, Mass.	19.7	17.4	16.2	17.2	17.3	15.9	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.3	13.6	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.5	
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	14.7	15.0	15.7	15.1	14.7	
Jersey City, N. J.	17.7	15.8	14.0	14.6	13.8	14.5	
Kansas City, Mo.	14.6	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.0	14.7	
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.8	14.5	14.7	15.0	12.9	12.3	
Louisville, Ky.*	17.4	16.1	16.4	16.2	16.5	15.0	
Lowell, Mass.	19.4	17.7	17.4	15.9	15.9	16.2	
Memphis, Tenn.*	20.6	21.3	21.7	20.8	20.7	19.8	
Milwaukee, Wis.	13.7	11.9	13.0	12.7	11.8	11.4	
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.0	11.5	10.4	11.6	11.2	11.5	

City.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Nashville, Tenn.*	19.3	20.5	19.3	17.8	18.4	17.2
Newark, N. J.	17.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	14.5	13.1
New Haven, Conn.	17.3	16.7	16.5	15.9	16.1	15.7
New Orleans, La.*	21.7	20.4	20.1	19.9	20.5	21.2
New York, N. Y.	16.9	15.2	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.9
Oakland, Cal.	15.4	12.7	12.3	12.5	11.6	11.4
Omaha, Neb.	13.8	14.3	13.2	13.9	13.8	13.2
Paterson, N. J.	15.7	14.6	14.0	13.5	13.5	13.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	17.7	16.6	15.3	15.7	16.1	15.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18.0	14.9	15.9	17.1	15.7	15.3
Portland, Ore.	10.3	10.9	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.4
Providence, R. I.	17.6	15.6	15.8	15.2	15.2	14.6
Richmond, Va.*	22.5	21.0	20.7	20.4	19.7	18.9

City.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Rochester, N. Y.	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.3	13.9
St. Louis, Mo.	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.9	15.0	13.8
St. Paul, Minn.	11.0	10.9	10.2	11.0	11.4	10.7
San Francisco, Cal.	16.1	15.2	15.6	15.9	15.5	15.9
Scranton, Pa.	16.3	14.8	14.6	14.8	15.8	14.7
Seattle, Wash.	9.8	8.8	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.4
Spokane, Wash.	12.3	11.6	8.4	8.9	8.6	8.1
Syracuse, N. Y.	15.2	14.3	15.2	15.7	14.8	13.2
Toledo, O.	14.9	14.9	15.8	16.2	15.5	15.4
Washington, D. C.*	19.6	18.7	18.3	17.3	16.6	18.1
Worcester, Mass.	17.1	15.7	16.2	16.4	15.7	15.4

*Cities in which 10 per cent or more of the population in 1910 were colored.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES (1914)

Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 population.

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Typhoid fever	10,185	15.4
Malaria	1,477	2.2
Smallpox	212	3
Measles	4,461	6.8
Scarlet fever	4,340	6.6
Whooping cough	6,816	10.3
Diphtheria, croup	11,786	17.9
Influenza	6,014	9.1
Epidemic diseases	6,123	9.3
Tuberculosis, lungs	84,366	127.8
Tuberculosis, other	12,537	19.0
Cancer	52,420	79.4
Diabetes	10,666	16.2
Nervous diseases	37,614	132.8
Circulatory dis's	123,901	187.8
Respiratory dis's	104,086	157.7
Digestive diseases	59,673	151.1
Genito-urinary dis.	78,023	113.2
Suicide	19,933	16.6
Accident	51,770	78.5
Homicide	4,847	7.3
Other causes	125,804	190.6
All causes	898,059	1,360.9

DEATHS BY SEX (1914)

Number and proportion per 1,000.

Sex.	Number.	Proportion.
Male	491,416	547.2
Female	406,643	462.8

DEATHS BY AGE (1914)

Number and proportion per 1,000.

Age.	Number.	Proportion.
Under 1 year	155,075	172.7
1 year	30,619	34.1
2 years	13,527	15.1
3 years	8,040	9.5
4 years	6,359	7.1
Under 5 years	214,120	238.4
5 to 9 years	19,302	21.5
10 to 14 years	12,873	14.3
15 to 19 years	21,256	23.7
20 to 24 years	32,924	36.7

Proportion by Country.

Age.	Number.	Proportion.
25 to 29 years	35,707	39.8
30 to 34 years	36,090	40.2
35 to 39 years	40,309	44.9
40 to 44 years	40,919	45.6
45 to 49 years	43,062	48.0
50 to 54 years	49,103	54.7
55 to 59 years	49,902	55.6
60 to 64 years	55,530	61.8
65 to 69 years	59,803	66.6
70 to 74 years	61,869	68.9
75 to 79 years	53,775	59.9
80 to 84 years	39,669	44.2
85 to 89 years	21,047	23.4
90 to 94 years	7,294	8.1
95 to 99 years	1,711	1.9
100 years and more	467	.5
Unknown	1,327	1.5
Aggregate	890,848	1,000

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY (1914)

Number and proportion per 1,000.

Color.	Number.	Proportion.
White	824,319	917.9
Colored	73,740	82.1
Native white	605,349	674.1
Foreign white	205,104	230.8
Unknown	11,698	13.0
Negro	70,429	78.4
Indian	1,369	1.5
Chinese, Japanese	1,942	2.2

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Rate.
Australia	10.5
Austria	21.9
Belgium	15.2
Bulgaria	26.4
Chile	31.1
Costa Rica	26.1
Cuba	11.2
Denmark	13.4
England and Wales (1912)	14.2
France	19.6

Country.

Country.	Rate.
Germany	16.2
Hungary	24.9
Italy	21.4
Japan	21.9
Netherlands (1912)	14.5
New Zealand (1912)	13.2
Norway	13.2
Russia, Europe	29.8
Serbia	22.4
Spain	23.7
Sweden	13.8
Switzerland	15.1

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN CITIES.

City.	Per 1,000.	1912.	1911.
Amsterdam	11.2	12.4	12.4
Belfast	18.1	17.2	17.2
Berlin	14.4	15.6	15.6
Breslau	14.4	15.6	15.6
Brussels	13.5	13.9	13.9
Budapest	18.5	19.4	19.4
Christiana	13.4	13.5	13.5
Copenhagen	14.1	14.8	14.8
Dresden	13.1	13.6	13.6
Dublin	20.5	21.4	21.4
Edinburgh	15.7	16.0	16.0
Glasgow	17.6	17.7	17.7
Hamburg	13.6	14.7	14.7
London	13.6	15.0	15.0
Melbourne	14.0	12.8	12.8
Milan	15.8	20.1	20.1
Montreal	20.0	21.4	21.4
Moscow	24.3	27.2	27.2
Munich	14.7	15.8	15.8
Paris	16.3	17.2	17.2
Petrograd	21.9	20.8	20.8
Prague	15.8	16.3	16.3
Rio de Janeiro	21.3	20.4	20.4
Rotterdam	11.3	12.1	12.1
Stockholm	14.2	12.7	12.7
Sydney	11.4	10.9	10.9
The Hague	10.9	12.7	12.7
Toronto	12.6	12.6	12.6
Trieste	21.1	24.0	24.0
Turin	12.9	14.2	14.2
Venice	20.9	22.8	22.8
Vienna	15.4	16.4	16.4

DEATH OF JAMES J. HILL.

James J. Hill, builder of the Great Northern railroad, capitalist and one of the most widely known men in the United States, died at his home in St. Paul, Minn., May 29, 1916. Born near Guelph, Ont., Sept. 16, 1838, he was not quite 78 at the time of his death. He established himself in St. Paul in 1856 and engaged in the fuel and transportation business. Mr. Hill secured control of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, reorganized it as the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba line and became its general manager and subsequently its president. The road became part of the Great Northern system which Mr.

Hill built up until it reached Puget sound, with branches extending into Canada and steamers running to Japan and China. It was in large part due to his efforts that the northern part of the United States from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast was quickly settled and made productive. Mr. Hill was an able speaker and writer and on subjects dealing with finance, agriculture and industry in general he was regarded as an authority. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at well above \$100,000,000.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.	Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.	William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Thomas Shadwell, 1659-1692.	William Whitehead, 1758-1785.	Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Nabum Tate, 1692-1715.	Thomas Warton, 1785-1790.	Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.	Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.	Robert Bridges, 1913.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.	Robert Southey, 1813-1843.	

NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The national wealth of the United States is estimated by the United States census bureau at \$187,739,000,000, or \$1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country. The total includes the value of all kinds of real, personal and other property, taxable and exempt in the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Omitting the value of property exempt from taxation for the reason that it was not included in the figures for 1850, 1860 and 1870, the wealth for the several census years is as follows:

	Total.	Per cap.
1812.....	\$175,426,000,000	\$1,836
1840.....	100,273,000,000	1,234
1890.....	120,305,000,000	1,083

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1890.....	\$61,204,000,000	\$971
1880.....	41,642,000,000	830
1870.....	24,055,000,000	624
1860.....	16,160,000,000	514
1850.....	7,126,000,000	308

Including exempt and all other classes of property the estimated national wealth in each of the census years, 1880 to 1912, was:

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1912.....	\$187,739,000,000	\$1,965
1904.....	107,104,000,000	1,318
1900.....	88,517,000,000	1,165
1890.....	65,037,000,000	1,036
1880.....	43,642,000,000	870

VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF PROPERTY (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Real property and improvements.	Live stock.	Farm implements and machinery.	Manufactures, machinery, tools and impts.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Railroads and their equipment.	Street railways, shipping, water-works, etc.
New England.....	\$7,249,043,478	\$152,411,709	\$53,648,227	\$766,480,256	\$168,386,104	\$601,891,191	\$667,812,193
Maine.....	485,586,919	32,745,172	15,628,096	69,941,215	14,779,215	149,196,850	77,912,060
New Hampshire.....	328,212,237	19,015,159	6,620,570	38,661,541	6,623,193	76,619,613	31,072,620
Vermont.....	255,994,278	30,651,098	10,694,726	19,089,892	6,499,412	66,388,921	20,643,085
Massachusetts.....	4,118,215,738	43,148,947	12,110,883	377,873,043	101,876,063	135,123,884	348,842,372
Rhode Island.....	600,747,000	6,874,870	1,883,634	96,800,055	13,603,256	12,488,737	53,771,682
Connecticut.....	1,452,015,297	22,976,457	7,310,318	167,155,250	23,604,965	61,628,486	135,571,374
Middle Atlantic.....	30,315,701,202	519,253,198	177,725,806	1,994,416,371	899,203,161	1,500,820,231	2,792,249,523
New York.....	18,910,262,952	283,677,707	89,172,586	813,601,441	632,534,526	553,314,471	1,787,201,570
New Jersey.....	3,856,914,601	45,847,995	13,865,402	308,596,418	54,397,349	105,778,433	62,215,110
Pennsylvania.....	9,548,523,767	209,827,532	74,687,818	877,218,512	211,751,286	781,727,113	702,832,845
East North Central.....	23,748,446,047	1,301,591,448	289,229,016	1,415,243,372	488,763,883	3,079,251,197	2,035,016,810
Ohio.....	5,173,708,410	273,611,491	54,181,255	425,068,286	112,275,002	607,038,293	584,792,883
Indiana.....	2,957,867,352	227,006,381	43,733,375	178,384,937	67,444,477	480,251,362	286,566,614
Illinois.....	10,046,819,512	386,701,265	79,473,427	451,239,068	205,185,274	926,403,787	748,713,023
Michigan.....	3,067,373,834	184,732,904	54,140,466	190,268,379	63,658,411	684,894,645	288,201,502
Wisconsin.....	2,503,171,879	229,489,411	57,700,493	163,224,642	50,300,719	480,673,161	146,742,538
West North Central.....	18,630,288,308	1,838,987,471	403,249,087	363,455,087	285,888,127	3,313,505,472	843,952,977
Minnesota.....	3,391,615,408	217,892,281	56,775,152	88,647,680	51,531,987	564,652,082	231,846,178
Iowa.....	5,111,230,345	491,613,546	102,981,406	59,520,370	49,566,432	635,695,172	133,881,854
Missouri.....	3,261,058,858	300,106,681	65,328,257	129,087,985	56,140,804	613,546,609	267,556,780
North Dakota.....	1,294,388,140	145,116,381	48,875,022	6,244,543	12,453,725	277,870,640	17,051,547
South Dakota.....	639,691,732	73,108,004	34,100,632	12,394,276	2,788,727	208,128,318	10,581,874
Nebraska.....	2,316,850,464	255,473,943	48,111,560	35,084,497	30,453,382	384,432,025	79,476,434
Kansas.....	2,705,483,302	247,937,235	52,074,078	49,876,436	36,817,539	578,665,874	87,488,460
South Atlantic.....	7,536,324,781	485,664,137	107,212,399	545,733,504	226,711,255	1,976,605,855	680,270,319
Delaware.....	172,148,377	8,794,481	3,417,202	16,693,361	3,936,059	20,908,048	20,411,455
Maryland.....	1,345,483,922	45,903,766	12,509,481	82,042,692	28,722,963	91,591,546	165,025,651
District of Columbia.....	92,022,591	1,794,926	35,026	13,785,676	8,778,898	19,493,338	64,167,362
West Virginia.....	1,176,108,885	55,954,360	19,756,852	66,625,021	27,730,421	282,828,318	106,841,912
North Carolina.....	1,399,189,713	55,968,304	7,405,732	60,271,939	25,990,424	232,878,472	67,305,992
South Carolina.....	700,300,022	85,068,318	20,315,423	58,119,631	37,626,636	326,771,879	44,410,575
Georgia.....	506,607,276	61,304,088	15,604,670	98,942,660	25,507,035	220,932,828	55,766,258
Florida.....	904,963,602	106,429,447	23,176,885	90,428,881	45,615,036	465,900,385	129,508,626
East South Central.....	429,484,293	34,421,547	4,942,566	28,791,073	15,089,626	302,026,041	29,293,001
Kentucky.....	3,381,631,974	439,418,056	80,658,752	222,228,598	149,234,664	1,137,275,275	304,130,933
Tennessee.....	1,139,438,836	126,524,104	21,961,843	41,218,821	44,650,223	247,266,327	91,799,742
Alabama.....	831,914,027	126,175,142	22,504,071	50,649,681	39,068,333	253,394,762	118,787,097
Mississippi.....	933,661,266	86,321,130	17,812,825	55,260,311	38,211,885	352,614,162	65,288,571
West South Central.....	476,622,845	89,797,680	18,375,013	35,119,725	30,304,403	284,000,024	28,275,523
Arkansas.....	8,666,784,568	722,172,650	128,079,443	250,665,542	175,407,024	1,027,781,880	346,620,452
Louisiana.....	890,976,638	88,301,305	18,487,026	30,524,632	27,004,086	333,824,378	32,908,222
Oklahoma.....	1,028,988,975	64,772,977	17,065,106	88,307,350	32,739,070	390,186,948	98,342,172
Texas.....	3,138,755,256	174,193,965	30,404,140	21,965,234	34,258,132	338,688,745	48,415,760
Mountain.....	3,008,063,739	394,904,283	62,123,171	109,868,326	81,345,736	1,000,811,309	171,954,298
Montana.....	2,799,845,396	460,554,283	55,554,446	163,747,325	69,651,582	1,499,071,030	564,515,334
Idaho.....	450,271,730	91,707,546	11,913,204	6,199,272	11,119,466	275,535,572	106,010,536
Wyoming.....	143,301,061	58,398,533	11,912,232	18,538,415	7,757,979	159,735,166	95,201,419
Colorado.....	1,223,511,508	88,059,546	14,400,570	91,353,941	23,606,056	363,238,739	197,641,592
New Mexico.....	147,056,680	55,005,870	4,716,452	3,664,788	6,644,604	187,646,905	18,070,243
Arizona.....	138,008,911	43,997,536	1,992,308	12,609,832	4,729,163	130,657,476	37,982,962
Utah.....	376,008,261	39,301,735	4,777,304	24,491,45	9,580,423	129,582,931	57,963,901
Nevada.....	186,106,640	29,650,561	1,713,038	3,786,018	2,530,448	143,745,646	24,921,482
Pacific.....	8,289,267,259	318,336,039	72,872,372	369,471,279	153,386,734	1,032,572,571	1,339,186,992
Washington.....	1,888,850,455	68,242,965	18,797,487	111,048,982	35,799,788	851,546,678	227,541,952
Oregon.....	1,163,594,445	74,362,065	14,545,429	38,107,957	25,139,773	179,916,887	145,746,770
California.....	5,236,822,361	175,731,579	39,529,456	220,314,430	92,447,173	501,279,306	966,088,200
United States.....	110,676,333,071	3,238,388,985	1,368,224,548	6,091,451,274	2,616,642,734	16,148,532,502	10,265,207,321

NOTE.—Total for street railways, shipping, water-works, etc., includes \$402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and \$290,-

000,000, value of privately owned water systems, not distributed by states.

WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.	Per capita 1912			Per capita 1904		
				Total.	Tax-able.	Ex-empt.	Total.	Tax-able.	Ex-empt.
New England.....	\$11,805,422,012	\$10,922,179,117	\$883,242,895	\$1,744	\$1,614	\$131	\$1,498	\$1,389	\$110
Maine.....	1,069,594,027	1,030,366,547	39,227,480	1,420	1,368	52	1,096	1,058	38
New Hampshire.....	649,320,469	613,441,572	35,878,897	1,493	1,411	82	1,214	1,159	55
Vermont.....	527,261,775	496,935,964	30,325,811	1,470	1,385	85	1,035	981	54
Massachusetts.....	6,302,983,392	5,735,230,115	567,753,277	1,805	1,642	163	1,672	1,520	143
Rhode Island.....	970,802,690	892,693,475	78,109,215	1,709	1,571	137	1,702	1,585	117
Connecticut.....	2,285,454,659	2,153,511,444	131,943,215	1,969	1,855	114	1,453	1,353	101
Middle Atlantic.....	46,211,667,778	41,411,819,840	4,799,847,938	2,290	2,052	238	1,763	1,631	132
New York.....	25,011,105,223	21,912,629,507	3,098,475,716	2,626	2,300	325	1,868	1,700	168
New Jersey.....	5,743,032,278	5,361,917,422	381,114,856	2,140	1,998	142	1,547	1,445	102
Pennsylvania.....	15,457,530,277	14,137,272,911	1,320,257,366	1,939	1,774	166	1,707	1,609	98
East North Central.....	39,502,313,584	37,551,136,365	1,951,177,219	2,106	2,002	104	1,416	1,363	52
Ohio.....	8,908,432,943	8,552,130,667	356,302,276	1,817	1,744	73	1,367	1,308	58
Indiana.....	5,194,682,500	4,951,061,490	243,621,010	1,894	1,806	89	1,174	1,131	43
Illinois.....	15,484,450,232	14,596,467,087	887,983,145	2,660	2,507	153	1,689	1,635	54
Michigan.....	5,427,022,651	5,169,022,582	258,000,069	1,873	1,784	89	1,297	1,245	53
Wisconsin.....	4,487,725,258	4,282,454,539	205,270,719	1,875	1,790	86	1,292	1,244	48
West North Central.....	31,208,417,942	29,617,836,203	1,590,581,739	2,617	2,483	133	1,546	1,490	55
Minnesota.....	5,547,327,017	5,266,950,787	280,376,230	2,582	2,452	131	1,729	1,665	64
Iowa.....	7,868,454,211	7,437,094,834	431,359,377	3,539	3,345	194	1,828	1,781	48
Missouri.....	5,842,017,009	5,546,493,103	295,523,906	1,752	1,663	89	1,147	1,098	49
North Dakota.....	2,141,626,961	2,037,626,024	104,000,937	3,374	3,210	164	1,771	1,692	79
South Dakota.....	1,398,573,425	1,330,693,417	67,880,008	2,239	2,130	109	1,530	1,414	115
Nebraska.....	3,794,986,781	3,605,133,830	189,852,951	3,110	2,954	156	1,882	1,825	57
Kansas.....	4,615,432,538	4,399,844,208	221,588,330	2,652	2,525	127	1,468	1,424	44
South Atlantic.....	14,843,963,211	13,777,891,828	1,066,071,383	1,179	1,094	85	716	654	62
Delaware.....	307,948,613	293,721,979	14,226,634	1,493	1,424	69	1,204	1,157	47
Maryland.....	2,177,958,864	2,002,216,720	175,742,144	1,651	1,518	133	1,213	1,137	76
Dist. of Columbia.....	1,173,857,112	767,316,951	406,540,161	3,425	2,239	1,186	3,491	2,165	1,325
Virginia.....	2,289,913,786	2,174,685,192	115,228,594	1,086	1,032	55	666	639	21
West Virginia.....	2,303,571,209	2,179,527,639	124,043,570	1,800	1,703	97	810	785	25
North Carolina.....	1,807,573,780	1,745,233,696	62,340,084	794	767	27	420	405	15
South Carolina.....	1,351,400,753	1,301,406,985	49,993,768	869	837	32	414	400	14
Georgia.....	2,382,600,866	2,239,197,590	83,403,276	833	853	31	493	474	19
Florida.....	1,049,138,228	1,014,585,076	34,553,152	1,307	1,264	43	729	697	32
East South Central.....	7,660,040,736	7,342,852,219	317,188,517	890	854	37	536	515	21
Kentucky.....	2,267,777,525	2,152,097,565	115,679,960	977	927	50	675	641	34
Tennessee.....	1,920,348,261	1,834,354,927	85,993,334	864	826	39	520	499	22
Alabama.....	2,127,054,930	2,050,014,767	77,040,163	964	929	35	494	478	15
Mississippi.....	1,344,860,020	1,306,384,960	38,475,060	726	705	21	416	407	8
West South Central.....	15,434,960,541	14,687,498,597	747,461,944	1,662	1,581	80	796	718	78
Arkansas.....	1,829,521,736	1,757,533,669	71,988,067	1,120	1,076	44	580	564	17
Louisiana.....	2,164,437,746	2,056,572,346	107,865,400	1,260	1,197	63	694	659	35
Oklahoma.....	4,581,091,918	4,321,150,418	259,941,500	2,475	2,335	140	*1,092	*706	*386
Texas.....	6,859,909,141	6,552,242,164	307,666,977	1,679	1,604	75	841	811	29
Mountain.....	6,753,014,065	6,500,317,073	252,696,992	2,371	2,282	89	2,228	1,989	239
Montana.....	1,149,732,986	1,113,008,146	36,724,840	2,834	2,743	91	2,633	2,244	388
Idaho.....	608,305,157	591,073,842	17,231,315	1,680	1,632	48	1,795	1,449	346
Wyoming.....	353,844,827	344,834,812	9,010,015	2,241	2,184	57	3,297	2,559	738
Colorado.....	2,386,923,583	2,286,478,777	100,444,806	2,785	2,668	117	2,046	1,865	181
New Mexico.....	513,733,026	501,627,424	12,105,602	1,440	1,406	34	1,587	1,170	417
Arizona.....	501,852,185	487,099,365	14,752,821	2,255	2,189	66	2,239	1,649	590
Utah.....	781,613,390	734,811,880	46,801,510	1,979	1,860	119	1,609	1,342	267
Nevada.....	457,008,910	441,382,827	15,626,083	5,038	4,865	172	5,214	3,299	1,915
Pacific.....	13,626,919,363	12,921,668,488	705,250,875	2,969	2,816	154	2,290	2,143	147
Washington.....	3,213,360,623	3,054,690,780	163,669,843	2,511	2,384	128	1,806	1,693	112
Oregon.....	1,944,354,463	1,842,442,127	100,912,336	2,661	2,523	138	1,886	1,695	191
California.....	8,464,204,277	8,023,435,581	440,768,696	3,284	3,113	171	2,582	2,435	147
The United States.....	137,739,071,090	127,425,551,588	10,313,519,502	1,965	1,836	129	1,318	1,234	84

NOTE.—The totals at the head of the first two columns include \$402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and \$290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

*Includes Indian territory.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEALTH (1912).

Real property and improvements
taxed.....\$98,362,813,569

Real property and improvements

exempt.....	12,313,519,502
Live stock.....	6,238,388,985
Farm implements and machinery..	1,368,224,548
Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements.....	6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion..	2,616,642,734
Railroads and their equipment.....	16,148,532,502

Street railways, etc:	
Street railways.....	4,596,563,292
Telegraph systems.....	223,252,516
Telephone systems.....	1,081,433,227
Pullman and cars not owned by railroads.....	123,362,701
Shipping and canals.....	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises.....	360,865,270
Privately owned waterworks.....	290,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations.....	2,098,613,122
All other:	
Agricultural products.....	5,240,019,651
Manufactured products.....	14,693,361,439
Imported merchandise.....	836,632,446
Mining products.....	815,562,233
Clothing and personal adornments.....	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property.....	8,463,216,222

Total.....187,739,071,096

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

In its report on the national wealth of the United States in 1912 the census bureau quotes the following statement concerning the wealth of the principal nations as given by Augustus D. Webb, the fellow of the Royal Statistical Society,

and published in the New Dictionary of Statistics for 1911:	
Country.....	Amount.
United States (1904).....	*\$107,104,192,410
British empire (1903).....	*108,279,625,000
United kingdom.....	*72,997,500,000
Canada.....	*6,569,775,000
Australasia.....	*5,353,150,000
India.....	*14,599,500,000
South Africa.....	*2,919,900,000
Rest of empire.....	*5,839,800,000
France ("recently").....	†46,798,500,000
Denmark (1900).....	†1,946,600,000
Germany (1908).....	†7,864,000,000
Austria (1903).....	†4,518,903,000
New Zealand (1905).....	†1,605,345,000
Cap of Good Hope (1907).....	†428,339,492
*Total wealth. †Private wealth. ‡Fixed property.	

The census bureau also quotes the following figures from Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress and Economic Wealth":

Country.....	Total wealth.
German empire (1910-1911).....	\$68,020,000,000
France (1908).....	to 76,160,000,000
England (not stated).....	55,391,000,000
United States (not stated).....	54,740,000,000
United States (not stated).....	119,000,000,000

VALUE OF PUBLIC PROPERTIES OF STATES (1913).

[Bureau of the census report.]

States.*	Total.	Statehouses.†	Armories.	Hospitals.‡	Homes.¶	Schools.¶	Prisons.
Alabama.....	\$9,791,182	\$1,500,000	\$330,000	\$1,000,000		\$5,055,182	\$1,406,000
Arizona.....	2,147,200	180,000		340,000		933,200	500,000
Arkansas.....	7,041,571	2,850,000		1,600,000	\$200,000	1,837,500	554,071
California.....	53,829,469	5,102,712	165,121		8,274,762	16,159,781	3,829,844
Colorado.....	12,716,500	2,572,000	17,500		1,515,000	5,515,000	2,830,000
Connecticut.....	12,826,612	5,297,103	1,514,000	2,766,770	134,120	1,150,175	1,239,444
Delaware.....	465,000	380,000	25,000			60,000	
Florida.....	2,471,769	575,000		741,050		1,112,719	
Georgia.....	4,719,900	1,000,000			150,000	3,429,900	40,000
Idaho.....	4,691,680	1,800,500			661,615	1,571,974	553,764
Illinois.....	44,215,230	6,570,000	177,700	20,740	12,982,812	5,787,377	5,828,252
Indiana.....	23,159,960	4,425,000		8,137,077	1,221,486	5,012,096	2,497,466
Iowa.....	20,545,223	3,618,000		4,976,895	1,421,307	6,781,307	2,467,621
Kansas.....	18,242,808	5,350,589			3,500,000	4,692,219	4,100,000
Kentucky.....	9,848,583	2,665,000	25,000		1,997,583	1,526,000	3,635,000
Louisiana.....	5,701,698	500,000		1,540,000		2,081,198	1,350,000
Maine.....	4,762,076	1,523,905	82,562	1,933,043		770,145	390,472
Maryland.....	8,867,296	1,240,000	580,000	2,698,000		1,941,000	2,024,000
Massachusetts.....	61,358,057	7,906,507	3,864,638	12,689,881	4,295,907	3,950,978	5,479,949
Michigan.....	20,732,097	2,500,000		123,757	5,537,601	8,930,989	3,540,030
Minnesota.....	22,454,023	4,993,443		198,345	6,521,585	6,195,820	3,964,830
Mississippi.....	12,543,528	2,972,662		600,000	1,301,338	4,732,521	2,977,000
Missouri.....	11,750,515	125,000			3,750,000	5,500,000	2,375,515
Montana.....	4,859,461	1,454,856		573,000	273,243	2,035,780	497,582
Nebraska.....	8,786,615	844,514		250,000	2,448,695	1,111,406	832,000
Nevada.....	1,755,250	594,250		25,000	85,000	625,000	185,000
New Hampshire.....	3,879,000	1,200,000	133,000	115,000	1,050,000	892,000	375,000
New Jersey.....	16,872,594	2,500,000	1,442,806	6,896,096	505,551	1,704,734	3,740,357
New Mexico.....	2,148,450	270,000	120,000	311,000	100,000	70,000	224,000
New York.....	105,959,252	24,575,477	7,379,979	33,961,556	9,061,399	7,099,665	14,826,618
North Carolina.....	11,648,163	3,390,000	7,500	53,000	2,597,000	3,575,663	2,025,000
North Dakota.....	4,818,492	588,156		42,994	1,084,793	2,446,067	690,432
Ohio.....	48,606,806	2,860,000	438,500	12,208,025	2,533,972	9,752,843	5,331,466
Oklahoma.....	10,890,371	3,156,761			458,000	5,585,000	1,690,000
Oregon.....	7,670,633	420,000	160,000	715,397	2,160,000	3,131,554	843,682
Rhode Island.....	7,173,995	3,959,400	265,850	643,235	67,000	732,500	1,464,210
South Carolina.....	9,659,000	2,500,000	15,000			5,006,000	375,000
South Dakota.....	3,544,802	1,045,872			864,715	1,427,987	206,228
Tennessee.....	4,635,245	1,500,000		1,272,411	80,000	779,160	963,675
Texas.....	33,675,000	7,500,000	50,000	2,500,000	400,000	1,800,000	1,000,000
Utah.....	3,659,375				620,272	2,198,714	774,089
Vermont.....	2,200,934	894,243	82,300	478,810	58,820	74,821	555,655
Virginia.....	12,342,862	5,000,000		413,000	1,594,537	4,585,325	725,000
Washington.....	16,739,943	550,794	739,580	1,693,889	114,554	11,920,100	1,376,235
West Virginia.....	9,227,000	1,517,000	15,000	320,000	2,525,000	3,150,000	1,700,000
Wisconsin.....	18,968,466	4,682,300	43,293	1,876,528	1,079,458	6,916,184	2,010,717
Wyoming.....	897,500	325,000		190,000	75,000	250,000	57,500

Total.....695,499,187 136,866,051

*Pennsylvania was omitted from table as no figures were available. †Statehouses include departmental libraries. ‡General, insane and contagious. §Soldiers', orphans' and other charitable institutions. ¶Educational institutions.

17,688,329 106,097,687 83,302,218 175,953,734 93,654,114

NOTE—Included in the totals are the following: Art galleries and museums, \$3,462,909; fair grounds, parks and monuments, \$12,720,076; lands, buildings and equipment of public service enterprises, \$52,919,057; miscellaneous, \$12,835,012.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census report for 1910.]

Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.	
Actors.....	28,297	16,305	11,992	Lawyers, judges.....	114,704	114,146	558	
Agents, general.....	50,765	48,495	2,290	Lithographers.....	8,138	7,661	477	
Agents, insurance.....	88,463	85,926	2,537	Longshoremen.....	62,857	62,813	44	
Agents, railway station.....	24,138	22,930	1,208	Lumbermen.....	161,268	161,191	77	
Agents, real estate.....	125,862	122,935	2,927	Machinists.....	488,049	487,955	93	
Architects.....	16,613	16,311	302	Mail carriers.....	80,678	79,667	1,011	
Artists.....	34,104	18,675	15,429	Mail clerks, railway.....	15,240	15,240	.....	
Authors.....	4,368	2,310	2,058	Managers, mfg.....	104,210	102,743	1,462	
Baggagemen.....	12,273	12,273	.....	Manufacturers.....	255,591	251,892	4,699	
Bakers.....	89,531	84,752	4,779	Masons, brick, stone.....	169,402	169,387	15	
Bankers.....	56,059	54,387	1,672	Merchants, retail.....	1,195,029	1,127,926	67,103	
Barbers, hairdressers.....	195,275	172,977	22,298	Wholesale.....	51,048	50,123	925	
Bartenders.....	101,234	100,994	250	Millers, grain, etc.....	23,152	23,093	59	
Blacksmiths.....	240,519	240,488	31	Milliners.....	127,966	5,459	122,447	
Boarding house keepers.....	165,452	23,052	142,400	Miners.....	964,824	963,730	1,094	
Bollemakers.....	44,761	44,761	.....	Molders, founders.....	120,900	120,783	117	
Bookkeepers.....	486,700	299,545	187,155	Motormen.....	59,005	59,005	.....	
Brakemen.....	92,572	92,572	.....	Musicians.....	139,310	64,832	84,478	
Brokers, commercial.....	24,009	23,690	319	Nurses, not trained.....	125,838	15,926	110,912	
Brokers, stock.....	13,729	13,522	207	Trained.....	82,327	5,819	76,508	
Builders.....	174,422	173,573	849	Office boys and girls.....	97,169	92,474	4,695	
Butchers.....	124,048	122,757	1,291	Officials, city.....	52,254	49,668	2,586	
Cabinetmakers.....	41,892	41,884	8	State and U. S.....	52,926	43,389	9,537	
Candy makers.....	30,943	13,608	17,335	Painters, glaziers.....	337,355	334,814	2,541	
Canvassers.....	18,595	13,980	4,615	Paperhangers.....	25,577	24,780	797	
Carpenters.....	817,120	817,082	38	Patternmakers.....	23,559	23,006	553	
Carriage drivers.....	35,375	35,339	36	Photographers.....	31,775	26,811	4,964	
Chambermaids.....	39,789	187	39,602	Physicians, surgeons.....	151,132	142,117	9,015	
Chauffeurs.....	45,785	45,752	33	Plasterers.....	47,682	47,676	6	
Chemists.....	16,273	15,694	579	Plumbers.....	148,304	148,304	.....	
Cigarmakers.....	151,519	79,947	71,572	Police men.....	61,980	61,980	.....	
Clay, stone, workers.....	88,628	79,167	9,461	Porters (not store).....	84,128	84,055	73	
Clergymen.....	118,018	117,333	685	Pressmen, printing.....	20,084	19,892	102	
Clerks, store.....	387,183	275,589	111,594	Professors, college.....	15,668	12,710	2,958	
Other.....	720,498	597,833	122,665	Reporters, editors.....	34,382	30,201	4,181	
Collectors.....	35,747	33,850	1,897	Restaurant keepers.....	60,382	50,316	10,066	
Cooks.....	450,440	117,004	333,436	Roofers.....	14,078	14,078	.....	
Commercial travelers.....	163,620	161,027	2,593	Sailors.....	46,510	46,498	12	
Compositors.....	127,589	113,538	14,051	Sales men and women.....	921,130	663,410	257,720	
Conductors, steam rys.....	65,604	65,604	.....	Saloonkeepers.....	68,215	66,724	1,491	
Conductors, street rys.....	56,932	56,932	.....	Sawyers.....	43,276	43,257	19	
Coopers.....	25,299	22,292	7	Sewers, factory.....	291,209	60,003	231,206	
Dairy farmers.....	61,816	59,240	2,576	Shoemakers (not factory).....	69,570	68,788	782	
Deliverymen.....	229,619	229,469	150	Showmen.....	20,096	18,988	1,108	
Dentists.....	39,997	38,743	1,254	Soldiers, sailors.....	77,153	77,153	.....	
Designers.....	11,788	9,211	2,577	Stenographers.....	316,693	53,378	263,315	
Detectives, m'rs'h's, etc.....	23,589	23,219	380	Stock holders.....	62,975	62,090	885	
Domestics, general.....	1,038,000	102,151	935,849	Stonecutters.....	35,731	35,726	5	
Draftsmen.....	39,314	32,923	6,391	Surgeons, veterinary.....	11,653	11,652	.....	
Dressmakers.....	449,342	1,582	447,760	Switchmen, yardmen.....	85,147	85,095	52	
Druggists.....	67,575	65,414	2,161	Tailors.....	204,608	163,795	40,813	
Dyers.....	14,050	13,396	654	Teachers.....	599,237	121,210	478,027	
Electricians.....	135,519	135,427	92	Teamsters.....	408,469	408,396	73	
Electrotypers, stereotypers.....	4,368	4,268	100	Telegraph operators.....	69,953	61,734	8,219	
Elevator tenders.....	25,035	25,010	25	Telephone operators.....	97,893	9,631	88,262	
Engineers, civil.....	52,033	52,028	5	Tinsmiths.....	59,833	59,809	24	
Locomotive.....	96,229	96,229	.....	Undertakers.....	20,734	19,921	813	
Mining.....	6,930	6,930	.....	Upholsters.....	20,221	18,928	1,293	
Stationary.....	231,041	231,031	10	Waiters.....	188,293	102,495	85,798	
Engravers.....	13,967	13,429	538	BY GRAND DIVISIONS.				
Express messengers.....	6,781	6,778	3	In 1910 there were 33,167,336 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States. Of these 30,091,564 were men and 8,075,772 women. The occupations by grand divisions were as follows:				
Farmers.....	5,865,093	5,607,297	257,796	Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry—Total, 12,659,203; men, 10,851,702; women, 1,807,501.				
Flers, grinders.....	49,525	46,679	2,846	Extraction of minerals—Total, 964,824; men, 963,730; women, 1,094.				
Firemen, fire dept.....	35,606	35,606	.....	Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Total, 10,658,881; men, 8,537,901; women, 1,820,980.				
Locomotive.....	76,381	76,381	.....	Transportation—Total, 2,637,671; men, 2,531,075; women, 106,596.				
Stationary.....	111,248	111,248	.....	Trade—Total, 3,614,670; men, 3,146,582; women, 468,088.				
Fishermen.....	68,275	67,799	476	Public service—Total, 459,291; men, 445,733; women, 13,558.				
Foremen, mfg.....	175,098	155,358	19,740	Professional service—Total, 1,663,569; men, 929,684; women, 733,885.				
Foresters.....	4,332	4,332	.....	Domestic and personal service—Total, 3,772,174; men, 1,241,323; women, 2,530,851.				
Furnacemen.....	36,251	36,226	25	GAINFUL WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX (1910).				
Gardeners, florists.....	139,265	131,421	7,844	Age..... Male..... Female..... Per cent. Female.....				
Glassblowers.....	15,564	15,474	90	10 to 13 years.....	609,030	16.6	288,946	8.0
Hatmakers (felt).....	25,575	22,377	4,198	14 to 15 years.....	744,109	11.4	350,140	19.9
Hostlers.....	63,388	63,382	6	16 to 20 years.....	3,615,623	72.2	1,847,600	39.9
Hotelkeepers.....	64,504	50,269	14,235	21 to 44 years.....	17,262,209	96.7	4,302,969	26.3
Housekeepers, stewards.....	189,273	15,940	173,333	45 and over.....	7,860,593	85.9	1,288,117	15.7
Janitors.....	113,081	91,629	21,452					
Jewelers.....	32,574	30,037	2,537					
Laborers, domestic.....	53,480	13,693	520,004					
Farm.....	5,975,057	4,460,634	1,514,423					
Garden.....	133,927	126,453	7,474					
General.....	934,099	919,031	15,078					
Public service.....	67,234	65,505	729					
Railroad.....	570,975	567,522	3,453					
Store.....	102,333	98,169	4,164					
Launderers (not in laundry).....	533,697	13,693	520,004					
Laundry operatives.....	111,879	35,899	73,980					

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY LEADING INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Total.	Owners.*	Clerks.	Wage earners.
Agricultural implements.....	60,229	2,489	7,189	50,551
Automobiles.....	85,359	2,564	7,074	75,721
Boots and shoes.....	215,923	5,752	11,874	198,297
Brass and bronze products.....	45,441	2,160	2,663	40,618
Bread, bakery products.....	144,322	29,136	14,970	100,216
Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....	31,506	10,480	2,595	18,431
Canning and preserving.....	71,972	6,920	5,084	59,968
Carrriages and wagons.....	82,944	8,844	4,172	69,928
Cars, shop construction, etc.....	301,273	6,874	12,125	282,174
Cars, steam railroad.....	47,094	1,041	2,967	43,086
Chemicals.....	27,791	1,086	2,991	23,714
Clothing, men's.....	271,437	12,041	19,700	239,696
Clothing, women's.....	179,021	9,281	15,997	153,743
Confectionery.....	54,854	3,362	6,854	44,638
Copper, tin, sheet iron.....	86,934	7,269	6,050	73,615
Cotton goods.....	387,771	4,461	4,430	378,880
Electrical machinery.....	105,600	4,121	14,223	87,256
Flour and grist mill products.....	66,054	18,763	7,838	39,453
Foundry, machine shop products.....	615,485	31,605	52,869	531,011
Furniture, refrigerators.....	144,140	7,281	8,407	128,452
Gas, illuminating, heating.....	51,007	2,986	10,806	37,215
Hosiery, knit goods.....	186,130	3,308	3,547	179,275
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.....	45,061	1,119	3,513	38,429
Steel works and rolling mills.....	260,762	4,286	16,400	240,076
Leather goods.....	43,525	4,209	4,409	34,907
Leather, tanned, curried, etc.....	67,100	2,331	2,567	62,202
Liquors, distilled.....	8,328	1,111	787	6,430
Liquors, malt.....	66,725	4,362	7,784	54,579
Lumber, timber.....	784,989	68,165	21,805	695,019
Marble and stone.....	77,275	8,453	3,219	65,603
Oil, cotton seed, cake.....	21,273	2,167	2,035	17,071
Paint and varnish.....	21,896	2,016	5,640	14,240
Paper and wood pulp.....	81,473	2,298	3,197	75,978
Patent medicines, etc.....	41,101	5,647	12,559	22,895
Petroleum, refining.....	16,640	671	2,040	13,929
Printing, publishing.....	358,466	49,332	80,700	258,434
Silk and silk goods.....	105,238	2,236	3,965	99,037
Slaughtering, packing.....	108,716	3,514	15,474	89,728
Smelting, refining, copper.....	16,832	275	923	15,633
Smelting, refining, lead.....	8,059	132	503	7,424
Sugar, molasses.....	15,658	789	1,343	13,526
Tobacco manufactures.....	197,637	21,012	9,815	176,810
Woolen, worsted, felt goods.....	175,176	3,192	3,262	168,722
All other industries.....	1,916,361	117,932	149,988	1,648,441
Total.....	7,678,578	487,173	576,359	6,615,046

*Includes salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING (1909).

[Summary prepared by census bureau, 1912, showing distribution by class, sex and age.]			
Class.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Proprietors and firm members.....	273,265	263,265	9,992
Salaried officers of corporations.....	80,735	78,937	1,798
Superintendents and managers.....	133,173	130,304	2,869
Total proprietors and officials.....	487,173	472,514	14,259
Clerks.....	576,359	437,056	139,303
Wage earners (average number).....	6,615,046	5,252,293	1,362,753
Total all classes.....	7,678,578	6,162,263	1,516,315
Sixteen years of age and over.....	6,452,800	5,162,547	1,290,253
Under 16 years of age.....	162,246	89,746	72,500

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:		Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:	
Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64.....	0.02	6.....	6.16
1-32.....	0.03	7.....	7.19
1-16.....	0.06	8.....	8.21
1-8.....	0.13	9.....	9.24
1-4.....	0.26	10.....	10.26
1-2.....	0.51	25.....	25.66
1.....	1.03	50.....	51.32
2.....	2.05	75.....	76.99
3.....	3.08	100.....	102.65
4.....	4.11	200.....	205.30
5.....	5.13	300.....	307.95

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
400.....	410.60	1,000.....	1,026.50
500.....	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1.....	62-64	20.....	19 31-64
2.....	1 61-64	25.....	24 23-64
3.....	2 59-64	50.....	48 45-64
4.....	3 57-64	75.....	73 4-64
6.....	4 56-64	100.....	97 57-64
7.....	5 54-64	200.....	194 54-64
8.....	6 52-64	300.....	292 16-64
9.....	7 51-64	400.....	389 43-64
10.....	8 49-64	500.....	487 6-64
15.....	9 47-64	1,000.....	974 12-64
	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
African (black) ..	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576
Armenian	2,644	3,289	3,108	5,508	3,692	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	964
Bohemian*	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	3,142
Bulgarian†	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,330	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,446
Chinese	770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,947	1,608	2,082	2,354	2,469	2,239
Croatian†	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	731
Cuban	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	8,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442
Dalmatian§	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114
Dutch and Flem. .	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,666	6,675	6,443
East Indian.....	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	517	165	188	172	82	80
English	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,746	36,168
Finnish	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	12,805	5,649
French	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,387	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518
German	92,936	73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555
Greek	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792
Hebrew	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108
Irish	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503	20,636
Italian (north) ..	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905
Italian (south) ..	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909
Japanese	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711
Korean	39	26	11	19	3	33	64	152	146	154
Lithuanian	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599
Magyar	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,598	30,610	44,538	3,604	983
Mexican	91	5,682	16,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,193
Pacific Islander ..	3	2	7	61	12	3	11	1	6	5
Polish	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502
Portuguese	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208
Romanian	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,811	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	953
Russian	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858
Ruthenian	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365
Scandinavian	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172
Scotch	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515
Slovak	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	577
Spanish	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259
Spanish-Am.	1,060	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881
Syrian	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023	1,767	676
Turkish	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,356	2,015	2,693	273	216
Welsh	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390	983
West Indian.....	1,331	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396	823	948
Other peoples	2,068	1,530	1,587	3,330	3,323	3,660	3,058	3,830	1,877	3,388
Total	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. §Includes Slovenian. ¶Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian. ¶Except Cuban.

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1916.

July	21,504	February	24,740
August	21,940	March	27,586
September	24,513	April	30,560
October	25,450	May	31,021
November	24,545	June	30,764
December	18,901		
January	17,293	Total	298,826

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1896.....	233	1903.....	547	1910.....	2,695
1897.....	263	1904.....	779	1911.....	2,788
1898.....	199	1905.....	745	1912.....	2,450
1899.....	263	1906.....	676	1913.....	3,461
1900.....	356	1907.....	995	1914.....	4,737
1901.....	363	1908.....	2,069	1915.....	2,670
1902.....	465	1909.....	2,124	1916.....	2,781

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1873.

Years ended June 30.

1873.....	138,469	1891.....	560,319	1904.....	815,361
1879.....	177,826	1892.....	623,084	1905.....	1,026,499
1880.....	457,267	1893.....	502,917	1906.....	1,100,785
1881.....	669,491	1894.....	285,631	1907.....	1,285,349
1882.....	788,982	1895.....	258,536	1908.....	732,870
1883.....	603,322	1896.....	343,267	1909.....	751,786
1884.....	518,592	1897.....	220,832	1910.....	1,041,570
1885.....	395,346	1898.....	239,299	1911.....	878,587
1886.....	334,203	1899.....	311,715	1912.....	838,172
1887.....	490,109	1900.....	448,572	1913.....	1,197,892
1888.....	546,889	1901.....	487,918	1914.....	1,218,480
1889.....	444,427	1902.....	648,743	1915.....	326,700
1890.....	455,302	1903.....	857,046	1916.....	298,826

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 32,652,950 persons.

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS (1916).

Alabama	235	Nevada	402
Alaska	550	New Hampshire..	3,737
Arizona	3,501	New Jersey	8,989
Arkansas	110	New Mexico.....	413
California	17,101	New York.....	79,968
Colorado	1,119	North Carolina..	175
Connecticut	6,788	North Dakota....	2,413
Delaware	182	Ohio	8,796
Dist. of Columbia	728	Oklahoma	281
Florida	3,634	Oregon	1,882
Georgia	225	Pennsylvania.....	17,369
Hawaii	3,194	Philippine Islands	20
Idaho	1,012	Porto Rico.....	763
Illinois	12,104	Rhode Island....	4,589
Indiana	1,866	South Carolina...	73
Iowa	2,254	South Dakota.....	786
Kansas	696	Tennessee	146
Kentucky	129	Texas	13,288
Louisiana	913	Utah	1,168
Maine	6,766	Vermont	2,247
Maryland	790	Virginia	1,003
Massachusetts	30,814	Washington	9,978
Michigan	26,591	West Virginia....	2,168
Minnesota	7,619	Wisconsin	2,592
Mississippi	103	Wyoming	371
Missouri	1,746		
Montana	4,123	Total	298,826
Nebraska	921		

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1916).

Sex.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Immigrant aliens.	U. S. citizens.	Aliens debarred.	Total.
Male	182,229	44,338	78,481	12,689	317,737
Female	116,597	23,584	43,449	6,178	189,808
Total	298,826	67,922	121,930	18,867	507,545

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1916).

	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	U. S. citizens.	Total.
Male	106,625	74,350	69,553	250,528
Female	23,140	36,692	41,180	101,012
Total	129,765	111,042	110,733	351,540

GOVERNMENT OF LARGE AMERICAN CITIES.

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

City.	Mayor.		Aldermen.		
	Term.*	Pay.†	No. Term.*	Pay.†	
Albany, N. Y.....	2	\$4,000	20	2	\$500
Atlanta, Ga.....	2	4,000	10	2	300
Baltimore, Md.....	4	6,000	9	4	1,000
Boston, Mass.....	4	10,000	9	3	1,500
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	3,000	24	2	†
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	5,000	9	4	1,000
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	3,500	11	1	†
Camden, N. J.....	3	4,000	26	2	500
Charleston, S. C.....	4	3,500	24	4	†
Chicago, Ill.....	4	18,000	70	2	3,000
Cincinnati, O.....	2	10,000	32	2	1,150
Cleveland, O.....	2	10,000	26	2	1,200
Columbus, O.....	2	5,000	19	2	650
Detroit, Mich.....	2	5,000	42	2	1,200
Fall River, Mass.....	2	3,000	27	2	200
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	4	3,000	15	4	200
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	2,000	24	2	350
Hartford, Conn.....	2	4,500	24	2	600
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2	5,000	16	4	450
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	5,000	16	4	†
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	4,500	9	2	4,500
Louisville, Ky.....	4	5,000	12	2	†
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	4,000	37	1	1,000
Minneapolis, Minn.....	2	6,000	26	4	1,500
Newark, N. J.....	2	10,000	32	2	500
New Bedford, Mass.....	1	5,000	6	1	100
New Haven, Conn.....	2	3,500	6	2	†
New York, N. Y.....	4	15,000	73	2	2,000
Paterson, N. J.....	2	2,000	11	2	400
Peoria, Ill.....	2	3,500	16	2	33
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	12,000	48	4	†
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	10,000	9	4	6,500
Providence, R. I.....	2	5,000	10	2	750
Richmond, Va.....	4	5,000	12	4	†
Rochester, N. Y.....	2	5,000	13	2	500
St. Louis, Mo.....	4	10,000	29	4	1,800
San Antonio, Tex.....	2	5,000	12	2	\$10
San Francisco, Cal.....	4	6,000	18	4	2,400
Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	3,500	14	2	500
Scranton, Pa.....	4	5,000	5	4	2,000
Seattle, Wash.....	2	7,500	9	3	3,000
Springfield, Mass.....	2	4,000	8	2	†
Syracuse, N. Y.....	2	4,000	20	2	750
Toledo, O.....	2	4,000	19	2	550
Troy, N. Y.....	2	4,000	13	2	500
Wilmington, Del.....	2	2,000	13	2	240
Worcester, Mass.....	1	4,000	11	1	†
Youngstown, O.....	2	4,500	13	2	250

*Years. †Per year unless otherwise specified.
 ‡None. §Per meeting. ¶Twelve elected for four years; twenty-five for two years.

LARGE CITIES GOVERNED BY COMMISSIONS (1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	No. Term.*	Pay.†
Birmingham, Ala.....	3 3	\$7,000
Dallas, Tex.....	5 2	\$3,000-4,000
Dayton, O.....	5 4	1,200-1,800
Denver, Col.....	5 4	5,000
Des Moines, Ia.....	5 2	3,000-3,500
Duluth, Minn.....	5 4	4,000
Galveston, Tex.....	5 2	1,200-2,000
Houston, Tex.....	5 2	2,400-4,000
Jersey City, N. J.....	5 4	5,000-5,500
Lincoln, Neb.....	5 2	2,000-2,500
Memphis, Tenn.....	5 4	3,000-6,000
Mobile, Ala.....	3 3	5,000
Nashville, Tenn.....	5 2	5,000-6,000
New Orleans, La.....	5 4	6,000-10,000
Oakland, Cal.....	5 4	3,600-4,200
Omaha, Neb.....	7 3	4,500-5,000
Portland, Ore.....	5 4	5,000-6,000
Reading, Pa.....	5 2	3,000
Sacramento, Cal.....	5 5	3,600
St. Paul, Minn.....	7 2	4,500-5,000
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5 4	3,600-4,200
San Diego, Cal.....	6 4	2,000-2,400
Spokane, Wash.....	5 4	5,000
Springfield, Ill.....	5 4	3,500-4,000
Tacoma, Wash.....	5 4	3,600-4,000

City.	No. Term.*	Pay.†
Trenton, N. J.	5	4 3,000-3,500
Washington, D. C.	3	3 5,000

*Term in years. †Where two amounts are given the larger is the pay of the presiding officer.

Note—The commissioners in Washington, D. C., and Nashville, Tenn., are appointed; all the others are elected. The term of the presiding officer in San Diego is two years. The term of the presiding officer in Reading, Pa., is four years. Denver abandoned the commission form of government in 1916.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE CITIES (1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Total.*	Officers.	men.	Detec- tives.
Albany, N. Y.....	211	33	137	8
Atlanta, Ga.....	280	33	182	32
Baltimore, Md.....	1,126	190	753	29
Birmingham, Ala.....	186	16	139	22
Boston, Mass.....	1,709	161	1,308	46
Bridgeport, Conn.....	177	27	123	6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	530	112	614	53
Cambridge, Mass.....	166	20	111	6
Camden, N. J.....	162	18	113	9
Charleston, S. C.....	127	15	91	7
Chicago, Ill.....	4,676	419	2,109	612
Cincinnati, O.....	709	74	523	37
Cleveland, O.....	803	86	504	54
Columbus, O.....	234	12	159	28
Dallas, Tex.....	164	8	127	16
Dayton, O.....	145	14	100	12
Denver, Col.....	253	15	191	22
Detroit, Mich.....	1,163	101	829	80
Duluth, Minn.....	87	12	55	5
Fall River, Mass.....	164	20	115	7
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	63	6	35	6
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	157	8	120	8
Hartford, Conn.....	182	19	142	5
Houston, Tex.....	138	11	91	19
Indianapolis, Ind.....	386	36	276	32
Jersey City, N. J.....	642	80	401	15
Kansas City, Mo.....	445	57	257	37
Lincoln, Neb.....	23	4	20	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	549	64	341	43
Louisville, Ky.....	435	44	296	23
Lowell, Mass.....	154	12	113	6
Memphis, Tenn.....	180	14	140	13
Milwaukee, Wis.....	531	41	523	36
Minneapolis, Minn.....	381	49	204	30
Nashville, Tenn.....	150	14	101	19
Newark, N. J.....	740	105	503	43
New Bedford, Mass.....	160	22	121	3
New Haven, Conn.....	215	29	146	13
New Orleans, La.....	402	48	215	28
New York, N. Y.....	10,912	1,233	8,004	649
Oakland, Cal.....	219	32	138	18
Omaha, Neb.....	154	13	91	16
Paterson, N. J.....	165	20	99	13
Peoria, Ill.....	96	8	67	10
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,844	369	2,834	30
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	901	97	584	57
Portland, Ore.....	301	22	194	32
Providence, R. I.....	421	43	320	18
Reading, Pa.....	102	8	80	2
Richmond, Va.....	193	30	141	10
Rochester, N. Y.....	409	36	265	33
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,945	167	1,233	132
St. Paul, Minn.....	306	27	198	33
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	98	10	63	5
San Antonio, Tex.....	172	8	130	14
San Francisco, Cal.....	972	143	614	26
Schenectady, N. Y.....	101	15	70	5
Scranton, Pa.....	130	130	91	7
Seattle, Wash.....	414	43	235	36
Spokane, Wash.....	107	13	63	10
Springfield, Ill.....	55	4	42	...
Springfield, Mass.....	209	16	159	11
Syracuse, N. Y.....	211	15	148	13
Tacoma, Wash.....	94	10	56	2
Toledo, O.....	222	21	91	28
Trenton, N. J.....	141	15	110	5
Troy, N. Y.....	149	30	104	5

City.	Total.*	Officers.	men.	Police.	Detec-
Washington, D. C.	796	73	520	36	
Wilmington, Del.	118	19	84	3	
Worcester, Mass.	256	18	195	9	
Youngstown, O.	117	12	80	6	

*All employees.

POLICEWOMEN IN AMERICAN CITIES (1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Number.	Pay.
Chicago, Ill.	21	\$900
Baltimore, Md.	5	1,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	900
San Francisco, Cal.	3	1,200
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1,080
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	900
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	1,200
Seattle, Wash.	1	1,080
Seattle, Wash.	4	1,080
Portland, Ore.	1	1,860
Portland, Ore.	1	1,320
Portland, Ore.	1	960
Denver, Col.	1	1,080
Rochester, N. Y.	1	1,080
St. Paul, Minn.	3	*900
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	780
Omaha, Neb.	1	900
Dayton, O.	2	900
San Antonio, Tex.	1	780
Tacoma, Wash.	1	900
Youngstown, O.	1	960
South Bend, Ind.	1	900
Wichita, Kas.	1	900
San Diego, Cal.	1	1,020
Topeka, Kas.	1	900
Racine, Wis.	1	840
Jamesstown, N. Y.	1	780
Aurora, Ill.	1	900
Colorado Springs, Col.	1	960
Bellingham, Wash.	1	900

*Not paid from police appropriation.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AMERICAN CITIES

(1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Saloons.	License paid,†	City	Saloons.	License paid,†
Albany, N. Y.	329	\$750	Albany, N. Y.	329	\$750
Baltimore, Md.	1,203	1,000	Baltimore, Md.	1,203	1,000
Birmingham, Ala.	58	3,000	Birmingham, Ala.	58	3,000
Boston, Mass.	573	1,200	Boston, Mass.	573	1,200
Bridgeport, Conn.	175	450	Bridgeport, Conn.	175	450
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,653	750	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,653	750
Chicago, Ill.	7,152	1,000	Chicago, Ill.	7,152	1,000
Cincinnati, O.	1,880	1,000	Cincinnati, O.	1,880	1,000
Cleveland, O.	1,253	1,000	Cleveland, O.	1,253	1,000
Columbus, O.	332	1,000	Columbus, O.	332	1,000
Dayton, O.	244	1,000	Dayton, O.	244	1,000

INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND POPULATION (1915.)

State.	Acres.	Pop.
Arizona	16,343,588	42,536
California	430,136	15,034
Colorado	396,143	890
Florida	22,542	578
Idaho	54,841	4,200
Iowa	3,251	1,375
Kansas	803	7,514
Michigan	546,932	11,723
Minnesota	4,312,452	11,329
Montana	6,159	3,917
Nebraska	686,219	7,819
Nevada	3,870,517	22,007
New Mexico	87,677	5,825
New York	63,211	2,211
North Carolina	100,000	8,710
North Dakota	6,206	118,358
Oklahoma		

City.	Saloons.*	License paid,†	City	Saloons.*	License paid,†
Denver, Col.	495	625	Denver, Col.	495	625
Detroit, Mich.	1,377	500	Detroit, Mich.	1,377	500
Duluth, Minn.	170	1,003	Duluth, Minn.	170	1,003
Fall River, Mass.	78	1,500	Fall River, Mass.	78	1,500
Fort Wayne, Ind.	192	500	Fort Wayne, Ind.	192	500
Grand Rapids, Mich.	161	500	Grand Rapids, Mich.	161	500
Hartford, Conn.	175	450	Hartford, Conn.	175	450
Houston, Tex.	135	750	Houston, Tex.	135	750
Indianapolis, Ind.	645	700	Indianapolis, Ind.	645	700
Jersey City, N. J.	917	500	Jersey City, N. J.	917	500
Kansas City, Mo.	574	1,300	Kansas City, Mo.	574	1,300
Lincoln, Neb.	25	2,000	Lincoln, Neb.	25	2,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	198	2,100	Los Angeles, Cal.	198	2,100
Louisville, Ky.	703	700	Louisville, Ky.	703	700
Lowell, Mass.	63	1,300	Lowell, Mass.	63	1,300
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,018	200	Milwaukee, Wis.	2,018	200
Minneapolis, Minn.	401	1,000	Minneapolis, Minn.	401	1,000
Newark, N. J.	1,356	500	Newark, N. J.	1,356	500
New Bedford, Mass.	73	1,100	New Bedford, Mass.	73	1,100
New Haven, Conn.	383	450	New Haven, Conn.	383	450
New Orleans, La.	1,154	1,600	New Orleans, La.	1,154	1,600
New York, N. Y.	10,357	1,200	New York, N. Y.	10,357	1,200
Omaha, Neb.	265	1,000	Omaha, Neb.	265	1,000
Paterson, N. J.	477	300	Paterson, N. J.	477	300
Peoria, Ill.	302	600	Peoria, Ill.	302	600
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,922	1,100	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,922	1,100
Pittsburgh, Pa.	787	1,100	Pittsburgh, Pa.	787	1,100
Portland, Ore.	341	800	Portland, Ore.	341	800
Providence, R. I.	350	800	Providence, R. I.	350	800
Reading, Pa.	166	550	Reading, Pa.	166	550
Richmond, Va.	169	1,050	Richmond, Va.	169	1,050
Rochester, N. Y.	537	750	Rochester, N. Y.	537	750
St. Louis, Mo.	2,300	800	St. Louis, Mo.	2,300	800
St. Paul, Minn.	413	1,000	St. Paul, Minn.	413	1,000
Salt Lake City, Utah.	136	1,500	Salt Lake City, Utah.	136	1,500
San Antonio, Tex.	138	750	San Antonio, Tex.	138	750
San Francisco, Cal.	2,073	500	San Francisco, Cal.	2,073	500
Schenectady, N. Y.	256	750	Schenectady, N. Y.	256	750
Seranton, Pa.	278	1,000	Seranton, Pa.	278	1,000
Seattle, Wash.	329	1,000	Seattle, Wash.	329	1,000
Spokane, Wash.	183	1,000	Spokane, Wash.	183	1,000
Springfield, Ill.	220	500	Springfield, Ill.	220	500
Springfield, Mass.	43	1,500	Springfield, Mass.	43	1,500
Syracuse, N. Y.	377	750	Syracuse, N. Y.	377	750
Tacoma, Wash.	126	1,000	Tacoma, Wash.	126	1,000
Toledo, O.	390	1,000	Toledo, O.	390	1,000
Trenton, N. J.	288	400	Trenton, N. J.	288	400
Troy, N. Y.	241	750	Troy, N. Y.	241	750
Washington, D. C.	300	1,000	Washington, D. C.	300	1,000
Wilmington, Del.	170	300	Wilmington, Del.	170	300
Worcester, Mass.	88	1,500	Worcester, Mass.	88	1,500

*Retail liquor. †Total of city, state and county. In a few cases the rate is that of the state or county.

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.
Amlens cathedral.	338	Cologne cathedral.	512	Milan cathedral.	360	St. Peter's, Rome.	433
Bunker Hill mon't.	221	Eiffel tower.	984	Pyramid, Great.	451	Strassburg cathedral.	465
Capitol, Washington.	288	Florence cathedral.	387	Rouen cathedral.	464	St. Stephen's, Vienna.	470
City hall, Phila.	536	Fribourg cathedral.	386	St. Paul's, London.	404	Washington mon't.	556

*Does not include states in which the Indian office has no representative and which in 1910 had an Indian population of 8,132.

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY.

Ratified by United States senate Feb. 13, 1916.

The government of the United States of America and the government of Nicaragua, being animated by the desire to strengthen their ancient and cordial friendship by the most sincere co-operation for all purposes of mutual advantage and interest and to provide for the possible future construction of an interoceanic ship canal by way of the San Juan river and the Great Lake of Nicaragua, or by any route over Nicaraguan territory whenever the construction of such canal shall be deemed by the government of the United States conducive to the interests of both countries, and the government of Nicaragua wishing to facilitate in every way possible the successful maintenance and operation of the Panama canal, the two governments have resolved to conclude a convention to these ends and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The president of the United States, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, and the president of Nicaragua, Senor Gen. Don Emiliano Chamorro, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States.

Whereas, Having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article I. The government of Nicaragua grants in perpetuity to the government of the United States, forever free from all taxation or other public charge, the unumbered exclusive rights necessary and convenient to the construction, operation and maintenance of an interoceanic canal by way of the San Juan river and the Great Lake of Nicaragua or by way of any other route over Nicaraguan territory, the details of the terms upon which such canal shall be constructed, operated and maintained to be fixed by mutual consultation between the two governments whenever the construction of such canal shall be decided upon.

Art. II. To enable the government of the United States to protect the Panama canal and the proprietary rights granted to the government of the United States by the foregoing article, and also to enable the government of the United States to take any measure necessary to the ends contemplated herein, the government of Nicaragua hereby leases for a term of ninety-nine years to the government of the United States the islands in the Caribbean sea known as Great Corn island and Little Corn island; and the government of Nicaragua further grants to the government of the United States for a like period of ninety-nine years the right to establish, operate and maintain a naval base at such place on the territory of Nicaragua bordering on the Gulf of Fonseca as the government of the United States may select. The government of the United States may have the option of renewing for a further term of ninety-

nine years the above leases and grants upon the expiration of their respective terms, it being expressly agreed that the territory hereby leased and the naval base which may be maintained under the grant aforesaid shall be subject exclusively to the laws and sovereign authority of the United States during the terms of such lease and grant and of any renewal or renewals thereof.

Art. III. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations and for the purposes contemplated by this convention and for the purposes of reducing the present indebtedness of Nicaragua, the government of the United States shall, on the date of the exchange of ratification of this convention, pay for the benefit of the republic of Nicaragua the sum of \$3,000,000 United States gold coin, of the present weight and fineness, to be deposited to the order of the government of Nicaragua in such bank or banks or with such banking corporation as the government of the United States may determine, to be applied by Nicaragua upon its indebtedness or other public purposes for the advancement of the welfare of Nicaragua in a manner to be determined by the two high contracting parties, all such disbursements to be made by orders drawn by the minister of finance of the republic of Nicaragua and approved by the secretary of state of the United States or by such person as he may designate.

Art. IV. This convention shall be ratified by the high contracting parties in accordance with their respective laws and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Washington, in duplicate, in the English and the Spanish languages, on the 5th day of August, in the year 1914.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN (seal).

EMILIANO CHAMORRO (seal).

AMERICAN SENATE AMENDMENT.

That, whereas Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras have protested against the ratification of said convention in the fear or belief that said convention might in some respect impair existing rights of said states; therefore, it is declared by the senate that in advising and consenting to the ratification of the said convention, as amended, such advice and consent are given with the understanding, to be expressed as a part of the instrument of ratification, that nothing in said convention is intended to affect any existing right of any of the said named states.

RATIFIED BY NICARAGUA.

The state department in Washington was notified April 8 that the treaty had been unanimously ratified by the Nicaraguan senate.

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York, Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles), 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13-15, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1908.

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 9 minutes, by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 19-25, 1908.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 16 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 4-10, 1900.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1900.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8

minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.

Mobile, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1909-1915).

COUNTRY.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States.....	683,350,000	635,121,000	621,338,000	730,267,000	763,380,000	891,017,000	1,011,505,000
Canada:							
New Brunswick.....	395,000	371,000	283,000	236,000	269,000	234,000	301,000
Ontario.....	16,292,000	17,805,000	19,787,000	17,421,000	19,851,000	17,658,000	23,797,000
Manitoba.....	52,706,000	41,159,000	62,689,000	63,017,000	53,331,000	38,605,000	84,282,000
Saskatchewan.....	85,197,000	81,139,000	109,075,000	106,960,000	121,559,000	73,494,000	171,146,000
Alberta.....	9,579,000	6,593,000	36,402,000	34,002,000	34,372,000	28,859,000	45,772,000
Other.....	2,005,000	2,923,000	2,488,000	2,222,000	2,355,000	2,430,000	2,960,000
Total Canada.....	166,744,000	149,990,000	230,924,000	224,159,000	231,717,000	161,280,000	336,258,000
Mexico.....	10,000,000	11,976,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	4,000,000	4,889,000	4,000,000
Total North America.....	860,094,000	797,087,000	864,262,000	966,426,000	999,097,000	1,056,686,000	1,351,763,000
Argentina.....	156,162,000	131,010,000	145,961,000	166,190,000	187,391,000	113,904,000	178,221,000
Chile.....	17,743,000	19,743,000	18,184,000	22,468,000	23,575,000	16,403,000	19,002,000
Uruguay.....	8,585,000	7,750,000	6,009,000	8,757,000	5,461,000	5,887,000	3,417,000
Total South America.....	182,500,000	158,503,000	170,174,000	197,415,000	216,427,000	136,194,000	200,640,000
Austria-Hungary:							
Austria.....	58,468,000	57,589,000	58,865,000	69,712,000	60,109,000	55,000,000	60,000,000
Hungary proper.....	113,352,000	169,700,000	174,889,000	173,328,000	151,348,000	105,237,000	152,934,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	11,622,000	11,434,000	15,188,000	11,314,000	16,899,000	7,716,000	15,000,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	2,594,000	2,671,000	2,941,000	2,969,000	3,837,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	186,076,000	241,394,000	251,883,000	257,247,000	232,193,000	170,453,000	230,934,000
Belgium.....	14,603,000	12,449,000	15,745,000	15,348,000	14,769,000	13,973,000	8,000,000
Bulgaria.....	32,071,000	42,247,000	48,295,000	45,000,000	40,000,000	29,554,000	46,212,000
Denmark.....	3,829,000	4,547,000	4,466,000	3,604,000	6,692,000	5,755,000	7,975,000
Finland.....	134,000	125,000	125,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
France.....	356,193,000	257,667,000	315,126,000	336,284,000	321,000,000	282,689,000	258,102,000
Germany.....	138,000,000	141,884,000	149,411,000	160,224,000	171,075,000	145,944,000	160,000,000
Greece.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000
Italy.....	189,959,000	153,168,000	192,395,000	165,720,000	214,405,000	169,442,000	170,541,000
Montenegro.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Netherlands.....	4,158,000	4,371,000	5,511,000	5,604,000	5,164,000	5,779,000	6,143,000
Norway.....	313,000	294,000	271,000	332,000	325,000	269,000	239,000
Portugal.....	8,000,000	9,000,000	11,850,000	7,500,000	9,186,000	10,000,000	6,571,000
Roumania.....	56,751,000	110,761,000	93,724,000	88,924,000	83,236,000	49,270,000	89,241,000
Russia:							
Russia proper.....	586,819,000	552,067,000	346,372,000	472,390,000	.....	.....	.....
Poland.....	31,194,000	767,757,000	24,139,000	24,139,000	.....	.....	.....
Northern Caucasus.....	108,465,000	124,389,000	76,537,000	126,746,000	.....	.....	.....
Total Russia (European).....	711,478,000	699,413,000	447,038,000	623,762,000	838,776,000	746,973,000	838,965,000
Serbia.....	13,392,000	12,000,000	15,312,000	16,351,000	10,524,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Spain.....	144,105,000	137,448,000	148,495,000	109,783,000	112,401,000	116,089,000	139,294,000
Sweden.....	6,978,000	7,450,000	7,945,000	7,532,000	9,330,000	8,472,000	9,000,000
Switzerland.....	3,536,000	3,536,000	3,524,000	3,175,000	3,546,000	3,277,000	3,380,000
Turkey (European).....	20,000,000	19,462,000	20,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
United Kingdom.....							
England.....	60,121,000	53,464,000	60,729,000	54,004,000	53,736,000	59,217,000	68,652,000
Scotland.....	2,111,000	2,020,000	1,118,000	1,123,000	1,075,000	1,082,000	1,415,000
Wales.....	1,147,000	1,122,000	2,786,000	2,471,000	2,335,000	2,642,000	3,053,000
Ireland.....	1,509,000	1,716,000	1,655,000	1,564,000	1,295,000	1,415,000	3,298,000
Total United Kingdom.....	65,188,000	58,322,000	66,289,000	59,162,000	58,441,000	64,356,000	76,358,000
Total Europe.....	1,962,568,000	1,927,106,000	1,905,605,000	1,931,285,000	2,156,393,000	1,856,655,000	2,080,819,000
British India.....	284,361,000	358,049,000	375,629,000	370,515,000	362,699,000	312,032,000	383,376,000
Cyprus.....	1,912,000	2,238,000	2,394,000	2,071,000	2,100,000	2,500,000	2,000,000
Japanese empire:							
Japan.....	22,966,000	24,487,000	25,645,000	26,514,000	26,757,000	22,975,000	23,669,000
Formosa.....	200,000	200,000	138,000	140,000	160,000	165,000	200,000
Total Japanese empire.....	23,166,000	24,687,000	25,783,000	26,654,000	26,917,000	23,170,000	23,869,000
Persia.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	14,000,000	16,000,000
Russia:							
Central Asia.....	26,429,000	24,009,000	19,890,000	36,977,000	.....	.....	.....
Siberia.....	45,269,000	52,140,000	41,783,000	59,198,000	.....	.....	.....
Transcaucasia.....	94,000	133,000	102,000	105,000	.....	.....	.....
Total Russia (Asiatic).....	71,792,000	76,282,000	61,715,000	96,280,000	*121,042,000	*179,960,000	*.....
Turkey (Asia Minor).....	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total Asia.....	432,231,000	513,792,000	516,521,000	546,521,000	563,752,000	586,702,000	460,245,000
Algeria.....	34,769,000	35,722,000	35,874,000	27,172,000	36,848,000	30,000,000	34,654,000
Egypt.....	30,000,000	32,623,000	38,046,000	30,903,000	38,426,000	32,831,000	39,148,000
Tunis.....	6,430,000	5,512,000	8,635,000	4,225,000	5,511,000	2,205,000	11,023,000
Union of South Africa.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	6,034,000	6,034,000	6,034,000	6,034,000	6,034,000
Total Africa.....	73,699,000	76,357,000	88,559,000	68,334,000	86,819,000	71,070,000	90,859,000

*Includes 10 governments of Asiatic Russia.

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1909-1915)—CONTINUED.

COUNTRY.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Australia:							
Queensland.....	1,241,000	1,621,000	1,055,000	294,000	2,038,000	1,825,000	1,635,000
New South Wales.....	15,971,000	29,431,000	28,793,000	25,979,000	35,511,000	39,219,000	13,187,000
Victoria.....	24,081,000	29,687,000	35,910,000	21,550,000	27,050,000	33,974,000	4,065,000
South Australia.....	20,069,000	25,926,000	25,112,000	20,994,000	22,174,000	17,470,000	3,639,000
Western Australia.....	2,538,000	5,779,000	6,093,000	4,496,000	9,457,000	13,751,000	2,704,000
Tasmania.....	733,000	819,000	1,156,000	681,000	650,000	361,000	396,000
Total commonwealth.....	64,563,000	93,263,000	98,109,000	73,894,000	94,880,000	106,600,000	25,626,000
New Zealand.....	9,049,000	9,008,000	8,335,000	8,000,000	5,343,000	5,539,000	6,864,000
Total Australasia.....	73,612,000	102,271,000	106,644,000	81,894,000	100,223,000	112,139,000	32,490,000
Grand total.....	3,581,519,000	3,575,055,000	3,551,795,000	3,791,875,000	4,123,711,000	3,619,466,000	4,216,806,000

CORN CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1909-1915).

COUNTRY.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States.....	2,552,190,000	2,886,260,000	2,531,488,000	3,124,746,000	2,446,998,000	2,672,804,000	3,054,535,000
Canada.....	19,258,000	18,913,000	19,185,000	16,950,000	16,773,000	13,924,000	14,594,000
Mexico.....	170,000,000	190,766,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	78,443,000	60,000,000
Total North America.....	2,741,448,000	3,095,739,000	2,740,673,000	3,331,696,000	2,653,761,000	2,765,171,000	3,129,129,000
Argentina.....	177,155,000	175,187,000	27,675,000	295,849,000	196,642,000	263,135,000	338,235,000
Chile.....	1,178,000	1,878,000	1,221,000	1,527,000	1,647,000	1,505,000	1,822,000
Uruguay.....	6,971,000	6,509,000	3,643,000	8,000,000	5,343,000	7,142,000	11,495,000
Total South America.....	185,004,000	183,565,000	32,539,000	305,376,000	203,632,000	271,782,000	351,552,000
Austria-Hungary:							
Austria.....	16,102,000	17,388,000	11,856,000	15,053,000	13,286,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Hungary proper.....	161,858,000	187,733,000	137,423,000	176,694,000	182,069,000	172,308,000	180,550,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	21,752,000	25,589,000	24,006,000	24,166,000	28,955,000	25,000,000	*
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	10,972,000	10,051,000	8,416,000	8,555,000	7,559,000	7,000,000	*
Total Austria-Hungary.....	210,684,000	240,761,000	181,701,000	224,468,000	231,869,000	216,308,000	*
Bulgaria.....	20,472,000	28,260,000	30,589,000	30,000,000	32,000,000	30,901,000	35,000,000
France.....	26,075,000	23,399,000	16,890,000	23,735,000	21,455,000	22,530,000	14,000,000
Italy.....	99,289,000	101,722,000	93,680,000	98,668,000	108,388,000	105,006,000	118,103,000
Portugal.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Roumania.....	70,138,000	103,665,000	110,712,000	103,921,000	114,662,000	105,552,000	110,230,000
Russia—Russia proper.....	29,223,000	63,089,000	67,842,000	62,904,000	59,798,000	.....	.....
Northern Caucasus.....	10,375,000	14,063,000	14,087,000	16,704,000	12,985,000	.....	.....
Total Russia.....	39,598,000	77,152,000	81,929,000	79,608,000	72,783,000	80,608,000	74,806,000
Servia.....	34,453,000	33,204,000	26,531,000	22,833,000	23,621,000	20,000,000	*
Spain.....	26,433,000	27,366,000	28,730,000	25,069,000	25,140,000	30,325,000	25,327,000
Total Europe.....	541,639,000	650,094,000	585,732,000	623,300,000	644,928,000	626,230,000	.....
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,240,000	64,800,000	.....
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,550,000	3,763,000	3,740,000
Philippines.....	.....	.....	5,293,000	7,810,000	.....	12,336,000	*
Total Asia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,034,000	81,889,000	.....
Algeria.....	807,000	556,000	554,000	374,000	394,000	350,000	*
Egypt.....	65,000,000	70,294,000	67,913,000	60,857,000	57,014,000	78,253,000	*
Union of South Africa.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	30,830,000	130,830,000	130,830,000	130,830,000	130,830,000
Total Africa.....	85,807,000	90,850,000	99,287,000	92,061,000	88,268,000	109,433,000	.....
Australian commonwealth.....	8,908,000	11,113,000	13,455,000	9,221,000	8,619,000	9,462,000	.....
New Zealand.....	736,000	750,000	478,000	278,000	222,000	312,000	.....
Total Australasia.....	9,644,000	11,863,000	13,933,000	9,499,000	8,841,000	9,774,000	.....
Grand total.....	3,557,150,000	4,026,367,000	3,481,700,000	4,369,542,000	3,613,213,000	3,864,279,000	.....

*No official estimates. †Census of 1911.

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

OATS (1915).	Bushels.	COUNTRY.	Bushels.	COUNTRY.	Bushels.	COUNTRY.	Bushels.
U't'd States.....	1,540,362,000	Roumania ..	29,054,000	Aus.-Hun.....	136,186,000	Cyprus	2,000,000
Canada	481,035,000	Russia	1,006,983,000	Belgium	4,000,000	Japan	93,417,000
Mexico	17,000	Serbia	4,000,000	Bulgaria	17,670,000	Africa	52,707,000
Argentina	63,392,000	Spain	36,949,000	Denmark	25,898,000	Australasia..	1,816,000
Chile	7,105,000	Sweden	70,000,000	Finland	5,000,000	Total	1,542,972,000
Uruguay	1,040,000	Unt. kingdom	195,169,000	France	36,243,000	RYE (1915).	
Aus.-Hun	234,925,000	Cyprus	400,000	Germany	150,000,000	U't'd States..	49,190,000
Belgium	40,000,000	Africa	28,188,000	Italy	11,050,000	Canada	2,478,000
Bulgaria	9,545,000	Australasia..	16,797,000	Netherlands.	3,233,000	Mexico	70,000
Denmark	42,874,000	Total	4,783,778,000	Norway	2,591,000	S. America....	1,962,000
Finland	22,000,000	BARLEY (1915).		Roumania ..	28,688,000	Aus.-Hun.....	154,075,000
France	243,531,000	U't'd States..	237,009,000	Russia	475,109,000	Belgium	18,000,000
Germany	650,000,000	Canada	50,868,000	Serbia	2,250,000	Bulgaria	7,622,000
Italy	31,443,000	Mexico	10,000,000	Spain	82,763,000	Denmark	12,989,000
Netherlands.	19,644,000	S. America..	11,787,000	Sweden	14,000,000	Finland	10,000,000
Norway	9,325,000			Utd. kingdom	48,682,000		
				India	40,000,000		

Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Pounds.	HOPS (1914).	Country.	*Tons.	
France	40,307,000	Java	134,143,000	U't'd States	43,435,352	Java	1,541,000
Germany	475,000,000	Sumatra	*45,024,000	Canada	1,208,000	Philippines	1408,000
Italy	4,401,000	Formosa	*959,477	Aus.-Hun.	23,314,733	Africa	590,000
Netherlands..	13,727,000	Japan	115,741,500	Belgium	7,560,000	Oceania	333,000
Norway	1,045,000	Philippines..	103,024,183	France	7,034,000	*Long tons. †In	1913-14.
Roumania	2,911,000	Russia (Asia) ..	*31,462,230	Germany	55,227,408	Beet.	*Tons.
Russia	861,097,000	Africa	*40,727,680	Russia	14,083,992	United States..	722,054
Serbia	800,000	Total .....	.....	England	56,812,896	Canada	13,773
Spain	28,664,000	*In 1913. †In 1912.	.....	Australasia..	2,109,932	Austria-Hung..	1,766,232
Sweden	25,000,000	FLAXSEED (1914).	.....	BEANS (1914).*	.....	Belgium	224,437
Utd. kingdom	1,700,000	Bushels.	.....	U. States (1911)	11,145,000	Denmark	168,652
Australasia..	120,000	U't'd States.	13,749,000	Canada	797,000	France	333,953
Total	1,711,155,000	Canada	7,175,000	Chile	1,377,000	Germany	2,755,750
POTATOES (1914).	.....	Mexico	150,000	Austria	*8,725,000	Italy	183,753
U't'd States	409,921,000	Argentina	39,171,000	Denmark	250,000	Netherlands ..	263,852
Canada	85,672,000	Uruguay	963,000	France	9,354,000	Roumania	36,297
Chile	9,169,000	Aus.-Hun.	*801,000	Italy	16,997,000	Russia	1,681,247
Aus.-Hun.	195,266,000	Belgium	*387,000	Netherlands..	1,983,000	Spain	110,946
Denmark	37,335,000	Bulgaria	*8,000	Roumania ..	5,783,000	Sweden	169,644
France	440,652,000	France	336,000	Spain	12,527,000	Switzerland ..	3,208
Germany	1,674,377,000	Italy	323,000	Utd. kingdom	75,000	*Short tons. †In	1913-14.
Italy	61,104,000	Netherlands..	212,000	Sweden	3,961,000	COTTON (1914).*	.....
Luxemburg..	5,288,000	Roumania ..	165,000	*In 1913.	.....	†Bales.	.....
Netherlands.	120,780,000	Russia (Eu.) ..	*24,447,000	PEAS (1914).*	.....	United States..	16,134,930
Norway	27,548,000	British India	15,440,000	U. States (1912)	7,111,000	Porto Rico....	693
Roumania ..	2,634,000	Russia (Asia) ..	*1,927,000	Canada	3,362,000	West Indies....	4,883
Russia	965,310,000	Algeria	15,000	Chile	373,000	Brazil	385,000
Spain	76,657,000	Total	*131,549,000	France	1,116,000	Peru	105,617
Sweden	63,209,000	*In 1913.	.....	Italy	3,638,000	Malta	411
Switzerland..	22,046,000	RICE (1914).	.....	Netherlands..	1,871,000	British India..	4,238,494
Utd. kingdom	279,121,000	Pounds.	.....	Roumania ..	869,000	Russia (Asia)..	1,177,595
Japan	25,002,000	U't'd States	656,917,000	Russia	18,339,000	British Africa.	39,859
Australasia..	21,549,000	Hawaii	*25,820,000	Sweden	11,016,000	Egypt	1,450,508
TOTAL (1914).	.....	Guatemala..	13,501,000	Utd. kingdom.	2,993,000	*Data incomplete.	.....
Pounds.	.....	Salvador	12,344,000	New Zealand..	453,000	†Bales of 500 pounds	gross or 473 pounds net.
U't'd States..	1,034,679,000	Mexico	33,921,000	*Incomplete returns.	.....	RAW SILK (1914).	.....
Canada	11,000,000	Brazil	116,416,000	SUGAR (1914-1915).	.....	Pounds.	.....
Cuba	72,585,000	Dut. Guiana.	15,463,000	Cane. *Tons.	.....	Italy	8,995,000
Mexico	34,711,000	Peru	108,869,000	United States..	247,000	France	893,000
Brazil	59,481,096	Bolivia	77,116,000	Hawaii	*612,000	Spain	154,000
Chile	6,282,228	France	1,257,000	Porto Rico....	*364,000	Austria-Hung..	672,000
Uruguay	1,737,805	Italy	741,263,000	Mexico	121,000	Anatolia	794,000
Aus.-Hun.	*173,349,242	Spain	336,925,000	Jamaica	17,000	Syria-Cyprus...	926,000
Belgium	*19,702,290	Brit. India..	62,538,912,000	Trinidad	62,000	Turkey (Eu.)..	132,000
Bulgaria	*13,227,600	Ceylon	290,819,000	Cuba	2,988,000	Turkey (other)	242,000
France	*35,763,021	Chos'n (Kor.)	3,673,873,000	Dan. W. Indies	5,000	Balkan states.	231,000
Germany	*56,962,951	Formosa	11,610,461,000	Fr. W. Indies.	8,000	Greece	331,000
Italy	20,943,700	Japan	17,827,240,000	Dom. rep.	119,000	Caucasus	772,000
Roumania ..	16,970,123	Java-Mad'a ..	77,951,049,000	South America.	965,000	Persia	*463,000
Russia (Eu.)	*201,988,930	Philippines.	1,403,516,000	Spain	8,000	Turkestan	*496,000
Sweden	*1,646,836	Russia (A.) ..	*512,383,000	British India..	2,651,000	China	12,489,000
Switzerland..	815,702	Egypt	81,229,000	Formosa	222,000	Japan	21,495,000
		*In 1912. †In 1913.	.....	Japan	60,000	British India..	66,000
						Indo-China ..	22,000
						Total	48,214,000
						*In 1913.	.....

GRAIN CROPS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Bushels produced in 1914 and 1915.

PROVINCE.	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
Manitoba.....	38,605,000	84,382,000	31,851,000	63,263,000	9,838,000	16,545,000
Saskatchewan..	73,494,070	171,146,000	61,816,000	142,121,000	4,907,000	9,945,000
Alberta.....	28,559,000	48,772,000	57,076,000	98,296,000	4,806,000	6,542,000
Total.....	140,658,000	304,200,000	150,543,000	303,680,000	19,555,000	33,030,000

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS.

[From tables prepared by the department of agriculture.]

YEAR.	CORN.			WHEAT.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1905	94,011,369	2,707,993,540	\$1,116,636,738	47,854,079	692,979,489	\$518,373,727
1906	96,737,381	2,927,416,091	1,166,626,479	47,305,823	735,260,970	490,332,760
1907	99,931,000	3,232,320,000	1,395,901,000	45,211,000	634,087,000	554,437,000
1908	101,738,000	3,638,651,000	1,616,145,000	47,557,000	664,692,000	616,826,000
1909	98,388,000	2,552,190,000	.....	44,261,000	683,350,000	.....
1910	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	1,384,817,000	45,681,000	685,121,000	561,051,000
1911	105,825,000	2,581,488,000	1,565,258,000	49,543,000	621,338,000	545,063,000
1912	107,088,000	3,124,746,000	1,520,454,000	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,290,000
1913	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000
1914	103,485,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000	53,541,000	891,017,000	878,680,000
1915	108,321,000	3,064,535,000	1,755,859,000	59,888,000	1,011,506,000	890,302,000

YEAR.	OATS.			RYE.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1905.	28,046,746	953,216,197	\$277,047,537	1,652,508	27,614,045	\$16,754,657
1906.	30,958,768	964,904,522	\$306,292,578	2,001,904	35,874,833	19,671,243
1907.	31,837,000	754,443,000	334,568,000	1,926,000	31,006,000	23,068,000
1908.	32,344,000	807,156,000	381,171,000	1,948,000	31,851,000	23,455,000
1909.	35,157,000	1,007,129,000	.....	2,196,000	29,520,000	.....
1910.	37,543,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000	2,185,000	34,397,000	24,963,000
1911.	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912.	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,694,000
1913.	38,300,000	1,121,788,000	425,505,000	41,000	411,000	22,220,000
1914.	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915.	40,780,000	1,540,362,000	555,569,000	2,856,000	49,190,000	41,295,000

YEAR.	BARLEY.			BUCKWHEAT.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1905.	5,095,528	136,651,020	\$55,047,196	760,118	14,585,082	\$3,565,499
1906.	6,323,757	178,916,484	74,235,997	789,208	14,641,937	8,727,443
1907.	6,448,000	153,597,000	102,290,000	800,000	14,230,000	9,975,000
1908.	6,646,000	166,756,000	92,442,000	803,000	15,874,000	12,004,000
1909.	7,698,000	173,321,000	.....	878,000	14,849,000	.....
1910.	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000	890,000	17,598,000	11,636,000
1911.	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000	833,000	17,549,000	12,735,000
1912.	7,580,000	223,624,000	112,567,000	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000
1913.	7,499,000	173,189,000	95,731,000	805,000	13,393,000	10,445,000
1914.	7,565,000	194,963,000	106,903,000	792,000	16,881,000	12,892,000
1915.	7,395,000	237,009,000	122,499,000	806,000	15,769,000	12,408,000

YEAR.	POTATOES.			HAY.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1905.	2,936,757	260,741,294	\$160,321,080	39,361,960	60,531,611	\$519,969,764
1906.	3,013,150	308,038,382	157,547,392	42,476,224	57,145,959	592,539,671
1907.	3,424,000	297,942,000	183,880,000	44,028,000	63,677,000	743,507,000
1908.	3,257,000	278,985,000	197,039,000	46,486,000	70,798,000	635,423,000
1909.	3,669,000	389,195,000	.....	45,744,000	61,938,000	689,345,000
1910.	3,720,000	349,032,000	194,566,000	45,091,000	60,978,000	747,709,000
1911.	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000	43,017,000	47,444,000	694,570,000
1912.	3,711,000	430,647,000	212,550,000	49,550,000	72,691,000	856,695,000
1913.	3,698,000	331,328,000	227,903,000	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,075,000
1914.	3,711,000	409,921,000	499,460,000	49,145,000	70,071,000	773,068,000
1915.	3,761,000	359,103,000	221,104,000	50,872,000	85,225,000	912,820,000

YEAR.	TOBACCO.			COTTON.		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1905.	776,112	633,033,719	\$48,674,118	30,053,759	13,438,012	\$561,100,386
1906.	796,099	682,428,590	68,232,647	32,049,000	13,273,509	640,311,538
1907.	820,800	698,126,000	71,411,000	31,311,000	11,207,179	613,690,436
1908.	875,425	718,061,380	74,130,185	32,444,000	13,241,799	588,814,828
1909.	1,285,000	1,055,765,000	.....	30,938,000	10,004,949	688,350,000
1910.	1,306,000	1,103,415,000	102,142,000	32,403,000	11,608,616	820,320,000
1911.	1,103,000	905,109,000	85,210,000	36,045,000	16,250,275	859,840,000
1912.	1,226,000	962,855,000	104,064,000	34,283,000	13,705,000	927,240,000
1913.	1,216,000	933,734,000	122,451,000	37,089,000	14,116,000	887,160,000
1914.	1,224,000	1,024,573,000	107,411,000	36,832,000	16,134,930	961,130,000
1915.	1,368,046	1,060,000,000	96,041,000	30,957,000	11,161,000	602,393,000

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

DEC. 1.	Wht	Oats.	Corn	Rye.	Barley.	B'k wht.	Pota. toes.	Hay, ton.	DEC. 1.	Wht	Oats.	Corn	Rye.	Barley.	B'k wht.	Pota. toes.	Hay, ton.
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.
1904.	92.4	31.3	44.1	68.8	42.0	62.2	45.3	8.72	1910.	88.3	34.1	48.0	72.2	57.8	65.7	55.7	12.26
1905.	74.8	29.1	41.2	61.1	40.3	58.7	61.7	8.52	1911.	87.4	45.0	61.8	83.2	56.9	72.6	79.9	14.64
1906.	66.7	31.7	39.9	58.9	41.5	59.6	51.1	10.37	1912.	76.0	31.9	48.7	66.3	50.4	66.1	50.5	11.79
1907.	87.4	44.3	51.6	73.1	66.6	69.8	61.7	11.08	1913.	79.9	39.2	69.1	63.4	53.7	75.5	68.7	12.43
1908.	92.4	47.2	60.6	73.6	65.4	75.6	70.6	8.98	1914.	98.6	43.9	64.4	86.5	54.3	76.4	48.7	11.12
1909.	99.0	40.5	59.6	73.9	55.2	69.9	54.9	10.62	1915.	92.0	36.1	57.5	83.9	51.7	78.7	61.6	10.70

BEET AND CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES

*PERIOD.	CANE SUGAR.			Beet sugar.	*MOLASSES.		
	Louisiana	Other southern states.	Total.		Louisiana	Other southern states.	Total.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1907.	515,300,000	21,320,000	536,620,000	.....	17,579,877	3,628,000	21,207,877
1908.	761,600,000	26,380,000	787,980,000	967,924,000	22,532,774	4,735,518	27,268,292
1909.	795,320,000	33,600,000	828,920,000	927,256,430	31,111,650	7,350,000	38,471,650
1910.	728,000,000	22,400,000	750,400,000	851,768,000	32,082,050	9,508,000	41,690,050
1911.	685,440,000	24,640,000	710,080,000	1,024,988,000	33,842,600	10,716,160	44,558,600
1912.	705,747,840	16,000,320	721,748,160	1,020,344,000	26,120,100	8,000,000	34,120,100
1913.	307,146,560	18,000,640	325,147,200	1,199,000,000	20,297,500	9,200,000	29,497,500
1914.	585,394,380	15,680,800	601,075,180	1,385,112,000	24,194,750	12,107,000	36,301,750
1915.	485,339,040	7,840,000	493,239,040	1,444,168,000	13,630,343	14,000,000	27,630,000
1916.	273,000,000	*2,240,000	275,240,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Louisiana only.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports to U. S. department of agriculture.]

STATE, AND YEAR OF BEET CROP.	Fac- to- ries. No.	Av. length of cam- paign. Days.	Sugar made. Tons.*	BEETS USED FOR SUGAR.				ANALYSIS OF BEETS.		Per- centage av. ex- tract'n of sugar.
				Area. Acres.	Quantity worked.		Av. price per ton.	Per- centage sucrose.†	Per ct purity coefficient.‡	
					Tons.*	Av. yield per ac.				
California.....	11	97	195,343	122,737	1,249,111	10.2	\$5.86	17.82	82.65	15.64
Colorado.....	14	104	273,780	171,222	1,888,860	11.0	5.88	16.53	84.84	14.49
Idaho.....	4	100	51,225	35,068	339,859	9.7	5.08	17.85	87.14	15.07
Michigan.....	15	78	129,997	122,000	997,972	8.2	5.91	15.45	84.08	13.03
Ohio.....	4	80	53,472	25,684	279,427	10.9	5.29	14.19	81.99	11.98
Utah.....	8	96	85,014	56,236	629,204	11.2	4.91	16.43	85.06	13.51
Other states.....	11	84	105,389	78,364	765,890	9.8	5.67	16.38	84.24	13.76
United States, 1915.....	67	92	874,220	611,301	6,150,293	10.1	5.67	16.49	84.38	14.21
Total, 1914.....	60	85	722,054	483,400	5,283,500	10.9	5.45	16.38	83.89	13.65
Total, 1913.....	71	85	733,401	580,006	5,550,462	9.76	5.69	15.78	83.22	12.96
Total, 1912.....	73	86	682,556	555,300	5,224,377	9.41	5.82	16.31	84.49	13.26
Total, 1911.....	66	94	599,500	473,877	5,062,333	10.68	5.50	15.89	.....	11.84

*Tons of 2,000 pounds. †Based upon weight of beets. ‡Percentage of pure sugar in the total soluble solids of the beets.

CENSUS REPORT OF BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURED.

	1914.	1909.
Total acreage of beets planted.....	532,421	415,964
Total quantity of beets treated (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	5,639,103	3,965,356
Sugar—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds).....	743,473	501,682
Value.....	\$58,590,465	\$45,937,629
Granulated—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds).....	739,233	496,807
Value.....	\$58,351,323	\$45,645,810
Raw—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds).....	4,240	4,875
Value.....	\$239,142	\$291,819
Molasses—Quantity (gallons of 12.2 pounds).....	26,461,291	20,512,747
Value.....	\$1,536,192	\$1,129,905
Pulp.....	\$2,094,363	\$795,900
All other products.....	\$383,689	\$258,949
Total value of products.....	\$62,605,209	\$48,122,383

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP MADE IN VERMONT.

[Figures for 1909 are from the thirteenth United States census; those for 1912, 1914 and 1915 are reported by the Vermont state commissioner of agriculture.]

Year.	Trees tapped.	Pounds sugar.	Gallons sirup.
1909.....	5,585,632	7,726,817	409,953
1912.....	5,076,375	6,682,063	455,403
1914.....	5,190,461	7,117,671	433,750
1915.....	5,294,933	7,311,334	605,373

CROPS OF 1915 BY STATES.

State.	CORN.			Value.
	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	
Maine.....	16,000	41.0	656,000	\$558,000
N. Hamp.....	22,000	45.0	990,000	752,000
Vermont.....	47,000	46.0	2,256,000	1,895,000
Massachu'ts.....	48,000	47.0	2,304,000	1,843,000
R. Island.....	12,000	43.0	516,000	516,000
Connecticut.....	65,000	50.0	3,250,000	2,762,000
New York.....	605,000	40.0	24,200,000	18,876,000
New Jersey.....	285,000	38.0	10,830,000	8,122,000
Pennsylvania.....	1,520,000	33.5	58,520,000	40,964,000
Delaware.....	210,000	31.5	6,615,000	4,101,000
Maryland.....	710,000	35.0	23,850,000	15,158,000
Virginia.....	2,125,000	28.5	60,562,000	42,999,000
W. Virginia.....	800,000	31.5	25,200,000	18,648,000
N. Carolina.....	3,050,000	21.0	64,050,000	49,318,000
S. Carolina.....	2,155,000	16.5	35,558,000	30,935,000
Georgia.....	4,330,000	15.0	64,950,000	50,661,000
Florida.....	800,000	15.0	12,000,000	8,760,000
Ohio.....	3,760,000	41.5	156,040,000	87,332,000
Indiana.....	5,025,000	38.0	190,950,000	97,384,000
Illinois.....	10,449,000	36.0	376,164,000	203,129,000
Michigan.....	1,750,000	32.0	56,000,000	33,080,000
Wisconsin.....	1,775,000	23.0	40,825,000	27,761,000
Minnesota.....	2,700,000	28.0	62,100,000	38,502,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Iowa.....	10,100,000	30.0	303,000,000	\$154,530,000
Missouri.....	7,100,000	29.5	209,450,000	119,386,000
N. Dakota.....	700,000	14.0	9,800,000	6,566,000
S. Dakota.....	3,250,000	29.0	94,250,000	46,182,000
Nebraska.....	7,100,000	30.0	213,000,000	109,110,000
Kansas.....	5,550,000	31.0	172,050,000	87,746,000
Kentucky.....	3,800,000	30.0	114,000,000	63,840,000
Tennessee.....	3,500,000	27.0	94,500,000	54,810,000
Alabama.....	3,900,000	17.0	66,300,000	45,747,000
Mississippi.....	3,650,000	19.0	69,350,000	45,078,000
Louisiana.....	2,200,000	20.5	45,100,000	28,864,000
Texas.....	7,450,000	23.5	175,075,000	101,544,000
Oklahoma.....	4,200,000	29.5	123,900,000	56,991,000
Arkansas.....	2,700,000	23.0	62,100,000	39,744,000
Montana.....	70,000	28.0	1,960,000	1,352,000
Wyoming.....	25,000	25.0	625,000	419,000
Colorado.....	470,000	24.0	11,280,000	6,204,000
N. Mexico.....	105,000	26.0	2,730,000	1,993,000
Arizona.....	20,000	30.0	600,000	690,000
Utah.....	13,000	34.0	442,000	354,000
Nevada.....	1,000	35.0	35,000	33,000
Idaho.....	22,000	35.0	770,000	500,000
Washington.....	39,000	27.0	1,053,000	811,000
Oregon.....	33,000	35.0	1,155,000	947,000
California.....	64,000	41.0	2,624,000	2,309,000

U. S.108,321,000 28.2 3,054,535,000 1,755,893,000

WINTER WHEAT.

	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
New York.....	390,000	25.0	9,750,000	\$9,848,000
New Jersey.....	78,000	20.0	1,560,000	1,654,000
Pennsylvania.....	1,330,000	18.5	24,605,000	25,589,000
Delaware.....	125,000	15.0	1,875,000	2,044,000
Maryland.....	638,000	16.1	10,272,000	10,786,000
Virginia.....	1,230,000	13.8	16,974,000	18,332,000
W. Virginia.....	300,000	15.0	4,500,000	4,860,000
N. Carolina.....	950,000	10.9	10,355,000	12,426,000
S. Carolina.....	225,000	10.8	2,430,000	3,353,000
Georgia.....	325,000	11.0	3,575,000	4,612,000
Ohio.....	1,980,000	20.3	40,194,000	41,802,000
Indiana.....	2,750,000	17.2	47,300,000	48,246,000
Illinois.....	2,800,000	19.0	53,200,000	53,200,000
Michigan.....	960,000	21.3	20,448,000	20,652,000
Wisconsin.....	1,000,000	23.0	23,000,000	21,850,000
Minnesota.....	600,000	19.5	11,700,000	11,053,000
Iowa.....	510,000	21.5	10,965,000	9,540,000
Missouri.....	2,773,000	12.3	34,108,000	33,426,000
S. Dakota.....	125,000	20.5	2,562,000	2,203,000
Nebraska.....	3,601,000	18.5	66,618,000	55,959,000
Kansas.....	8,475,000	12.5	105,938,000	94,285,000
Kentucky.....	900,000	11.0	9,900,000	10,395,000
Tennessee.....	860,000	10.5	9,030,000	9,752,000
Alabama.....	100,000	12.0	1,200,000	1,500,000
Mississippi.....	5,000	20.0	100,000	105,000
Texas.....	1,475,000	15.5	22,862,000	24,462,000
Oklahoma.....	3,150,000	11.6	36,540,000	32,521,000
Arkansas.....	220,000	12.5	2,750,000	2,778,000
Montana.....	675,000	27.0	18,225,000	14,216,000
Wyoming.....	60,000	26.0	1,560,000	1,217,000
Colorado.....	310,000	25.0	8,000,000	6,448,000
N. Mexico.....	52,000	22.0	1,144,000	1,030,000
Arizona.....	39,000	28.0	1,092,000	1,256,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Utah	245,000	25.0	6,125,000	\$5,268,000
Nevada	22,000	26.0	572,000	543,000
Idaho	390,000	29.0	11,310,000	9,048,000
Washington	1,110,000	27.6	30,636,000	25,122,000
Oregon	675,000	24.0	16,200,000	13,608,000
California	440,000	16.0	7,040,000	6,688,000

U. States...40,453,000 16.2 655,045,000 622,012,000

SPRING WHEAT.

Maine	4,000	28.0	112,000	\$125,000
Vermont	1,000	30.0	30,000	32,000
Wisconsin	105,000	22.5	2,362,000	2,244,000
Minnesota	4,250,000	17.0	72,250,000	65,025,000
Iowa	275,000	16.7	4,592,000	3,995,000
N. Dakota	8,350,000	18.2	151,970,000	132,214,000
S. Dakota	3,600,000	17.0	61,200,000	52,632,000
Nebraska	346,000	16.0	5,536,000	4,650,000
Kansas	50,000	12.0	600,000	534,000
Montana	600,000	26.0	15,600,000	12,168,000
Wyoming	65,000	27.0	1,755,000	1,369,000
Colorado	250,000	21.0	5,250,000	4,200,000
N. Mexico	45,000	22.5	1,012,000	911,000
Utah	75,000	28.0	2,100,000	1,806,000
Nevada	34,000	32.0	1,088,000	1,034,000
Idaho	280,000	26.5	7,420,000	5,936,000
Washington	890,000	22.2	19,758,000	16,202,000
Oregon	225,000	17.0	3,825,000	3,213,000

U. States...19,445,000 18.3 356,460,000 308,290,000

OATS.

Maine	152,000	40.0	6,080,000	\$2,736,000
N. Hampshire	12,000	38.0	456,000	246,000
Vermont	81,000	43.0	3,483,000	1,846,000
Massachusetts	9,000	36.0	324,000	165,000
R. Island	2,000	33.0	66,000	33,000
Connecticut	13,000	32.5	422,000	232,000
New York	1,340,000	40.5	54,270,000	24,422,000
New Jersey	70,000	32.5	2,275,000	1,092,000
Pennsylvania	1,140,000	38.0	43,320,000	19,061,000
Delaware	4,000	33.5	134,000	68,000
Maryland	45,000	34.0	1,530,000	750,000
Virginia	225,000	25.0	5,625,000	3,094,000
W. Virginia	120,000	29.0	3,480,000	1,775,000
N. Carolina	350,000	23.0	8,050,000	4,991,000
S. Carolina	525,000	19.0	9,975,000	6,683,000
Georgia	905,000	19.5	17,648,000	11,648,000
Florida	61,000	20.0	1,220,000	854,000
Ohio	1,683,000	41.0	69,003,000	24,841,000
Indiana	1,638,000	40.0	65,520,000	22,277,000
Illinois	4,343,000	45.0	195,435,000	68,402,000
Michigan	1,530,000	42.0	64,260,000	22,491,000
Wisconsin	2,150,000	46.5	99,975,000	35,991,000
Minnesota	3,125,000	43.0	134,375,000	43,300,000
Iowa	4,950,000	40.0	198,000,000	63,360,000
Missouri	1,225,000	26.0	31,850,000	12,103,000
N. Dakota	2,450,000	40.0	98,000,000	26,460,000
S. Dakota	1,725,000	42.0	72,450,000	20,286,000
Nebraska	2,200,000	32.0	70,400,000	21,824,000
Kansas	1,650,000	26.5	43,725,000	16,178,000
Kentucky	210,000	26.0	5,460,000	2,621,000
Tennessee	357,000	24.5	8,746,000	4,373,000
Alabama	600,000	19.0	11,400,000	7,182,000
Mississippi	250,000	21.5	5,375,000	3,225,000
Louisiana	120,000	25.0	3,000,000	1,650,000
Texas	1,550,000	35.5	44,375,000	18,638,000
Oklahoma	1,400,000	27.0	37,800,000	13,230,000
Arkansas	375,000	27.0	10,125,000	5,265,000
Montana	600,000	52.0	31,200,000	9,984,000
Wyoming	227,000	42.0	9,534,000	4,100,000
Colorado	300,000	39.0	11,700,000	4,797,000
N. Mexico	60,000	36.0	2,160,000	1,080,000
Arizona	9,000	37.0	333,000	213,000
Utah	100,000	47.0	4,700,000	2,115,000
Nevada	13,000	45.0	585,000	322,000
Idaho	335,000	47.0	15,745,000	5,353,000
Washington	275,000	50.0	13,750,000	5,088,000
Oregon	365,000	44.0	16,060,000	5,942,000
California	211,000	33.0	6,963,000	3,482,000

U. States...40,780,000 37.8 1540,362,000 555,569,000

RYE.

Vermont	1,000	17.0	17,000	\$14,000
Massachusetts	3,000	20.0	60,000	61,000
Connecticut	7,000	21.5	150,000	153,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
New York	150,000	18.7	2,805,000	\$2,609,000
New Jersey	71,000	20.0	1,420,000	1,206,000
Pennsylvania	274,000	18.0	4,932,000	4,143,000
Delaware	1,000	15.5	16,000	16,000
Maryland	24,000	16.5	396,000	348,000
Virginia	70,000	14.5	1,015,000	944,000
W. Virginia	16,000	14.0	224,000	208,000
N. Carolina	50,000	11.5	575,000	604,000
S. Carolina	3,000	10.0	30,000	45,000
Georgia	13,000	9.2	120,000	168,000
Ohio	100,000	17.5	1,750,000	1,452,000
Indiana	150,000	16.0	2,400,000	1,968,000
Illinois	49,000	18.5	906,000	752,000
Michigan	390,000	15.5	6,045,000	5,138,000
Wisconsin	420,000	18.5	7,770,000	6,760,000
Minnesota	300,000	19.5	5,850,000	4,738,000
Iowa	60,000	18.5	1,110,000	882,000
Missouri	25,000	13.5	338,000	291,000
N. Dakota	180,000	15.0	2,700,000	2,133,000
S. Dakota	90,000	19.5	1,755,000	1,334,000
Nebraska	200,000	17.5	3,500,000	2,555,000
Kansas	50,000	16.0	800,000	608,000
Kentucky	24,000	12.0	288,000	271,000
Tennessee	18,000	10.5	189,000	195,000
Alabama	4,000	10.0	40,000	54,000
Texas	2,000	17.0	34,000	35,000
Oklahoma	6,000	13.5	81,000	62,000
Arkansas	1,000	10.5	10,000	10,000
Montana	10,000	22.5	225,000	146,000
Wyoming	9,000	20.0	180,000	162,000
Colorado	30,000	17.5	525,000	368,000
Utah	13,000	15.5	202,000	131,000
Idaho	3,000	20.0	60,000	41,000
Washington	8,000	18.2	146,000	110,000
Oregon	23,000	18.0	414,000	373,000
California	8,000	14.0	112,000	101,000

United States...2,856,000 17.2 49,190,000 41,295,000

BARLEY.

Maine	5,000	28.5	132,000	\$99,000
N. Hampshire	1,000	30.0	30,000	24,000
Vermont	12,000	35.0	420,000	315,000
New York	85,000	32.0	2,720,000	2,040,000
Pennsylvania	8,000	34.0	170,000	119,000
Maryland	5,000	34.0	170,000	119,000
Virginia	12,000	29.0	348,000	261,000
Ohio	30,000	31.0	930,000	502,000
Indiana	8,000	28.0	224,000	146,000
Illinois	54,000	34.0	1,836,000	1,047,000
Michigan	85,000	29.5	2,508,000	1,555,000
Wisconsin	656,000	30.5	23,288,000	13,041,000
Minnesota	1,350,000	35.0	47,175,000	20,176,000
Iowa	353,000	31.0	10,943,000	5,362,000
Missouri	5,000	25.0	125,000	79,000
N. Dakota	1,400,000	32.0	44,800,000	19,712,000
S. Dakota	750,000	32.0	24,000,000	11,040,000
Nebraska	105,000	31.0	3,255,000	1,367,000
Kansas	270,000	31.0	8,370,000	3,515,000
Kentucky	6,000	30.0	180,000	139,000
Tennessee	6,000	24.0	144,000	108,000
Texas	9,000	28.0	252,000	171,000
Oklahoma	8,000	26.5	212,000	106,000
Montana	80,000	34.0	2,720,000	1,306,000
Wyoming	17,000	36.0	612,000	337,000
Colorado	130,000	36.0	4,680,000	2,246,000
New Mexico	8,000	33.0	264,000	185,000
Arizona	35,000	37.0	1,295,000	725,000
Utah	34,000	42.5	1,445,000	751,000
Nevada	12,000	48.0	576,000	403,000
Idaho	191,000	40.5	7,736,000	4,023,000
Washington	175,000	41.5	7,263,000	4,067,000
Oregon	130,000	36.0	4,680,000	2,902,000
California	1,360,000	29.0	39,440,000	24,453,000

U. States...7,395,000 32.0 237,009,000 122,499,000

BUCKWHEAT.

Maine	13,000	26.0	338,000	\$237,000
N. Hampshire	1,000	30.0	30,000	24,000
Vermont	8,000	27.0	216,000	177,000
Massachusetts	2,000	16.0	32,000	30,000
Connecticut	3,000	20.0	60,000	58,000
New York	280,000	19.0	5,320,000	4,256,000
New Jersey	10,000	21.0	210,000	174,000
Pennsylvania	274,000	21.0	5,754,000	4,488,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Delaware	3,000	18.5	56,000	42,000
N. Maryland	11,000	20.0	220,000	158,000
Virginia	25,000	20.0	500,000	416,000
W. Virginia	38,000	22.0	836,000	669,000
N. Carolina	10,000	17.5	175,000	144,000
Ohio	18,000	23.0	414,000	319,000
Indiana	5,000	14.0	70,000	56,000
Illinois	4,000	17.0	68,000	61,000
Michigan	6,000	14.5	870,000	626,000
Wisconsin	18,000	13.0	234,000	194,000
Minnesota	7,000	17.5	122,000	92,000
Iowa	7,000	13.0	91,000	73,000
Missouri	3,000	15.0	45,000	40,000
Nebraska	1,000	20.0	20,000	19,000
Kansas	1,000	14.0	14,000	14,000
Tennessee	3,000	18.0	54,000	41,000
U. States.....	806,000	19.6	15,769,000	12,408,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.	Value.
Maine	1,215,000	1.15	1,397,000	\$20,815,000
N. Hampshire	504,000	1.00	504,000	8,770,000
Vermont	970,000	1.35	1,310,000	20,305,000
Massachusetts	470,000	1.50	705,000	15,510,000
R. Island	57,000	1.24	71,000	1,598,000
Connecticut	365,000	1.35	493,000	9,960,000
New York.....	4,500,000	1.30	5,850,000	91,845,000
New Jersey.....	361,000	1.45	523,000	9,937,000
Pennsylvania.....	3,100,000	1.40	4,340,000	67,704,000
Delaware	70,000	1.20	84,000	1,428,000
Maryland	390,000	1.20	468,000	7,582,000
Virginia	700,000	1.35	945,000	14,836,000
W. Virginia.....	730,000	1.50	1,095,000	16,425,000
N. Carolina.....	350,000	1.85	648,000	10,692,000
S. Carolina.....	220,000	1.30	288,000	4,462,000
Georgia	300,000	1.15	345,000	5,210,000
Florida	51,000	1.20	61,000	976,000
Ohio	2,812,000	1.44	4,049,000	51,422,000
Indiana	2,020,000	1.50	3,030,000	35,330,000
Illinois	2,400,000	1.54	3,696,000	39,317,000
Michigan	2,470,000	1.40	3,458,000	42,188,000
Wisconsin	2,576,000	1.75	4,508,000	44,629,000
Minnesota	1,686,000	1.91	3,209,000	20,538,000
Iowa	3,098,000	1.80	5,576,000	48,511,000
Missouri	3,050,000	1.52	4,636,000	39,406,000
N. Dakota	440,000	1.50	660,000	3,762,000
S. Dakota	610,000	2.00	1,220,000	6,466,000
Nebraska	1,650,000	2.60	4,290,000	24,882,000
Kansas	1,766,000	2.30	4,062,000	22,747,000
Kentucky	875,000	1.40	1,225,000	15,312,000
Tennessee	950,000	1.47	1,396,000	19,404,000
Alabama	250,000	1.45	362,000	4,489,000
Mississippi	250,000	1.40	350,000	3,850,000
Louisiana	250,000	1.75	438,000	4,511,000
Texas	450,000	1.70	765,000	6,044,000
Oklahoma	460,000	2.30	1,068,000	5,925,000
Arkansas	350,000	1.60	560,000	5,768,000
Montana	775,000	2.00	1,550,000	11,625,000
Wyoming	550,000	2.20	1,210,000	9,438,000
Colorado	970,000	2.20	2,134,000	16,213,000
N. Mexico.....	210,000	2.20	462,000	3,890,000
Arizona	147,000	3.20	470,000	4,512,000
Utah	394,000	2.50	985,000	7,880,000
Nevada	225,000	3.00	675,000	5,062,000
Idaho	677,000	2.70	1,828,000	14,076,000
Washington	812,000	2.30	1,868,000	20,174,000
Oregon	850,000	2.20	1,870,000	17,765,000
California	2,511,000	1.80	4,520,000	50,624,000
U. States.....	50,872,000	1.68	85,225,000	912,320,000

HAY CROP BY KINDS IN 1915.

	Tons.	Per ct.
Timothy	19,054,000	22.3
Timothy and clover mixed.....	18,713,000	21.9
Clover alone.....	12,527,000	14.7
Alfalfa	18,562,000	21.8
Millet and Hungarian grass.....	3,230,000	3.8
Grains cut green for hay.....	6,962,000	8.2
Other tame hay	6,205,000	7.3
Total tame hay	85,225,000	100.0
Wild, salt and prairie hay.....	21,491,000	

POTATOES.

State.	Acres.	bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Maine	142,000	155	22,010,000	\$15,407,000
N. Hampshire	16,000	95	1,520,000	1,444,000

State.	Acres.	bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Vermont	24,000	108	2,592,000	\$2,100,000
Massachusetts.....	26,000	130	3,380,000	2,838,000
Rhode Island.....	5,000	110	550,000	506,000
Connecticut	24,000	95	2,280,000	2,139,000
New York.....	355,000	62	22,010,000	18,048,000
New Jersey.....	93,000	130	12,090,000	9,068,000
Pennsylvania.....	280,000	72	20,160,000	15,120,000
Delaware	11,000	95	1,045,000	784,000
Maryland	44,000	97	4,268,000	2,646,000
Virginia	140,000	125	17,500,000	10,675,000
W. Virginia.....	50,000	117	5,850,000	3,802,000
N. Carolina.....	35,000	90	3,150,000	2,300,000
S. Carolina.....	11,000	80	880,000	1,012,000
Georgia	16,000	65	1,040,000	1,030,000
Florida	12,000	80	960,000	1,104,000
Ohio	153,000	82	12,546,000	8,872,000
Indiana	75,000	95	7,125,000	3,990,000
Illinois	126,000	110	13,860,000	8,177,000
Michigan	355,000	59	20,945,000	11,729,000
Wisconsin	298,000	87	25,926,000	11,667,000
Minnesota	285,000	106	30,210,000	11,782,000
Iowa	148,000	105	15,540,000	8,392,000
Missouri	90,000	98	8,820,000	5,292,000
N. Dakota	80,000	90	7,200,000	2,952,000
S. Dakota	68,000	115	7,820,000	2,737,000
Nebraska	110,000	105	11,550,000	4,551,000
Kansas	71,000	83	5,893,000	4,361,000
Kentucky	51,000	126	6,426,000	3,534,000
Tennessee	36,000	88	3,168,000	1,996,000
Alabama	20,000	80	1,600,000	1,440,000
Mississippi	13,000	90	1,170,000	983,000
Louisiana	28,000	51	1,428,000	1,357,000
Texas	42,000	65	2,730,000	2,866,000
Oklahoma	35,000	85	2,975,000	2,499,000
Arkansas	28,000	90	2,520,000	1,915,000
Montana	39,000	155	6,045,000	3,022,000
Wyoming	16,000	150	2,400,000	1,440,000
Colorado	53,000	137	7,355,000	3,935,000
New Mexico.....	8,000	100	800,000	760,000
Arizona	1,000	95	95,000	95,000
Utah	20,000	125	2,500,000	1,575,000
Nevada	13,000	172	2,236,000	1,565,000
Idaho	28,000	125	3,500,000	1,960,000
Washington	61,000	135	8,235,000	4,365,000
Oregon	48,000	115	5,520,000	3,812,000
California	78,000	130	10,140,000	7,605,000
U. States.....	3,761,000	95.5	359,103,000	221,104,000

SWEET POTATOES.

New Jersey.....	23,000	155	3,565,000	\$2,496,000
Pennsylvania.....	1,000	105	105,000	79,000
Delaware	5,000	135	675,000	418,000
Maryland	8,000	130	1,040,000	728,000
Virginia	34,000	110	3,740,000	2,431,000
W. Virginia.....	2,000	110	220,000	202,000
N. Carolina.....	85,000	105	8,925,000	4,998,000
S. Carolina.....	65,000	105	6,825,000	4,436,000
Georgia	95,000	85	8,075,000	4,926,000
Florida	23,000	112	2,576,000	1,752,000
Ohio	1,000	95	95,000	93,000
Indiana	1,000	104	104,000	94,000
Illinois	8,000	110	880,000	722,000
Iowa	3,000	95	285,000	308,000
Missouri	7,000	100	700,000	574,000
Kansas	4,000	110	440,000	440,000
Kentucky	10,000	105	1,050,000	735,000
Tennessee	27,000	105	2,835,000	1,673,000
Alabama	80,000	90	7,200,000	4,104,000
Mississippi	70,000	110	7,700,000	4,235,000
Louisiana	65,000	92	5,980,000	2,990,000
Texas	60,000	98	5,880,000	4,116,000
Oklahoma	6,000	115	690,000	504,000
Arkansas	30,000	130	3,900,000	2,379,000
California	6,000	135	810,000	648,000
United States.....	719,000	103.3	74,295,000	46,081,000

COTTON.

State.	Acres.	bales.	Bales.	Value.
Virginia	36,000	212	16,000	\$870,000
N. Carolina.....	1,250,000	270	708,000	37,800,000
S. Carolina.....	2,400,000	231	1,160,000	62,578,000
Georgia	4,700,000	193	1,900,000	103,513,000
Florida	198,000	121	50,000	3,559,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bales.	Bales.	Value.
Alabama	3,400,000	148	1,050,000	\$55,734,000
Mississippi	2,650,000	170	940,000	51,758,000
Louisiana	1,090,000	158	360,000	19,289,000
Texas	10,200,000	149	2,175,000	168,812,000
Arkansas	2,150,000	175	785,000	43,590,000
Tennessee	780,000	181	295,000	15,957,000
Missouri	102,000	244	52,000	2,740,000
Oklahoma	1,950,000	155	630,000	34,050,000
California	34,000	479	34,000	1,832,000
All other.....	17,000		6,000	321,000

U. States...30,937,000 172.5 11,161,000 602,393,000

TOBACCO.

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	Pounds.	Value.
N. Hamp... ..	100,000	1,400	140,000	\$17,000
Vermont	100,000	1,300	130,000	14,000
Massachusetts ..	7,300,000	1,100	8,030,000	1,164,000
Connecticut	22,200,000	1,350	29,970,000	5,095,000
New York... ..	4,400,000	1,200	5,280,000	502,000
Pennsylvania	31,400,000	1,350	42,390,000	3,900,000
Maryland	22,000,000	740	16,280,000	1,384,000
Virginia	192,500,000	750	144,375,000	13,571,000
W. Virginia	11,300,000	870	9,831,000	983,000
N. Carolina	320,000,000	620	198,400,000	22,221,000
S. Carolina	65,000,000	580	37,700,000	2,639,000
Georgia	1,700,000	880	1,496,000	344,000
Florida	3,900,000	910	3,549,000	816,000
Ohio	93,700,000	900	84,330,000	7,590,000
Indiana	13,500,000	840	11,340,000	828,000
Illinois	700,000	850	595,000	54,000
Wisconsin	41,000,000	930	36,900,000	2,214,000
Missouri	3,500,000	900	3,150,000	378,000
Kentucky	440,000,000	810	356,400,000	27,799,000
Tennessee	92,900,000	750	69,675,000	4,390,000
Alabama	200,000	500	100,000	22,000
Louisiana	300,000	420	126,000	38,000
Texas	200,000	600	100,000	27,000
Arkansas	500,000	600	300,000	51,000

U. States...1,368,400,000 775.1 1,060,587,000 96,041,000

RICE.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
N. Carolina	200,000	21.0	4,000	\$3,000
S. Carolina	3,700,000	24.3	90,000	81,000
Georgia	900,000	29.3	26,000	23,000
Florida	500,000	25.0	12,000	9,000
Missouri	200,000	50.0	10,000	10,000
Alabama	300,000	25.0	8,000	6,000
Mississippi	1,800,000	25.0	45,000	40,000
Louisiana	401,000,000	34.2	13,714,000	12,343,000
Texas	260,000,000	30.5	7,930,000	7,058,000
Arkansas	100,000,000	48.4	4,840,000	4,598,000
California	34,000,000	66.7	2,268,000	2,041,000

U. States...802,600,000 36.1 28,947,000 26,212,000

FLAXSEED.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Wisconsin	7,000	13.5	108,000	\$169,000
Minnesota	300,000	10.5	2,930,000	5,544,000
Iowa	18,000	9.0	190,000	243,000
Missouri	6,000	8.0	64,000	65,000
N. Dakota	660,000	9.9	6,972,000	11,681,000
S. Dakota	150,000	11.0	2,400,000	2,756,000
Nebraska	7,000	11.0	49,000	113,000
Kansas	36,000	5.7	270,000	297,000
Montana	180,000	10.5	2,560,000	3,213,000
Wyoming	2,000	13.0	38,000	38,000
Colorado	1,000	9.4	16,000	11,000

United States...1,367,000 10.1 15,559,000 24,080,000

DRY BEANS.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
New York... ..	130,000	9.6	1,250,000	\$4,362,000
Michigan	506,000	8.4	4,250,000	12,792,000
California	225,000	17.0	3,825,000	10,404,000

Total861,000 10.8 9,325,000 27,558,000

CRANBERRIES.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Massachusetts	10,000	25	250,000	\$1,625,000
New Jersey	5,700	30	171,000	1,000,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Wisconsin	2,000	13	36,000	220,000
Total	17,700	25.8	457,000	2,845,000

SHEEP (1916) AND WOOL (1915).

State.	Sheep.	Fleeces.	Raw wool.
	Jan. 1.	Number.	Pounds.
Maine	162,000	148,000	932,000
New Hampshire...	37,000	31,000	195,000
Vermont	100,000	83,000	589,000
Massachusetts	28,000	20,000	128,000
Rhode Island.....	6,000	5,000	25,000
Connecticut	13,000	15,000	82,000
New York	849,000	535,000	3,478,000
New Jersey	29,000	17,000	95,000
Pennsylvania	856,000	650,000	4,030,000
Delaware	8,000	5,000	25,000
Maryland	223,000	127,000	749,000
Virginia	734,000	439,000	2,063,000
West Virginia	796,000	681,000	3,405,000
North Carolina	170,000	145,000	566,000
South Carolina	30,000	29,000	116,000
Georgia	161,000	200,000	520,000
Florida	119,000	107,000	382,000
Ohio	3,067,000	2,110,000	14,350,000
Indiana	1,058,000	725,000	4,920,000
Illinois	907,000	530,000	3,975,000
Michigan	1,931,000	1,170,000	8,073,000
Wisconsin	664,000	550,000	3,960,000
Minnesota	536,000	430,000	2,940,000
Iowa	1,274,000	729,000	5,400,000
Missouri	1,416,000	1,050,000	7,035,000
North Dakota	250,000	225,000	1,620,000
South Dakota	604,000	500,000	3,500,000
Nebraska	374,000	240,000	1,776,000
Kansas	341,000	205,000	1,456,000
Kentucky	1,155,000	725,000	3,552,000
Tennessee	661,000	435,000	1,914,000
Alabama	119,000	106,000	403,000
Mississippi	208,000	155,000	527,000
Louisiana	185,000	145,000	536,000
Texas	2,156,000	1,600,000	9,280,000
Oklahoma	95,000	70,000	490,000
Arkansas	124,000	90,000	406,000
Montana	3,941,000	3,725,000	28,682,000
Wyoming	4,338,000	3,630,000	29,040,000
Colorado	1,039,000	1,250,000	7,500,000
New Mexico	3,440,000	3,325,000	18,620,000
Arizona	1,849,000	950,000	5,985,000
Utah	2,089,000	1,800,000	13,320,000
Nevada	1,532,000	765,000	5,890,000
Idaho	3,102,000	1,935,000	15,286,000
Washington	538,000	460,000	3,818,000
Oregon	2,563,000	1,850,000	15,000,000
California	2,450,000	1,940,000	11,590,000

United States...49,162,000 36,698,000 288,777,000

In 1915.....49,956,000 296,175,000

APPLE PRODUCTION IN 1915.

State.	*Barrels.	State.	*Barrels.
Maine	350,000	South Dakota...	100,000
New Hampshire	723,000	Nebraska	1,267,000
Vermont	324,000	Kansas	2,125,000
Massachusetts	885,000	Kentucky	4,170,000
Rhode Island	511,000	Tennessee	2,025,000
Connecticut	511,000	Alabama	532,000
New York	8,525,000	Mississippi	141,000
New Jersey	777,000	Louisiana	157,000
Pennsylvania	5,085,000	Texas	157,000
Delaware	122,000	Oklahoma	780,000
Maryland	800,000	Arkansas	1,183,000
Virginia	4,293,000	Montana	347,000
West Virginia	2,513,000	Wyoming	693,000
North Carolina	1,972,000	Colorado	273,000
South Carolina	221,000	New Mexico...	40,000
Georgia	5,984,000	Utah	142,000
Ohio	3,883,000	Nevada	40,000
Indiana	4,716,000	Idaho	573,000
Illinois	3,150,000	Washington	2,433,000
Michigan	1,473,000	Oregon	1,043,000
Wisconsin	412,000	California	1,563,000
Minnesota	3,220,000		
Iowa	6,287,000		
Missouri			

U. States...76,670,000
*Of three bushels.

PERCENTAGE AND PRICE OF VARIETIES.

Kind.	Pct.	*Price.
Ben Davis.....	14.5	\$1.42
Baldwin.....	10.9	1.98
Winesap.....	7.3	1.95
Jonathan.....	5.9	1.82
Greenings.....	4.7	1.97
Rome Beauty.....	4.6	1.70
Wealthy.....	4.3	1.63
Grimes Golden.....	3.8	1.76
Northern Spy.....	3.8	2.05
York Imperial.....	3.2	1.68
Oldenburg.....	2.9	1.57
Cano.....	2.4	1.46
Stayman Winesap.....	2.3	2.00
Limburtwig.....	2.0	1.41
Yellow Newtown (Pippin).....	1.7	2.40
Fameuse (Snow).....	1.3	1.84
Tompkins King.....	1.3	2.21
Yellow Bellflower.....	1.2	1.81
Golden Russet.....	1.2	1.66
Wagener.....	1.1	1.81
McIntosh.....	1.0	2.50
Gravenstein.....	.9	2.02
Others.....	17.7	1.64

Total 100.0 1.78

*F. o. b. harvest price per barrel.

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

Year.	Production. Bales.*	Consumption. Bales.*	Exports. Bales.*
1790.....	3,138	11,000	379
1800.....	73,222	18,829	41,822
1810.....	177,824	35,656	124,116
1820.....	334,728	100,000	249,787
1830.....	732,218	129,938	553,960
1840.....	1,347,640	245,405	1,060,409
1850.....	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474
1860.....	3,841,416	841,975	615,032
1870.....	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757
1880.....	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,496
1890.....	8,582,059	2,604,491	5,850,219
1900.....	10,266,527	3,603,516	6,806,572
1910.....	12,005,688	4,516,779	8,025,991
1911.....	16,250,276	5,181,826	11,081,332
1912.....	13,703,421	5,639,835	9,199,093
1913.....	14,156,486	5,702,639	9,256,028
1914.....	16,134,930	5,832,592	8,931,253
1915.....	11,161,000	.....	.....

*Equivalent 500 pound bales.

CROPS OF 1916.

[Department of agriculture, Sept. 8.]

Crop.	Bushels.	Yield per acre. 1916.	1915.
Winter wheat.....	455,000,000	13.8	16.2
Spring wheat.....	156,000,000	8.8	18.3
All wheat.....	611,000,000	12.0	16.9
Corn.....	2,710,000,000	24.9	28.2
Oats.....	1,231,000,000	30.3	37.8
Barley.....	184,000,000	23.8	32.0
Rye.....	41,900,000	15.3	17.2
Buckwheat.....	15,800,000	19.3	19.6
Potatoes, white.....	318,000,000	87.7	95.5
Potatoes, sweet.....	69,300,000	94.2	103.3
Tobacco, lbs.....	1,224,000,000	875.0	775.1
Flax.....	14,900,000	9.4	10.1
Rice.....	32,800,000	36.0	36.1
Hay, tame, tons.....	86,200,000	1.6	1.6
Cotton, bales.....	11,800,000	158.5	170.3
Apples, brls.....	67,700,000	.....	.....
Peaches.....	36,900,000	.....	.....

ESTIMATES BY STATES.

State.	Corn. Bushels.	*Wheat. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
Alabama.....	52,703,000	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	43,474,000	.....	.....
Georgia.....	64,680,000	.....	.....
Illinois.....	336,740,000	.....	169,258,000
Indiana.....	185,784,000	.....	55,412,000
Iowa.....	372,690,000	.....	184,036,000

State.	Corn. Bushels.	*Wheat. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
Kansas.....	56,002,000	.....	42,223,000
Kentucky.....	114,345,000	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	45,710,000	.....	41,494,000
Michigan.....	47,833,000	.....	89,504,000
Minnesota.....	78,994,000	29,180,000	.....
Mississippi.....	52,385,000	.....	35,531,000
Missouri.....	149,085,000	.....	77,216,000
Nebraska.....	198,601,000	.....	31,621,000
New York.....	55,418,000	.....	58,039,000
North Carolina.....	55,418,000	39,997,000	51,201,000
North Dakota.....	61,104,000	.....	54,276,000
Oklahoma.....	57,908,000	22,183,000	.....
Pennsylvania.....	92,146,000	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	89,158,000	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	145,049,000	18,443,000	.....
Texas.....	58,808,000	.....	74,628,000
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	59,108,000	.....	.....
*Spring wheat.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK (1916).

Farm animals.	Number.	Av. price.	Total value.
Horses.....	21,166,000	\$101.60	\$2,150,468,000
Mules.....	4,565,000	113.87	519,824,000
Milch cows.....	21,983,000	53.90	1,185,119,000
Other cattle.....	32,453,000	33.49	1,321,135,000
Sheep.....	49,162,000	5.17	254,348,000
Swine.....	68,047,000	8.40	571,890,000

The states having the largest number of farm animals of each of the above kinds Jan. 1, 1916, were:

Horses—Iowa, 1,584,000; Illinois, 1,452,000; Texas, 1,180,000; Kansas, 1,109,000; Missouri, 1,094,000; Nebraska, 1,028,000; Ohio, 901,000; Minnesota, 872,000; Indiana, 854,000; North Dakota, 801,000; South Dakota, 759,000; Oklahoma, 743,000; Wisconsin, 712,000; Michigan, 680,000; New York, 609,000; Pennsylvania, 602,000.

Mules—Texas, 768,000; Missouri, 329,000; Georgia, 315,000; Mississippi, 292,000; Oklahoma, 282,000; Alabama, 281,000; Tennessee, 272,000; Kansas, 245,000; Arkansas, 240,000; Kentucky, 229,000.

Milch cows—Wisconsin, 1,675,000; New York, 1,530,000; Iowa, 1,391,000; Minnesota, 1,210,000; Texas, 1,119,000; Illinois, 1,047,000; Pennsylvania, 971,000; Ohio, 922,000; Michigan, 847,000; Missouri, 827,000; Kansas, 762,000; Indiana, 672,000; Nebraska, 650,000; California, 568,000.

Cattle (other than milch cows)—Texas, 5,121,000; Iowa, 2,737,000; Nebraska, 2,237,000; Kansas, 1,945,000; Missouri, 1,555,000; California, 1,554,000; Wisconsin, 1,313,000; Illinois, 1,239,000; Minnesota, 1,232,000; Oklahoma, 1,186,000; Colorado, 1,096,000; New Mexico, 1,090,000; South Dakota, 1,064,000; New York, 939,000; Montana, 894,000; Ohio, 872,000; Arizona, 838,000; Florida, 772,000; Indiana, 738,000; Georgia, 686,000; Pennsylvania, 657,000.

Sheep—Wyoming, 4,338,000; Montana, 3,941,000; New Mexico, 3,440,000; Idaho, 3,102,000; Ohio, 3,067,000; Oregon, 2,563,000; California, 2,450,000; Texas, 2,156,000; Utah, 2,089,000; Arizona, 1,849,000; Colorado, 1,839,000; Nevada, 1,532,000; Missouri, 1,416,000; Iowa, 1,274,000; Indiana, 1,058,000; Illinois, 907,000; Pennsylvania, 856,000; New York, 849,000; West Virginia, 796,000; Virginia, 734,000; Wisconsin, 664,000.

Swine—Iowa, 9,069,000; Missouri, 4,505,000; Illinois, 4,489,000; Nebraska, 4,266,000; Indiana, 4,167,000; Ohio, 3,713,000; Texas, 3,197,000; Kansas, 2,815,000; Georgia, 2,348,000; Wisconsin, 2,142,000; Minnesota, 1,716,000; Alabama, 1,715,000; Kentucky, 1,709,000; Mississippi, 1,615,000; North Carolina, 1,601,000; Arkansas, 1,589,000; Louisiana, 1,553,000; Tennessee, 1,531,000; Oklahoma, 1,491,000; Michigan, 1,462,000; South Dakota, 1,314,000; Pennsylvania, 1,210,000; West Virginia, 1,027,000.

PROPORTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS PRODUCED IN THE LEADING FIVE STATES, 1915.

[From department of agriculture report, 1916.]

CORN	ILL.	IOWA	NEB.	MO.	IND.
ALL WHEAT	N. DAK.	KANS.	MINN.	NEB.	S. DAK.
WINTER WHEAT	KANS.	NEB.	ILL.	IND.	OHIO
SPRING WHEAT		N. DAK.		MINN.	S. DAK. WASH. MONT.
OATS	IOWA	ILL.	MINN.	WIS.	N. DAK.
BARLEY	N. DAK.	MINN.	CAL.	S. DAK.	WIS.
RYE	WIS.	MICH.	MINN.	PA.	NEB.
FLAXSEED		N. DAK.		MINN.	MONT. S. DAK. KANS.
POTATOES	MINN.	WIS.	NY.	ME.	MICH.
RICE		LA.		TEX.	ARK. CAL. SC.
BUCHWHEAT	PA.		NY.	MICH.	WVA. VA.
TOBACCO	NY.		N.C.	VA.	OHIO TENN.
HAY	NY.	IOWA	MO.	CAL.	WIS.
COTTON	TEX.		GA.	SC.	ALA. MISS.
SWEET POTATOES	N.C.	GA.	MISS.	ALA.	S.C.
SUGAR BEETS		COLO.		CAL.	MICH. UTAH IDAHO
APPLES	NY.	MO.	OHIO	PA.	ILL.
PEACHES	CAL.	ARK.	GA.	TEX.	MO.

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS.

On Jan. 1 of years indicated.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1900-9.	1890-9.	1880-9.	1870-9.
Horses	\$101.60	\$103.33	\$109.32	\$110.77	\$105.94	\$111.67	\$108.19	\$71.99	\$48.24	\$67.78	\$62.07
Mules	113.87	112.36	123.85	124.31	120.51	125.62	119.84	84.98	58.79	76.63	75.65
Milch cows	53.90	53.33	53.94	45.02	39.39	40.49	35.79	30.12	23.35	26.65	27.27
Other cattle	33.49	33.38	31.13	26.36	21.20	20.85	19.41	18.09	16.53	19.77	17.54
Sheep	5.00	4.50	4.04	3.94	3.46	3.73	4.08	3.13	2.23	2.21	2.32
Swine	8.40	9.87	10.40	9.85	8.00	9.85	9.14	6.46	4.81	5.18	4.76

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania,

Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.

August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burma, New South Wales.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Figures are chiefly for calendar year 1914.

WHEAT.		Exports—		Imports—		Imports—	
	Bushels.		Barrels.		Bushels.		Gallons.
Argentina	36,023,000	Russia	947,000	Netherlands	25,512,000	Brazil	383,000
Australia	52,878,000	United States	12,768,000	Norway	1,609,000	Canada	4,079,000
British India	26,130,000	Imports—		Russia	413,000	Egypt	74,000
Canada	70,302,000	Brazil	1,503,000	Spain	7,960,000	Italy	702,000
Chile	149,000	Brit. S. Africa	706,000	Sweden	2,173,000	Norway	1,881,000
Netherlands	37,433,000	Denmark	552,000	Switzerland	3,068,000	Utd. kingdom	6,193,000
Russia	88,533,000	France	1,047,000	Utd. kingdom	75,499,000		
United States	173,862,000	Italy	17,000				
Imports—		Netherlands	1,598,000	COTTON.			
Brazil	14,047,000	Spain	10,000	Exports—	Bales.	Exports—	Pounds.
Brit. S. Africa	3,782,000	Sweden	102,000	Brazil	140,000	Argentina	38,867,000
Denmark	2,942,000	Utd. kingdom	5,622,000	British India	2,791,000	Brit. India	334,141,000
France	60,882,000			China	184,000	Canada	35,567,000
Italy	37,327,000	CORN.		Egypt	1,225,000	China	190,672,000
Netherlands	51,366,000	Exports—	Bushels.	Peru	79,000	Egypt	176,339,000
Spain	15,528,000	Argentina	139,461,000	United States	6,873,000	Italy	120,607,000
Sweden	4,432,000	Brit. S. Africa	4,778,000	Imports—	Bales.	Russia	935,683,000
Switzerland	16,200,000	Netherlands	4,337,000	Canada	152,000	Un. kingdom	73,295,000
Utd. kingdom	192,725,000	Russia	11,251,000	Italy	879,000	Un. States	1,579,171,000
		United States	17,022,000	Russia	647,000	Imports—	Pounds.
		Uruguay	3,000	Spain	339,000	Canada	15,625,000
		Imports—		Utd. kingdom	3,447,000	Italy	2,471,000
		Brit. S. Africa	6,000	United States	332,000	Norway	83,044,000
		Canada	8,347,000			Un. kingdom	731,264,000
		Cuba	2,890,000	COTTON SEED OIL.			
		Denmark	10,346,000	Exports—	Gallons.	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.	
		Egypt	687,000	Egypt	491,000	Exports—	
		France	16,321,000	Utd. kingdom	8,213,000	Brazil	59,481,000
		Italy	3,308,000	United States	28,841,000	British India	23,349,000

Exports— Pounds.		Imports— Pounds.		Imports— Pounds.		Exports— Pounds.	
Cuba	36,868,000	Br. S. Africa	48,883,000	Italy	32,978,000	Italy	9,310,000
Philippines	28,548,000	Canada	691,166,000	Norway	5,709,000	Norway	2,152,000
Russia	9,678,000	Chile	185,425,000	Russia	62,728,000	Russia	116,139,000
Un. States	347,295,000	China	810,781,000	Spain	645,000	United States	3,688,000
Imports— Pounds.		Imports— Pounds.		Turpentine— Gallons.		Imports— Pounds.	
Argentina	2,221,000	Egypt	27,364,000	Argentina	1,439,000	Brazil	2,364,000
British India	5,914,000	Italy	10,774,000	Russia	1,052,000	Brit. S. Africa	3,924,000
Canada	16,934,000	Norway	129,582,000	Spain	1,118,000	Canada	7,250,000
China	15,781,000	Un. kingd'm	5,761,740,000	United States	11,118,000	Egypt	1,945,000
Egypt	17,077,000	Un. States	5,417,995,000	Imports— Pounds.		Russia	2,095,000
Italy	41,425,000	TEA.		Argentina	488,000	Un. kingdom	436,019,000
Norway	4,639,000	Exports— Pounds.		Canada	1,152,000	CHEESE.	
Spain	35,677,000	British India	292,607,000	Chile	340,000	Exports— Pounds.	
Un. kingdom	154,437,000	China	199,440,000	Italy	840,000	Canada	138,265,000
Un. States	57,407,000	Formosa	22,936,000	Russia	242,000	Italy	65,409,000
RICE.		Imports— Pounds.		Un. kingdom	5,031,000	United States	3,797,000
Brit. India	4,520,152,000	Exports— Pounds.		RUBBER.		Imports— Pounds.	
France	59,389,000	Argentina	3,103,000	Bolivia	9,887,000	Argentina	8,453,000
Netherlands	501,507,000	British India	8,816,000	Brazil	73,924,000	Brazil	3,288,000
Imports— Pounds.		Brit. S. Africa	6,374,000	Peru	5,009,000	Brit. S. Africa	5,300,000
Brazil	14,407,000	Canada	39,035,000	Venezuela	252,000	Cuba	4,229,000
British India	331,065,000	Chile	2,787,000	Imports— Pounds.		Egypt	5,953,000
China	903,235,000	China	22,684,000	Canada	5,108,000	Italy	9,836,000
Cuba	254,150,000	Russia	159,992,000	Italy	6,733,000	Russia	4,948,000
Egypt	110,935,000	Utd. kingdom	317,664,000	Russia	25,026,000	Spain	5,150,000
France	591,380,000	United States	97,816,000	Un. kingdom	41,596,000	Un. kingdom	266,591,000
Netherlands	774,456,000	COFFEE		United States	143,065,000	United States	55,477,000
Philippines	213,673,000	Exports— Pounds.		WOOL PULP.		Exports— Pounds.	
Un. kingdom	756,144,000	Brazil	1,490,715,000	Canada	849,766,000	Argentina	258,533,000
Un. States	225,064,000	British India	39,973,000	Norway	1,390,451,000	Australia	414,286,000
HOPS		Colombia	136,500,000	Russia	6,500,000	Brit. India	44,705,000
Russia	253,000	Costa Rica	39,059,000	Un. States	24,674,000	Br. S. Africa	152,851,000
Utd. kingdom	1,117,000	Nicaragua	22,817,000	Imports— Pounds.		Chile	27,043,000
United States	1,056,000	Salvador	76,425,000	Argentina	51,441,000	Peru	10,665,000
Imports— Pounds.		Un. States	45,179,000	Italy	193,943,000	China	44,321,000
British India	118,000	Venezuela	121,000,000	Russia	62,800,000	Russia	16,431,000
Brit. S. Africa	442,000	Imports— Pounds.		Spain	87,233,000	Spain	27,810,000
Canada	1,613,000	Argentina	30,925,000	Un. kingdom	2,201,302,000	Un. kingdom	38,843,000
Russia	228,000	B. S. Africa	25,820,000	Un. States	1,351,130,000	Uruguay	98,298,000
Utd. kingdom	9,362,000	Cuba	17,672,000	BUTTER.		Imports— Pounds.	
United States	7,483,000	Egypt	13,116,000	Argentina	7,676,000	Brit. India	22,749,000
SUGAR.		Italy	62,176,000	Australia	56,163,000	Canada	9,512,000
Russia	253,000	Norway	25,665,000	Canada	2,500,000	Russia	64,172,000
Utd. kingdom	1,117,000	Russia	18,214,000	*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY YEARS.		Un. kingdom	498,192,000
United States	1,056,000	Spain	30,280,000	1901	\$951,628,331	United States	260,193,000
Imports— Pounds.		Un. kingdom	28,846,000	1902	857,113,533		
British India	118,000	Un. States	1,011,072,000	1903	878,480,557		
Brit. S. Africa	442,000	ROSIN.		1904	859,160,264		
Canada	1,613,000	Exports— Pounds.		1905	826,904,777		
Russia	228,000	Russia	41,494,000	1906	976,047,104		
Utd. kingdom	9,362,000	Spain	19,148,000	1907	1,054,405,416		
United States	7,483,000	United States	489,580,000	1908	1,017,396,404		
Imports— Pounds.		Imports— Pounds.		1909	\$903,238,122		
Argentina	14,468,000	Argentina	35,463,000				
Brit. India	1,211,769,000	Brazil	29,340,000				
		British India	3,535,000				
		Canada	22,883,000				
		Chile	4,515,000				
		Cuba	4,239,000				

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Year.	Total.	Crops.			Animals and animal products.		
		Value.	†Pct.	Value.	†Pct.	Value.	†Pct.
1897.	\$2,960,821,685	\$2,519,082,592	63.6	\$1,441,739,093	36.4		
1898.	4,388,945,829	2,759,569,547	63.6	1,579,376,282	36.4		
1899*.	4,717,069,973	2,998,704,412	63.6	1,718,365,561	36.4		
1900.	5,009,595,006	3,191,941,763	63.7	1,817,653,243	36.3		
1901.	5,302,120,039	3,385,179,114	63.8	1,916,940,925	36.2		
1902.	5,594,645,072	3,578,416,465	64.0	2,016,228,607	36.0		
1903.	5,887,170,104	3,771,653,816	64.1	2,115,516,288	35.9		
1904.	6,121,778,001	3,981,675,866	65.0	2,140,102,135	35.0		
1905.	6,273,997,362	4,012,652,758	64.0	2,261,344,604	36.0		
1906.	6,764,210,423	4,263,134,353	63.0	2,501,076,070	37.0		
1907.	7,487,988,622	4,761,111,839	63.6	2,726,876,783	36.4		
1908.	7,890,625,522	5,098,292,549	64.6	2,792,332,973	35.4		
1909*.	8,558,161,223	5,487,161,223	64.1	3,071,000,000	35.9		
1910.	9,037,390,744	5,486,373,550	60.7	3,551,017,194	39.3		
1911.	8,819,174,959	5,562,058,150	63.1	3,257,116,809	36.9		
1912.	9,342,790,149	5,842,220,449	62.5	3,500,569,700	37.5		
1913.	9,849,512,511	6,132,758,962	62.3	3,716,753,549	37.7		
1914.	9,894,960,531	6,111,684,020	61.8	3,783,276,511	38.2		
1915†.	10,501,686,875	6,652,288,634	63.3	3,849,397,741	36.7		

*Census. †Preliminary. ‡Percentage of whole.

ESTIMATED VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM LAND.

State and division.	--Plow lands, 1916--			--All farm lands--					
	Av. for poor.	Av. for good.	Av. for all.	Without improvements.	Without improvements.	With improvements.	With improvements.	With improvements.	With improvements.
	1916.	1915.	1912.	1916.	1915.	1912.	1916.	1915.	1912.
Maine	\$21.00	\$45.00	\$32.00	\$17.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$37.00	\$36.00	\$36.00
New Hampshire	24.00	50.00	37.00	18.00	15.00	15.00	38.00	37.00	34.00
Vermont	26.00	57.00	41.00	23.00	21.00	15.00	40.00	37.00	34.00
Massachusetts	34.00	91.00	62.00	36.00	32.00	26.00	75.00	72.00	66.00
Rhode Island	41.00	80.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	39.00	100.00	95.00	60.00
Connecticut	34.00	70.00	49.00	33.00	31.00	28.00	62.00	60.00	55.00
New York	34.00	68.00	53.00	42.00	39.00	36.00	67.00	63.00	65.00
New Jersey	43.00	89.00	65.00	55.00	50.00	56.00	100.00	90.00	93.00
Pennsylvania	32.00	66.00	50.00	41.00	37.00	35.00	65.00	64.00	53.00
North Atlantic	32.12	66.41	50.17	36.71	33.48	31.25	64.30	61.41	57.97
Delaware	33.00	63.00	50.00	43.00	38.00	37.00	64.00	63.00	60.00
Maryland	28.00	57.00	46.00	40.00	36.00	27.00	60.00	56.00	42.00
Virginia	22.00	46.00	34.00	28.00	23.00	22.00	42.00	34.00	34.00
West Virginia	22.00	49.00	36.00	27.00	22.00	21.00	59.00	34.00	32.00
North Carolina	21.00	42.00	31.00	23.00	20.00	17.00	37.00	33.00	28.00
South Carolina	20.00	31.00	23.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	32.00	30.00	34.00
Georgia	16.00	32.00	24.00	18.00	15.00	16.00	28.00	24.00	26.00
Florida	19.00	35.00	26.00	23.00	18.00	21.00	52.00	40.00	45.00
South Atlantic	19.95	40.81	30.52	23.79	20.00	19.36	38.02	33.06	32.16
Ohio	52.00	95.00	75.00	67.00	63.00	56.00	91.00	86.00	77.00
Indiana	57.00	106.00	84.00	78.00	72.00	64.00	98.00	90.00	82.00
Illinois	80.00	139.00	115.00	106.00	100.00	96.00	130.00	126.00	119.00
Michigan	32.00	64.00	51.00	42.00	35.00	31.00	65.00	61.00	54.00
Wisconsin	51.00	92.00	74.00	62.00	52.00	43.00	90.00	80.00	63.00
N. C. E. Miss. R.	59.56	107.33	86.84	74.95	68.48	62.27	100.67	94.89	85.92
Minnesota	45.00	73.00	61.00	54.00	50.00	41.00	75.00	70.00	56.00
Iowa	101.00	156.00	135.00	125.00	108.00	83.00	153.00	134.00	106.00
Missouri	42.00	74.00	59.00	50.00	43.00	37.00	65.00	59.00	54.00
North Dakota	22.00	36.00	30.00	29.00	26.00	24.00	37.00	34.00	30.00
South Dakota	40.00	61.00	53.00	47.00	45.00	37.00	60.00	58.00	48.00
Nebraska	49.00	85.00	72.00	62.00	56.00	58.00	76.00	71.00	74.00
Kansas	36.00	62.00	51.00	45.00	40.00	39.00	58.00	53.00	53.00
N. C. W. Miss. R.	49.91	81.38	68.68	59.68	53.14	46.54	78.21	71.12	62.67
Kentucky	22.00	47.00	35.00	29.00	26.00	23.00	41.00	38.00	33.00
Tennessee	22.00	53.00	37.00	29.00	25.00	20.00	42.00	38.00	33.00
Alabama	12.00	21.00	16.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	19.00
Mississippi	12.00	26.00	18.00	14.00	11.00	12.00	23.00	20.00	20.00
Louisiana	15.00	31.00	24.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	27.00	30.00	35.00
Texas	22.00	45.00	34.00	28.00	26.00	22.00	39.00	39.00	36.00
Oklahoma	17.00	36.00	27.00	23.00	20.00	20.00	31.00	29.00	29.00
Arkansas	14.00	31.00	22.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	27.00	24.00	24.00
S. Central	17.92	37.93	28.04	24.09	21.68	19.34	33.38	31.83	29.96
Montana	17.00	40.00	29.00	24.00	22.00	21.00	34.00	35.00	36.00
Wyoming	18.00	34.00	27.00	22.00	20.00	18.00	33.00	35.00	32.00
Colorado	27.00	68.00	50.00	42.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	65.00	66.00
New Mexico	20.00	42.00	31.00	30.00	27.00	23.00	45.00	50.00	48.00
Arizona	50.00	100.00	80.00	60.00	55.00	50.00	80.00	90.00	80.00
Utah	38.00	80.00	60.00	65.00	60.00	45.00	90.00	85.00	80.00
Nevada	32.00	80.00	60.00	55.00	40.00	31.00	85.00	85.00	70.00
Idaho	34.00	63.00	53.00	49.00	44.00	45.00	64.00	66.00	66.00
Washington	45.00	110.00	75.00	64.00	58.00	50.00	102.00	90.00	100.00
Oregon	38.00	80.00	60.00	48.00	46.00	40.00	70.00	75.00	75.00
California	50.00	135.00	95.00	110.00	100.00	70.00	180.00	175.00	107.00
Far Western	36.78	89.72	64.44	58.40	52.55	43.61	102.58	102.00	80.92
United States	40.08	72.79	58.39	45.55	40.85	36.23	69.45	64.82	57.89

BANNER AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From government report for 1910.]

Counties.	Rank.	Val. products.	Counties.	Per acre.	Per capita.
Los Angeles Co., Cal.	1	\$14,720,900	LaSalle Co., Ill.	\$17	\$113
Lancaster Co., Pa.	2	13,059,600	Arostook Co., Me.	23	136
McLean Co., Ill.	3	12,811,500	*City of Los Angeles with population of 320,000 accounts for low per capita rate.		
Whitman Co., Wash.	4	12,540,700	PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED.		
Livingston Co., Ill.	5	11,377,300	Los Angeles Co., Cal.	Fruits, hay, live stock, dairy products, vegetables.	
Iroquois Co., Ill.	6	10,607,800	Lancaster Co., Pa.	Corn, wheat, oats, live stock, dairy products.	
LaSalle Co., Ill.	7	10,222,200	McLean Co., Ill.	Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.	
Arostook Co., Me.	8	10,151,000	Whitman Co., Wash.	Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.	
VALUE PER ACRE AND PER CAPITA.			Livingston Co., Ill.	Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.	
Counties.	Per acre.	Per capita.	Iroquois Co., Ill.	Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.	
Los Angeles Co., Cal.	\$35	*\$29	LaSalle Co., Ill.	Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.	
Lancaster Co., Pa.	28	78	Arostook Co., Me.	Potatoes and other vegetables.	
McLean Co., Ill.	18	183			
Whitman Co., Wash.	14	377			
Livingston Co., Ill.	18	188			
Iroquois Co., Ill.	16	293			

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR 1910 AND 1900.

	1910 (Apr. 15).	1900 (June 1).	Amount.	Increase.*	P'r. ct.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0	
Urban population†.....	42,623,383	31,609,645	11,013,738	34.8	
Rural population†.....	49,348,883	44,384,930	4,963,953	11.2	
Number of all farms.....	5,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	10.9	
Land area of the country, acres.....	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	172,160	.....	
Land in farms, acres.....	878,798,325	838,581,774	40,206,551	4.8	
Improved land in farms, acres.....	478,451,750	414,498,487	63,953,263	15.4	
Average acreage per farm.....	135.1	146.2	11.1	-5.5	
Average improved acreage per farm.....	75.2	72.2	3.0	4.2	
Per cent of total land area in farms.....	46.2	44.1	.....	.....	
Per cent of land in farms improved.....	54.4	49.4	.....	.....	
Per cent of total land area improved.....	25.1	21.8	.....	.....	
Value of farm property, total.....	\$40,991,449,090	\$20,439,901,164	\$20,551,547,926	100.5	
Land	28,475,674,169	13,058,007,995	15,417,666,174	118.1	
Buildings	6,325,451,528	3,556,639,496	2,768,812,032	77.9	
Implements and machinery.....	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	515,373,813	68.7	
Domestic animals, poultry and bees.....	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	1,849,695,907	60.1	
Average value of all property per farm.....	6.444	3.563	2.881	80.9	
Av. value of all property per acre of land in farms.....	46.64	24.37	22.27	91.4	
Average value of land per acre.....	32.40	15.57	16.83	108.1	

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Population of incorporated places having, in 1910, 2,500 or more inhabitants. The figure for 1900 does not represent the urban population according to that

census, but is the population in that year of the territory classified as urban in 1910. ‡Total, exclusive of urban.

FARMS, FARM LAND AND FARM PROPERTY (1870 TO 1900).

	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,783	38,558,371
Number of all farms.....	5,361,502	5,737,372	4,564,641	4,008,907	2,659,985
Land area of the country, acres.....	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600
Land in farms, acres.....	878,798,325	838,581,774	623,218,619	536,081,835	407,735,041
Improved land in farms, acres.....	478,451,750	414,498,487	357,616,755	284,771,042	188,921,099
Average acreage per farm.....	135.1	146.2	136.5	133.7	158.3
Average improved acreage per farm.....	75.2	72.2	67.3	71.0	71.0
Per cent of total land area in farms.....	46.2	44.1	32.7	28.2	21.4
Per cent of land in farms improved.....	54.4	49.4	57.4	53.1	46.3
Per cent of total land area improved.....	25.1	21.8	18.8	15.0	9.9
Value of farm property, total.....	\$40,991,449,090	\$20,439,901,164	\$16,082,267,689	\$12,180,501,538	\$8,944,857,749
Land and buildings.....	34,801,125,693	16,614,647,491	13,279,252,649	10,157,096,776	7,444,054,462
Implements and machinery.....	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	494,247,467	406,526,055	270,913,678
Domestic animals, poultry and bees.....	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	2,308,767,573	1,576,884,707	1,229,889,609
Av. value of all property per farm.....	6.444	3.563	3.523	3.038	3.363
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms.....	46.64	24.37	25.81	22.72	21.94
Average value of land and buildings per acre.....	39.60	19.81	21.31	19.02	18.26

AGRICULTURAL INCREASE SINCE 1850.

Period.	Population.	Farms.	Acres.*	Improved.†	Value.‡
1900-1910.....	15,977,691	624,130	40,206,551	63,953,263	\$20,551,547,926
1890-1900.....	13,046,861	1,172,731	215,373,155	56,881,732	4,357,633,475
1880-1890.....	12,791,931	555,734	87,136,784	72,845,713	3,901,766,151
1870-1880.....	11,597,412	1,348,922	128,346,794	95,849,943	3,235,043,789
1860-1870.....	7,115,050	615,908	522,503	25,810,379	964,364,686
1850-1860.....	8,251,445	595,004	113,651,924	50,078,106	4,013,149,453
1880-1910—Amount.....	41,816,483	2,352,595	342,716,490	193,680,708	28,810,947,552
Per cent.....	83.4	58.7	63.9	68.0	236.5
1850-1880—Amount.....	26,963,907	2,559,834	242,521,221	171,738,428	8,213,157,958
Per cent.....	116.3	176.6	82.6	151.9	207.0
1850-1910—Amount.....	68,780,390	4,912,429	585,237,711	365,419,136	37,024,105,510
Per cent.....	296.6	239.0	199.4	323.3	933.2

*In farms. †Improved land in farms. ‡Of farm property.

NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS (1910).

Division.	Total.	Owners.
New England.....	188,802	168,408
Middle Atlantic.....	468,379	355,036
East North Central.....	1,123,489	809,044
West North Central.....	1,109,948	758,946
South Atlantic.....	1,111,881	593,154
East South Central.....	1,042,480	510,452
West South Central.....	943,186	440,905
Mountain.....	183,446	160,844
Pacific.....	189,891	151,933

United States.....6,361,502 3,948,722
 The North.....2,890,618 2,091,434
 The South.....3,097,547 1,544,511
 The West.....373,337 312,777
 East of Mississippi river.....3,935,031 2,436,094
 West of Mississippi river.....2,426,471 1,512,628

Total number farm tenants, 2,354,676; farm managers, 58,104; negro farmers, 920,883 (241,221 owners, 678,118 tenants and 1,544 managers).

WHITE FARMERS BY NATIVITY.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
United States.....	4,763,256	Poland.....	7,228
Austria.....	33,336	Denmark.....	28,375
Hungary.....	3,827	Norway.....	59,742
England.....	39,728	Sweden.....	67,543
Ireland.....	33,480	Switzerland.....	14,333
Scotland.....	10,220	Other European.....	17,689
Wales.....	4,110	Canada.....	61,873
France.....	5,832	All other.....	10,333
Germany.....	221,800	Not reported.....	7,807
Holland.....	13,790		
Italy.....	10,614		
		Total.....	5,440,619

FARMERS BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	162,468	110,443	Maine	59,987	29	Oklahoma	169,521	20,671
Arizona	6,024	3,203	Maryland	42,551	6,372	Oregon	44,875	627
Arkansas	151,085	63,593	Massachusetts	36,793	121	Pennsylvania	218,749	546
California	72,542	3,078	Michigan	206,014	946	Rhode Island	5,251	41
Colorado	45,596	574	Minnesota	155,844	293	South Carolina	70,636	96,798
Connecticut	26,702	113	Mississippi	109,645	164,737	South Dakota	74,836	2,808
Delaware	9,914	322	Missouri	273,578	3,666	Tennessee	207,704	33,308
Dist. Columbia	205	12	Montana	25,018	1,196	Texas	347,852	69,918
Florida	35,295	14,721	Nebraska	129,216	462	Utah	21,400	276
Georgia	168,468	122,559	Nevada	2,528	161	Vermont	32,689	20
Idaho	30,402	405	New Hampshire	27,038	15	Virginia	135,904	48,114
Illinois	250,447	1,425	New Jersey	33,011	476	Washington	55,067	1,125
Indiana	214,680	805	New Mexico	33,528	2,148	West Virginia	95,977	708
Iowa	216,843	201	New York	214,658	939	Wisconsin	176,636	591
Kansas	176,150	1,691	North Carolina	188,069	65,566	Wyoming	10,922	65
Kentucky	247,455	11,238	North Dakota	73,617	743			
Louisiana	65,667	54,879	Ohio	270,085	1,950			

Note—Colored farmers include 24,251 Indians. The largest number of Indian farmers were found in Oklahoma (7,459). Arizona (3,159), South Dakota (2,740), New

Mexico (2,037), North Carolina (1,937), Montana (1,146), New York (635), Washington (673), California (628) and Wisconsin (541). There were 512 Chinese and 1,816 Japanese farmers in California.

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

[Officially reported by the bureau of the census.]

Later and detailed figures on the principal crops are given elsewhere in this volume.

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Cereals, bu.	4,512,564,465	\$2,665,539,714
Corn, bu.	2,552,189,630	1,438,553,919
Oats, bu.	1,007,142,980	414,697,422
Wheat, bu.	683,379,259	657,656,801
Barley, bu.	173,344,212	92,458,571
Buckwheat, bu.	14,849,332	9,330,592
Rye, bu.	29,520,457	20,421,812
Kafir corn, bu.	17,597,305	10,816,940
Emmer, spelt, bu.	12,702,710	5,584,050
Rough rice, bu.	21,838,580	16,019,607
Other grains, seeds.	97,536,085	12,771,482
Dry edible beans, bu.	11,251,160	241,060
Other beans, bu.	7,129,734	10,963,739
Dry peas, bu.	7,129,734	18,271,515
Peanuts, bu.	19,415,816	28,970,554
Flaxseed, bu.	19,512,765	768,625
Miscellaneous seeds.	6,671,348	15,137,683
Grass seed, bu.	6,671,348	1,411,013
Flower, vegetable seeds	97,453,735	824,004,877
Hay and forage, tons.	1,055,764,806	104,302,856
Tobacco, lbs.	10,649,263	703,619,303
Cotton, bales.	5,824,634	121,076,984
Cotton seed, tons.	61,648,942	19,880,724
Sugar crops.	3,392,857	10,174,457
Sugar beets; tons.	1,647,262	26,415,952
Sorghum cane, tons.	6,240,260	5,177,809
Maple sugar and sirup.	18,068,658	5,134,434
Minor crops.	7,483,295	412,699
Broom corn, lbs.	40,718,748	7,844,745
Hemp, lbs.	7,483,295	412,699
Hops, lbs.	40,718,748	7,844,745
All other.	418,110,154	166,423,910
Vegetables	389,194,965	35,429,176
Potatoes, bu.	59,232,070	222,024,216
Sweet potatoes, bu.	428,565,363	29,074,431
Other vegetables.	255,702,035	17,913,926
Fruits and nuts.	55,343,570	3,909,831
Small fruits, qts.	60,918,196	5,132,277
Strawberries, qts.	38,243,060	1,755,613
Blackberries, qts.	16,359,002	1,262,834
Raspberries, qts.	147,522,313	83,231,492
Cranberries, qts.	35,470,275	28,781,073
All other, qts.	8,840,733	7,910,600
Apples, bu.	15,480,770	10,299,495
Peaches, bu.	4,126,099	7,231,160
Pears, bu.	4,126,099	7,231,160
Plums, prunes, bu.	4,126,099	7,231,160
Cherries, bu.	4,126,099	7,231,160
Apricots, bu.	4,126,099	7,231,160
All other, bu.	493,836	529,403
Grapes, lbs.	2,571,065,205	22,027,961
Tropical fruits.	24,706,753	17,566,464
Oranges, boxes.	19,487,481	2,993,738
Lemons, boxes.	2,770,313	2,060,610
Grapefruit, boxes.	1,189,250	803,810
Figs, lbs.	35,060,895	140,867,347
Orchard fruits, bu.	216,083,695	

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Pineapples, crates.	773,651	\$734,090
Olives, lbs.	16,405,493	404,574
All other.	143,467	143,467
Nuts, lbs.	62,328,010	4,447,674
Almonds, lbs.	6,673,539	711,970
Pecans, lbs.	9,890,769	971,596
Walnuts, lbs.	22,026,524	2,297,336
All other, lbs.	23,617,178	466,772
Flowers, plants.	34,872,329	21,050,822
Nursery products.	195,306,283	5,487,161,223
Forest farm products.	2,998,704,412	
Total all crops.		
Total, 1899.		

State.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Arkansas	1,294	15,284	\$12,074
California	44,308	938,049	725,704
Colorado	11,971	139,234	94,486
Kansas	388,495	5,115,415	3,046,799
Missouri	15,543	228,386	152,246
Nebraska	2,016	20,212	15,712
New Mexico	63,570	543,350	392,393
Oklahoma	532,515	4,658,762	2,831,036
Texas	573,384	5,860,444	3,785,453
United States.	1,635,153	17,597,305	10,816,940
Total, 1899.	266,513	5,169,113	1,367,400

*Kafir corn and milo maize are cereals belonging to the millet family and used in this country mainly as feed for live stock. They are making headway as dry farming crops in sections of light rainfall.

LARGEST YIELD PER ACRE OF VARIOUS CROPS.

[Reported by United States department of agriculture.]

(The figures are for 1915 and are in each case only for areas of from one to fifty acres.)

Wheat—117 bushels, Island county, Wash.; second largest, 108 bushels, Twin Falls county, Idaho.

Oats—132.7 bushels, Skagit county, Wash.; second, 166 bushels, Logan county, Col.

Barley—122.5 bushels, Twin Falls county, Idaho; second, 116 bushels, same county.

Flaxseed—30 bushels, Fergus and Teton counties, Mont.; second, 29 bushels, Potter county, S. D. and Ottertall county, Minn.

White potatoes—790 bushels, Eldorado county, Cal.; second, 743 bushels, Yakima county, Wash.

Sweet potatoes—600 bushels, Roane county, Tenn.; second, 575 bushels, Williamsburg county, S. C.

Tobacco—3,000 pounds, Effingham county, Ga.; second 2,500 pounds, Jefferson county, Ind.

Cotton—6,000 pounds, Toombs county, Ga.; second, 5,000 pounds, Fannin county, Tex.

Rye—54 bushels, Lincoln county, Neb.; second, 47 bushels, Roseau county, Minn.

HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

[From census bureau report.]

Washington, D. C., which came under the commission plan on June 11, 1878, by act of congress, was the first city in the United States to adopt permanently this form of government. The application of the commission plan to the capital of the United States grew out of the relation of the national government to the federal city, and the capital was not at that time considered an example to other municipalities. The real beginning of the movement toward commission government in American cities was made in Galveston, Tex., in 1901. A destructive storm having overwhelmed the city in 1900, leaving it prostrate financially, the government was placed in the hands of a commission in the following year. The experience of Galveston under the commission plan was such that in 1905 it was adopted by Houston, Tex. Three more cities adopted the commission form in the calendar year 1907, two in 1908, eight in 1909, seven in 1910, fourteen in 1911, fourteen in 1912, twenty in 1913, seven in 1914 and three in the early part of 1915. According to the latest information available six more such cities recently have adopted the plan by popular vote, and in four of them it already has gone into effect. Thus there are eighty-five cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants which are governed by commissions at this time (Feb. 1, 1916). These cities vary in population from 32,809 inhabitants in Boise, Idaho, to 465,000 in Buffalo, N. Y. and are scattered throughout twenty-seven states, in addition to the District of Columbia, ranging from Massachusetts to Washington and from South Carolina to California. Five of them are in New England, thirty in other northern states east of the Mississippi, sixteen in northern states between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast states, nine in the Pacific coast states and twenty-five in the south.

The total population of the eighty-five commission cities on Feb. 1, 1916, is estimated at 7,677,000, or 41 per cent of the aggregate population of the 195 cities of 30,000 to 500,000 inhabitants which were covered by the bureau's latest inquiry. Confining the figures to cities of 30,000 to 300,000 inhabitants, there are now operating under the commission form eighty-two such cities, with a total population of 6,480,000, or 45 per cent of the aggregate population of the 184 cities within these size limits. During the last ten years the commission plan also has been adopted by many cities of fewer than 30,000 inhabitants.

COMMISSION-MANAGER CITIES.

Corrected to April 1, 1916.

City.	Population.	Date in operation.
Sumter, S. C.	8,109	Jan., 1913
Hickory, N. C.	3,706	May, 1913
Morganton, N. C.	2,712	May, 1913
Dayton, O.	118,577	Jan., 1914
Springfield, O.	46,921	Jan., 1914
Phoenix, Ariz.	11,194	Jan., 1914
La Grande, Ore.	4,843	Jan., 1914
Amarillo, Tex.	9,957	Jan., 1914
Cadillac, Mich.	8,375	Jan., 1914
Manistee, Mich.	12,381	April, 1914
Montrose, Col.	3,252	Jan., 1914
Taylor, Tex.	5,314	April, 1914
Denton, Tex.	4,732	May, 1914
Collinsville, Okla.	1,324	Sept., 1914
Lakeland, Fla.	3,719	May, 1914
Big Rapids, Mich.	4,519	Jan., 1915
Jackson, Mich.	31,433	April, 1915
Sherman, Tex.	12,412	April, 1915
Bakersfield, Cal.	12,727	April, 1915
Beaufort, S. C.	2,486	April, 1915
Tyler, Tex.	10,400	April, 1915
Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805	Jan., 1916
Sandusky, O.	19,989	Jan., 1916
Ashtabula, O.	18,266	Jan. 1, 1916
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	Jan., 1916
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	Jan., 1917
Alpena, Mich.	12,706	April, 1916

City.	Population.	Date in operation.
Santa Barbara, Cal.	11,659	Jan. 1, 1916
San Angelo, Tex.	10,321	April, 1916
St. Augustine, Fla.	5,494	April, 1915
Westerville, O.	1,903	Jan. 1, 1916
Elizabeth City, N. C.	8,412	1915
Webster City, Iowa.	5,208	Jan. 1, 1916
San Jose, Cal.	28,946	July 1, 1916
Watertown, N. Y.	26,730	Jan. 1, 1917
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	
Albion, Mich.	5,533	Jan. 1, 1916
Brownsville, Tex.	10,517	Jan. 1, 1916

In addition there are officers called managers in the following towns, which do not have commission-manager charters or lack some of the fundamental features of the plan: Staunton and Fredericksburg, Va.; Norwood, Mass.; Inglewood and San Diego, Cal.; Glencoe and River Forest, Ill.; Grove City and Titusville, Pa.; Morris, Minn.; Clarinda and Iowa Falls, Iowa; Clark, S. D.; Tucson, Ariz.; Roswell, N. M.; Terrell, Tex.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Alhambra, Cal. In Canada: Port Arthur, Ont., and Maisonneuve, P. Q.

There are statewide laws permitting cities to adopt this plan in Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Ohio and Iowa.

Salaries of city managers range from \$1,500 to \$12,500 a year. H. M. Waite of Dayton, O., receiving the latter sum.

FOURTH OF JULY CASUALTIES.

[Journal of the American Medical Association.]

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Deaths—Tetanus	10	6	3	3	1	..
Other causes	47	35	29	37	29	30
Total	57	41	32	40	30	30
One eye lost	26	21	22	13	11	10
Loss of legs, arms and hands	30	13	10	16	5	9
Loss of fingers	83	43	46	67	38	24
Other injuries	1,329	862	1,051	1,367	1,081	777
Total injured	1,546	947	1,131	1,466	1,135	820

Total casualties..1,603 988 1,163 1,506 1,165 850
Total casualties in 1903, 4,449; in 1904, 4,169; in 1905, 5,176; in 1906, 5,466; in 1907, 4,412; in 1908, 5,623; in 1909, 5,307; in 1910, 2,923.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Acreage of unreserved and unappropriated lands remaining in the public domain of the United States in 1916. Approximately 92,000,000 acres are unsurveyed.

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama	42,680	Montana	16,649,725
Arizona	23,597,219	Nebraska	146,256
Arkansas	402,219	Nevada	55,375,077
California	20,025,999	New Mexico	26,338,379
Colorado	14,908,127	North Dakota	381,199
Florida	135,287	Oklahoma	55,250
Idaho	15,519,561	Oregon	15,387,809
Kansas	56,018	South Dakota	2,382,588
Louisiana	44,804	Utah	32,968,837
Michigan	90,540	Washington	1,132,571
Minnesota	798,804	Wisconsin	5,872
Mississippi	30,374	Wyoming	28,528,492
Missouri	952	Total	254,945,589

MICHIGAN COPPER PRODUCTION IN 1915.

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

The total refined copper produced amounted to 238,956,410 pounds, as compared with 153,009,748 pounds in 1914 and with 231,112,228 pounds in 1912, the record production previous to 1915. At an average price of 17.5 cents per pound the copper output of Michigan had a value of about \$41,800,000 for 1915. The copper mines produced 585,933 ounces of silver in 1915, valued at \$297,068.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education reports.]

STATE COMMON SCHOOLS (1913-1914).

State.	Children.			Teachers.			Total.	Salaries.	Total cost.
	*Number.	Enrolled.	†Attendance.	‡Days.	Men.	Women.			
Alabama	720,707	473,150	292,540	124.7	3,007	7,205	10,212	\$3,451,183	\$4,840,614
Arizona	57,491	44,303	29,912	156.0	154	942	1,096	765,682	2,135,549
Arkansas	598,386	439,624	298,597	129.7	4,560	5,801	10,361	2,287,793	4,360,985
California	536,135	480,002	374,493	174.1	2,368	13,250	15,618	16,314,791	26,579,894
Colorado	212,842	178,392	118,972	171.0	944	5,127	6,071	4,105,927	6,602,130
Connecticut	275,975	211,975	168,060	184.7	333	5,434	5,867	4,180,269	8,108,003
Delaware	51,888	35,950	22,560	170.0	115	830	945	415,000	610,000
Dist. of Columbia	70,322	56,563	46,591	174.0	222	1,520	1,742	1,863,716	2,695,035
Florida	234,493	177,154	126,565	122.9	1,074	3,808	4,882	1,644,481	2,769,335
Georgia	886,818	615,044	401,713	140.0	2,969	10,958	13,927	4,161,256	5,505,295
Idaho	113,548	92,427	69,398	152.0	665	2,479	3,144	2,067,943	3,821,138
Illinois	1,473,347	1,043,227	908,906	161.0	5,889	26,064	31,953	21,476,465	39,007,314
Indiana	694,311	548,497	441,168	156.2	5,811	12,638	18,449	11,137,478	19,946,938
Iowa	583,655	517,559	384,000	174.0	2,704	24,378	27,082	10,508,556	16,442,528
Kansas	471,927	392,662	310,803	172.0	2,782	12,062	14,844	7,933,519	12,210,174
Kentucky	690,880	532,196	294,550	139.5	4,084	7,752	11,836	3,994,745	6,746,302
Louisiana	555,455	284,136	195,670	130.2	1,362	5,466	6,828	3,157,094	4,829,294
Maine	163,602	144,620	113,056	167.5	743	6,328	7,071	2,197,244	3,874,858
Maryland	351,760	245,258	160,281	178.0	905	5,091	5,996	3,271,251	5,522,609
Massachusetts	804,752	576,510	486,869	184.0	1,773	15,607	17,380	14,400,001	25,492,292
Michigan	732,103	572,201	440,595	172.0	2,857	16,643	19,500	10,541,129	18,782,133
Minnesota	599,529	457,041	354,339	160.0	1,901	15,019	16,920	9,795,093	18,452,425
Mississippi	619,062	492,750	301,922	123.0	2,924	8,029	10,953	2,173,717	2,806,562
Missouri	880,323	706,264	515,292	163.9	4,441	14,207	18,648	11,251,296	17,501,867
Montana	99,039	83,782	63,689	163.3	524	3,252	3,776	1,647,574	4,110,417
Nebraska	338,130	287,566	213,152	170.0	1,449	10,565	12,013	5,916,253	10,095,680
Nevada	16,201	11,710	8,552	160.0	96	480	576	417,272	659,860
New Hampshire	97,339	63,004	50,000	171.7	207	2,716	2,923	1,070,830	1,833,160
New Jersey	675,477	496,839	382,218	183.0	2,082	13,003	15,085	11,430,720	23,284,096
New Mexico	111,191	67,147	49,823	135.0	581	1,222	1,803	825,640	1,336,764
New York	2,251,206	1,532,151	1,233,074	189.9	5,236	43,817	49,143	44,359,192	65,936,380
North Carolina	761,900	599,647	408,464	122.0	3,059	10,196	13,255	3,191,726	5,069,351
North Dakota	193,312	148,021	102,490	159.0	1,300	6,611	7,911	3,443,060	6,605,635
Ohio	1,188,359	895,167	720,442	169.0	8,185	22,173	30,358	17,833,325	35,172,950
Oklahoma	622,741	496,908	322,117	136.0	3,771	8,105	11,876	5,257,046	7,879,906
Oregon	171,921	139,819	129,869	155.3	1,101	4,650	5,751	3,631,211	5,954,405
Pennsylvania	2,054,894	1,401,325	1,124,951	172.0	8,750	31,246	39,996	23,834,408	52,544,036
Rhode Island	86,580	68,505	68,183	193.6	217	2,369	2,586	1,307,051	2,868,851
South Carolina	520,747	378,669	250,163	104.3	1,554	6,119	7,673	2,095,789	2,914,638
South Dakota	183,192	130,078	99,078	150.0	1,048	5,813	6,861	2,795,862	4,538,026
Tennessee	677,102	593,437	431,053	121.5	4,076	8,502	12,578	4,035,068	5,867,450
Texas	1,334,411	830,642	560,173	132.0	6,455	15,588	22,043	9,815,018	14,497,750
Utah	120,376	96,678	70,173	162.5	719	2,040	2,759	1,846,271	4,174,781
Vermont	84,089	69,137	61,324	173.2	224	3,122	3,346	1,089,027	1,964,529
Virginia	652,968	427,987	281,976	136.3	1,953	9,383	11,336	3,474,692	5,577,874
Washington	308,463	238,063	180,225	176.5	1,711	6,928	8,639	7,077,574	12,515,225
West Virginia	385,744	299,135	208,064	137.0	4,180	5,640	9,820	3,431,873	5,399,382
Wisconsin	671,634	440,103	323,471	163.0	1,692	13,839	15,531	8,517,866	13,829,293
Wyoming	34,827	29,301	24,000	139.4	213	1,275	1,488	748,773	1,153,847
Total	20,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	158.7	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
Divisions.									
North Atlantic	6,544,063	4,578,126	3,677,735	181.6	19,255	123,742	142,997	104,291,742	185,926,208
North Central	8,069,822	6,139,220	4,814,682	165.6	40,059	180,016	220,075	121,149,907	212,584,896
South Atlantic	3,916,630	2,835,357	1,906,317	133.8	16,031	53,545	69,576	23,549,784	36,053,519
South Central	5,749,744	4,142,849	2,696,622	129.4	30,239	66,448	96,687	35,171,664	51,468,803
Western	1,781,894	1,458,234	1,121,103	166.2	9,073	41,645	50,723	39,447,818	69,043,720

*School year 1913-1914; children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Average number of days the schools were kept in the year.

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS BY YEARS.

Year.	Children.			Teachers.			Total.	Salaries.	Total cost.
	*Number.	Enrolled.	†Attendance.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
1870	12,055,443	6,871,522	4,077,347	77,529	122,926	200,515		\$37,832,566	\$63,396,666
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593		55,942,972	78,094,687
1890	18,543,201	12,722,551	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922		91,836,894	140,506,715
1900	21,404,322	15,508,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062		137,687,746	214,964,613
1910	24,360,889	17,813,532	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210		253,915,470	426,250,434
1911	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	422,278	532,606		266,678,471	446,726,929
1912	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,780	547,339		284,945,162	462,896,793
1913	25,499,928	18,523,558	13,510,643	113,342	451,113	564,455		303,537,849	534,058,580
1914	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058		323,610,915	555,077,146

*Children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡of superintendents and teachers.

COST PER CAPITA AND PER PUPIL.

Year.	Per capita.	Per pupil.	Year.	Per capita.	Per pupil.	Year.	Per capita.	Per pupil.	Year.	Per capita.	Per pupil.
1900	\$2.82	\$20.29	1904	\$3.36	\$24.14	1908	\$4.27	\$30.55	1912	\$5.05	\$36.30
1901	2.93	21.23	1905	3.53	25.40	1909	4.45	31.65	1913	5.37	38.31
1902	3.03	21.53	1906	3.66	26.27	1910	4.64	33.33	1914	5.62	29.04
1903	3.15	22.75	1907	3.90	28.25	1911	4.76	34.71			

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS (1915).

Schools	11,674	Students—Boys.....	601,444
Teachers—Men	26,950	Students—Girls.....	727,540
Teachers—Women	35,569		

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS (1915).

Schools	2,248	Students—Boys.....	73,208
Teachers—Men	5,776	Students—Girls.....	81,836
Teachers—Women	8,250		

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1915).

PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.	
Schools	232	Schools	41
Teachers—Men	1,573	Teachers—Men	165
Teachers—Women	2,916	Teachers—Women	249
Students—Men	18,358	Students—Men	1,620
Students—Women	75,942	Students—Women	4,405

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS (1915).

Institutions	563
Instructors—Men	26,636
Instructors—Women	5,931
Preparatory students—Men	31,596
Preparatory students—Women	15,444
Collegiate students—Men	141,679
Collegiate students—Women	79,763
Colleges for men	145
Undergraduate students	40,905
Colleges for women	84
Undergraduate students	19,179
Coeducational colleges	334
Undergraduate students—Men	100,774
Undergraduate students—Women	60,584
Total students	161,358

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1915).

Theology—Schools	164	Dentistry—Schools	50
Students	10,588	Students	9,647
Law—Schools	120	Pharmacy—Schools	76
Students	21,885	Students	6,191
Medicine—Schools	93	Veterinary—Schools	21
Students	15,083	Students	2,266

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND, DEAF, FEEBLE MINDED (1915).

Public schools for blind	62
Pupils	5,233
State schools for deaf	68
Pupils	11,459
Public schools for deaf	64
Pupils	2,109
Private schools for deaf	18
Pupils	512
Schools for feeble minded:	
State—Number	37
Pupils	29,087
Private—Number	28
Pupils	852
Public—Day	72
Pupils	12,795

OTHER SCHOOLS (1915).

Training nurses	1,509	Reform	112
Students	46,147	Students	56,837
Commercial	843	Agricultural (1914)	69
Students	183,286	Students	115,044
Manual	240	Summer (1914)	704
Students	61,244	Students	218,794

PERSONS OF SCHOOL AGE AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (1910).

6 to 20 years inclusive. [From census bureau report.]

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS.

	Total.	Attend'g school.	
		Number.	Pct.
New England—			
Maine	195,197	132,082	67.7
New Hampshire	111,634	73,487	65.8
Vermont	94,701	66,845	70.6
Massachusetts	881,024	588,029	66.7
Rhode Island	148,102	90,328	61.0
Connecticut	298,454	192,497	64.5
Middle Atlantic—			
New York	2,454,428	1,562,374	63.7
New Jersey	708,525	440,903	62.2
East North Central—			
Pennsylvania	2,194,303	1,366,542	62.3
Ohio	1,813,809	1,068,578	66.1
Indiana	777,889	513,623	66.0
Illinois	1,615,914	1,025,053	63.4
Michigan	796,887	539,739	67.7
Wisconsin	732,544	484,629	66.2
West North Central—			
Minnesota	648,775	443,761	68.4
Iowa	675,222	469,778	69.6
Missouri	993,993	646,866	65.1
North Dakota	183,336	117,458	64.1
South Dakota	183,979	122,640	66.7
Nebraska	373,868	261,219	69.9
Kansas	515,156	363,695	70.6
South Atlantic—			
Delaware	57,932	35,304	60.9
Maryland	388,486	227,024	58.4
District of Columbia	79,249	50,859	64.2
Virginia	697,649	392,498	56.3
West Virginia	396,313	259,971	65.6
North Carolina	785,582	481,450	61.3
South Carolina	564,260	291,207	51.6
Georgia	925,865	480,378	51.9
Florida	243,917	128,659	52.7
East South Central—			
Kentucky	755,709	461,195	61.0
Tennessee	739,478	438,547	59.4
Alabama	750,357	385,449	51.4
Mississippi	644,805	388,072	60.2
West South Central—			
Arkansas	551,672	324,035	58.7
Louisiana	575,865	248,420	43.1
Oklahoma	566,323	383,816	67.8
Texas	1,363,713	790,736	58.0

	Total.	Attend'g school.	
		Number.	Pct.
Mountain—			
Montana	93,771	60,678	64.7
Idaho	96,819	66,779	69.0
Wyoming	35,776	23,020	64.3
Colorado	215,940	147,626	68.4
New Mexico	105,043	64,342	61.0
Arizona	56,897	30,355	53.4
Utah	121,016	85,006	70.2
Nevada	16,132	10,141	62.9
Pacific—			
Washington	293,478	195,259	66.5
Oregon	175,356	117,078	66.8
California	555,554	361,077	65.0
Geographic Divisions—			
New England	1,729,112	1,143,268	66.1
Middle Atlantic	5,357,256	3,370,819	62.9
East North Central	5,237,043	3,431,622	65.5
West North Central	3,574,334	2,425,412	67.9
South Atlantic	4,139,759	2,347,450	56.7
East South Central	2,889,349	1,673,263	57.9
West South Central	3,057,574	1,747,007	57.1
Mountain	741,754	487,947	65.8
Pacific	1,024,418	673,414	65.7
Total United States	27,750,599	17,300,202	62.3

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

	Total.	Attend'g school.	
		Number.	Pct.
City.			
Albany, N. Y.	23,794	14,816	62.3
Atlanta, Ga.	42,981	23,981	54.3
Baltimore, Md.	153,586	79,933	52.0
Birmingham, Ala.	36,999	20,135	54.5
Boston, Mass.	169,116	115,210	68.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	26,938	16,262	60.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	120,366	73,412	61.0
Cambridge, Mass.	27,426	19,152	69.8
Chicago, Ill.	594,012	349,037	58.8
Cincinnati, O.	93,618	55,474	59.3
Cleveland, O.	150,887	92,094	61.0
Columbus, O.	44,354	27,631	62.3
Dayton, O.	28,726	17,624	61.4
Denver, Col.	51,958	34,537	66.5
Detroit, Mich.	122,979	69,808	56.8
Fall River, Mass.	36,235	22,819	63.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	90,193	19,141	63.5

City.	Total.	Attend'g school.	Pct.	City.	Total.	Attend'g school.	Pct.
Indianapolis, Ind.	56,987	35,014	61.4	Philadelphia, Pa.	410,243	237,333	67.9
Jersey City, N. J.	78,309	47,198	60.3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	146,609	85,777	58.5
Kansas City, Mo.	57,467	34,220	59.5	Portland, Ore.	45,272	26,146	60.4
Los Angeles, Cal.	69,036	44,395	65.2	Providence, R. I.	57,559	35,309	61.3
Louisville, Ky.	60,690	35,762	58.9	Richmond, Va.	55,271	17,986	51.0
Lowell, Mass.	28,570	17,603	61.6	Rochester, N. Y.	54,998	33,752	61.4
Memphis, Tenn.	32,462	17,169	52.9	St. Louis, Mo.	131,402	101,320	55.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	109,078	63,228	58.0	St. Paul, Minn.	58,946	37,137	63.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	75,611	48,655	64.3	San Francisco, Cal.	85,368	50,123	58.7
Nashville, Tenn.	31,803	18,191	57.2	Scranton, Pa.	39,397	22,964	58.3
New Haven, Conn.	36,263	24,252	66.9	Seattle, Wash.	49,294	31,099	63.1
New Orleans, La.	98,468	52,799	53.6	Spokane, Wash.	24,150	15,259	63.2
New York, N. Y.	1,334,357	828,720	62.1	Syracuse, N. Y.	34,171	21,131	61.8
Newark, N. J.	97,544	61,916	63.5	Toledo, O.	45,314	29,628	65.2
Oakland, Cal.	34,153	22,253	65.2	Washington, D. C.	79,249	50,359	64.2
Omaha, Neb.	31,281	20,085	64.2	Worcester, Mass.	38,277	24,923	65.1
Paterson, N. J.	36,457	21,779	59.7				

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva for 1913-1914.]

Paris	17,556	Halle	2,982	Marburg	2,072	Genoa	1,413
Berlin	14,178	Cracow	2,960	Prague (German)	2,053	Aberdeen	1,300
Moscow	9,760	Toulouse	2,869	Sendal	1,915	Tomsk	1,300
Cairo	9,540	Dorpat	2,684	Jena	1,993	Poitiers	1,318
Vienna	8,734	Lutich	2,778	Durham	1,648	Erlangen	1,295
Budapest	7,514	Glasgow	2,800	Lille	1,828	Brussels	1,250
Munich	7,718	Athens	2,800	Bern	2,015	Liège	1,319
St. Petersburg	7,455	Breslau	2,684	Königsberg	1,744	Lund	1,347
Naples	6,600	Lozain	2,630	Kiel	1,876	Czerhowitz	1,194
Leipzig	6,143	Freiburg	2,766	Valencia	1,700	Liverpool	1,312
Toronto	5,903	Strassburg	2,485	Manchester	1,691	Ghent	1,253
Madrid	5,675	Bordeaux	2,548	Wales, Univ. of	1,359	Griefswald	1,387
Lemberg	5,567	Göttingen	2,668	Padua	1,648	Salamanca	1,200
Tokyo (Imperial)	5,354	McGill (Montreal)	2,213	Pavia	1,600	Leiden	1,212
Buenos Aires	5,054	Barcelona	2,430	Palermo	1,669	Leeds	1,320
Valladolid	4,600	Heidelberg	2,466	Rennes	1,570	Pisa	1,150
Bonn	4,478	Klausenburg	2,124	Würzburg	1,456	Amsterdam	1,215
Prague (Bohemian)	4,406	Odessa	2,023	Kingston (Canada)	1,543	Seville	1,100
London	4,047	Münster (German)	2,368	Christiania	1,500	Utrecht	1,096
Oxford	4,025	Sofia	2,116	Algiers	1,440	Havana	1,070
Copenhagen	4,000	Warsaw	2,257	Glessen	1,426	Belgrade	1,167
Rome	3,919	Upsala	2,419	Grenoble	1,746	Dijon	1,000
Cambridge	3,748	Turin	2,199	Zurich	1,451	Dnhm	1,000
Helssingfors	3,532	Nancy	2,248	Gothenburg	2,021	Granada	1,000
Edinburgh	3,352	Graz	2,151	Sydney	1,496	Rome	1,070
Charkow	3,242	Geneva	1,858	Montreal (Laval)	1,624	Agram	1,045
Bukharest	3,233	Bologna	2,000	Coimbra	1,350	Santiago (Chile)	1,000
Lyons	3,084	Kasan	2,122	Innsbruck	1,365	Birmingham (Eng.)	1,000
Kiev	3,000	Tubingen	2,016	Lausanne	1,254		

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO EDUCATION.

[From report of United States commission of education.]

Institutions.	1913.	1914.	1884.	1901.
Universities and colleges	\$24,651,958	\$26,670,017	\$11,270,286	\$21,158,400
Schools of theology	2,336,510	1,558,281	9,314,081	20,348,739
Schools of law	189,453	203,067	5,976,168	17,915,075
Schools of medicine	1,203,096	1,495,773	7,512,910	17,261,375
Public normal schools	413,580	607,431	6,646,368	19,827,875
Private normal schools	199,899	116,283	6,942,058	23,347,070
Private high schools	657,383	706,546	8,011,019	28,585,780
			1891.	19,763,421
			1892.	21,192,450
			1893.	24,755,663
			1894.	27,634,029
			1895.	30,061,310
			1896.	32,651,310
			1897.	31,357,398
			1898.	
			1899.	
			1900.	
Total	29,651,879	31,357,398		

TIN PLATE AND TERNE PLATE PRODUCTION, 1914.

[From U. S. census report.]

Returns were received from thirty-one establishments engaged in the industry in 1914, whose output of coated plates amounted to 2,039,566,144 pounds, valued at \$66,270,345, comprising 1,901,331,895 pounds of tin plate, valued at \$60,255,024, and 138,234,249 pounds of terne plate (steel or iron plates or sheets coated with an alloy of tin and lead, known as terne mixture), valued at \$6,015,321. The tin plate product comprised 1,855,892,526 pounds of coke plate, valued at \$58,450,853, and 45,439,369 pounds of charcoal plate (steel and iron), valued at \$1,807,171. The value

of all other products was \$2,072,617, making a total of \$68,342,962 for the value of all products in 1914.

Of the thirty-one establishments reported for 1914, thirteen were located in Pennsylvania, eight in West Virginia, seven in Ohio and one each in Illinois, Indiana and Maryland.

PRODUCTION BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1914	2,039,566,144	1904	1,032,940,706
1909	1,343,103,266	1899	850,004,495

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors, dents.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896).....	Frank D. Blodgett, A. M.....	39 515
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859).....	Aubrey F. Hess, Ph. D.....	18 225
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.....	F. H. Gaines, D. D., LL. D.....	32 302
Ag. and Mech. Col. of Tex.,* Col. S., Tex. (1876).....	W. B. Thatch, A. M., C. L.....	100 1,485
Alabama Polytechnic Inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872).....	C. C. Bizzell, A. M., LL. D.....	76 1280
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1856).....	Wallace H. Lee, A. M., LL. D.....	17 820
Alcorn Ag. and Mech. Col.,* Alcorn, Miss. (1871).....	Levi J. Rowan.....	25 542
Albion college, Albion, Mich. (1861).....	Hon. Samuel Dickie, M. S., LL. D.....	26 535
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836).....	Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.....	44 442
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815).....	W. H. Crawford, D. D., LL. D.....	24 405
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887).....	Harry Mears Crooks.....	20 224
American Inter. Col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1885).....	C. Stowe McGowan (chancellor).....	14 172
American university, Washington, D. C. (1913).....	John W. Hamilton, LL. D., L. H. D.....	8 41
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1825).....	Alexander Meikeljohn, A. M., Ph. D.....	44 429
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. (1852).....	S. D. Fess, LL. D.....	30 250
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872).....	W. S. Lacy.....	10 84
Arkansas Cumberland col., Cumberl'd, Ark. (1891).....	J. L. Spence, A. B.....	16 258
Armour Inst. of Technology,* Chicago, Ill. (1893).....	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., LL. D.....	62 1,285
Asbury college, Wilmore, Ky. (1890).....	H. C. Morrison, D. D.....	20 350
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869).....	Edward T. Ware, A. B., D. D.....	25 437
Auburn Theological sem., Auburn, N. Y. (1819).....	G. B. Stewart, D. D., LL. D.....	12 66
Augsburg seminary, Minneapolis, Minn. (1869).....	George Sverdrup, Jr., D. D.....	18 154
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860).....	Gustav Andreen, Ph. D.....	40 647
Austin college, Sherman, Tex. (1849).....	T. S. Clyce, D. D., LL. D.....	10 147
Baker university, Baldwin, Kas. (1858).....	Wilbur N. Mason, A. M., D. D.....	31 555
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845).....	Arthur L. Breslich, A. B., D. D., Ph. D.....	53 790
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1859).....	N. M. Butler, LL. D., Litt. D.....	106 758
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864).....	George C. Chase, A. M., D. D., LL. D.....	27 472
Baylor university, Waco, Tex. (1845).....	Samuel P. Brooks, A. M., LL. D.....	53 1,606
Bellevue college, Bellevue, Neb. (1880).....	Wm. E. Nicholl.....	37 378
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846).....	E. D. Eaton, D. D., LL. D.....	14 142
Benedict college, Columbia, S. C. (1871).....	B. W. Valentine, A. M., D. D.....	35 700
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855).....	W. Goodell Frost, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.....	96 1,811
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840).....	T. E. Cramblet, A. M., LL. D.....	26 416
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881).....	Ernest P. Pihlblad, A. M.....	40 794
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.....	Harry G. Brownell, B. S., M. E.....	10 125
Bissell Col. of Photo-Engraving, Edingham, Ill.....	L. H. Bissell.....	3 95
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857).....	William M. Hudson, Ph. D., D. D.....	11 130
Boston college, Boston, Mass. (1863).....	Very Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J.....	26 525
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869).....	Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D., LL. D.....	176 2,616
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794).....	William DeWitt Hyde, D. D., LL. D.....	29 400
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.....	Theodore C. Burgess, Ph. D.....	42 1,026
Bridgewater college, Bridgewater, Va. (1880).....	John S. Flory, Ph. D., A. M.....	20 200
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877).....	C. N. Jensen, Ph. D.....	34 941
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764).....	William H. P. Faunce, D. D., LL. D.....	86 1,033
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885).....	Miss M. C. Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D.....	64 445
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846).....	John Howard Harris, LL. D.....	31 781
Butler college,* Indianapolis, Ind. (1850).....	Thomas C. Howe, Ph. D.....	20 622
Campion college, Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880).....	Rev. George R. Kister, S. J.....	32 385
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870).....	Rev. George J. Krim, S. J.....	25 493
Carleton college,* Northfield, Minn. (1866).....	Donald G. Cowling, D. D., Ph. D.....	37 476
Carlisle Indian school,* Carlisle, Pa. (1879).....	Oscar H. Lipps (superintendent).....	80 750
Carnegie Inst. Technology,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1905).....	Arthur A. Hammerschlag, Sc. D., LL. D.....	205 3,223
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846).....	Wilbur O. Carrier, M. A., D. D.....	21 298
Carson & Neman col., Jefferson City, Tenn. (1851).....	J. M. Burnett, D. D.....	18 309
Carthage college, Carthage, Ill. (1870).....	Henry D. Hoover, A. M., B. D., Ph. D.....	20 200
Case Sch. Applied Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881).....	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., D. Sc., LL. D.....	54 146
Catawba college, Newton, N. C. (1851).....	J. D. Andrew, A. M.....	17 147
Cathedral college, New York, N. Y. (1903).....	Wm. R. Hughes, D. D.....	27 450
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889).....	Thomas J. Shaahan, D. D.....	83 1,619
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1857).....	W. R. McChesney, Ph. D.....	13 209
Center college, Danville, Ky. (1819).....	W. A. Ganfield, A. M., D. D.....	10 100
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857).....	Paul H. Linn, LL. B., D. D.....	12 252
Central Wesleyan college, Warrenton, Mo. (1864).....	Orto E. Kriege, D. D., A. B.....	26 359
Chicago Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill. (1854).....	Ozora S. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.....	8 43
Christian university, Canton, Mo. (1853).....	Earl M. Todd, LL. D.....	33 125
Cladun university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869).....	Lewis M. Dunton, A. M., D. D.....	37 418
Clark college,* Worcester, Mass. (1902).....	Edmund C. Sanford, Ph. D., LL. D.....	28 177
Clark university, Atlanta, Ga. (1870).....	Henry A. King, D. D.....	10 225
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889).....	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D.....	23 127
Clarkson College Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1896).....	John P. Brooks, M. S.....	14 120
Clemson Ag. col.,* Clemson College, S. C. (1896).....	W. M. Riggs, E. M. E., LL. D.....	116 950
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1881).....	John A. Marquis, D. D., LL. D.....	55 829
Colby college, Waterville, Me. (1820).....	Arthur J. Roberts, A. M.....	30 440
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819).....	Elmer B. Bryan, LL. D., L. H. D.....	52 601
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882).....	Henry C. Culbertson, D. D.....	19 192
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. (1851).....	John L. Seaton, LL. D., Ph. D.....	32 411
College of Wooster, Wooster, O. (1868).....	J. Campbell White, M. A., LL. D.....	47 737
Colorado Agr. college,* Ft. Collins, Col. (1871).....	Charles A. Lory, LL. D.....	76 1,100
Colorado college,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874).....	William F. Slocum, D. D., LL. D.....	75 776
Colorado School of Mines,* Golden, Col. (1874).....	Wm. B. Phillips, Ph. D.....	25 171
Columbia university,* New York, N. Y. (1754).....	Nicholas M. Butler, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D.....	981 7,652

School, location and date of founding.	
Concordia college, Bronxville, N. Y. (1881).....	
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839).....	
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1881).....	
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893).....	
Connecticut Agr. college,* Storrs, Conn. (1881).....	
Connecticut college, New London, Conn. (1915).....	
Converse college,* Spartanburg, S. C. (1890).....	
Cooper college, Sterling, Kas. (1887).....	
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853).....	
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868).....	
Cotner university, Bethany, Neb. (1889).....	
Creighton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879).....	
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1822).....	
Dakota Wesleyan univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1883).....	
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769).....	
Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. (1837).....	
Decatur college, Decatur, Ill. (1901).....	
Defiance college, Defiance, O. (1902).....	
Delaware college,* Newark, Del. (1833).....	
Denison university, Granville, O. (1831).....	
De Paul university, Chicago, Ill. (1875).....	
De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837).....	
Des Moines college, Des Moines, Iowa (1865).....	
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. (1783).....	
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1872).....	
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1881).....	
Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866).....	
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873).....	
Dubuque college, Dubuque, Ia. (1873).....	
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847).....	
Eastern college,* Manassas, Va. (1900).....	
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855).....	
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890).....	
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838).....	
Emory college, Oxford, Ga. (1836).....	
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839).....	
Eureka college, Eureka, Ill. (1855).....	
Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas. (1895).....	
Fargo college, Fargo, N. D. (1888).....	
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882).....	
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866).....	
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841).....	
Frances Shimer school, Mt. Carroll, Ill. (1853).....	
Franklin & Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. (1837).....	
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834).....	
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825).....	
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898).....	
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1851).....	
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864).....	
General Theological sem., New York, N. Y. (1817).....	
George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn. (1862).....	
Georgetown college, Georgetown, Ky. (1829).....	
Georgetown university, Washington, D. C. (1789).....	
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. (1888).....	
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1838).....	
Graceland college,* Lamoni, Ia. (1895).....	
Grand Island college, Grand Island, Neb. (1892).....	
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892).....	
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa (1847).....	
Grove City college,* Grove City, Pa. (1876).....	
Guilford college, Guilford College, N. C. (1888).....	
Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minn. (1862).....	
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812).....	
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854).....	
Hampten-Sidney col., Hampton-Sidney, Va. (1776).....	
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868).....	
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832).....	
Harvard university,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636).....	
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882).....	
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833).....	
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856).....	
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850).....	
Henderson-Brown col., Arkadelphia, Ark. (1890).....	
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884).....	
Henry Kendall college, Tulsa, Okla. (1895).....	
Highland college, Highland, Kas. (1857).....	
Highland Park college, Des Moines, Iowa (1889).....	
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855).....	
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850).....	
Hixmasse college,* Sweetwater, Tenn. (1849).....	
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822).....	
Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843).....	
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866).....	
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889).....	
Howard Payne college, Brownwood, Tex. (1890).....	

President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
H. Feth, D. D.	7	115
Rev. Martin Luecke.....	12	260
M. J. F. Albrecht, D. D.	10	201
Theodore Buenger	8	137
Charles L. Beachy, B. S.	34	200
Frederick H. Sykes, Ph. D.	25	150
Robert P. Pell, Litt. D.	25	289
R. T. Campbell, D. D.	17	216
Charles Wesley Flint, D. D.	43	388
Jacob G. Schurman, D. Sc., LL. D.	750	5,650
William Oeschger, LL. D.	25	257
F. X. McMenamy, S. J.	148	1,206
Thomas A. Hill, A. M. (acting).....	24	416
William G. Seaman.....	29	369
Ernest M. Hopkins.....	95	1,470
William J. Martin, M. A., M. D., Ph.D.	13	357
George E. Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D.	63	970
P. W. McReynolds, A. M.	26	660
S. C. Mitchell, Ph. D.	40	226
Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph. D.	51	843
Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C. M., LL. D.	120	1,125
George R. Grose.....	40	1,038
John A. Earl, D. D.	30	500
James H. Morgan, LL. D.	18	350
William O. Allen, Ph. D.	21	178
Hill M. Bell, A. M.	100	1,531
Ezra S. Tipple, D. D., LL. D.	16	176
Jas. G. McMurtry, A. M., Ph. D.	29	350
Daniel M. Gorman, LL. D.	36	501
Robert L. Kelly, LL. D.	33	400
Hervin U. Roop, Ph. D., LL. D.	21	200
John B. Shaw, D. D., S. T. D., LL. D.	32	276
W. A. Harper, M. A., Litt. D.	26	400
Charles C. Weaver, A. M., Ph. D.	13	238
Edgar H. Johnson (dean).....	16	244
James S. Moffat, D. D.	9	126
H. O. Pritchard, A. M., B. D., LL. D.	20	256
W. H. Rollins, D. D.	22	422
John W. Hanzel.....	35	105
William Harris Gwyer, A. M., D. D.	19	446
Yvette A. McKenney, Ph. D.	62	519
Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J.	151	1,733
Wm. P. McKee, A. M., B. D. (dean).....	19	130
Henry H. Apple, D. D., LL. D.	17	291
Elijah A. Hanley, A. M., D. D.	15	262
G. E. Henderson, D. D. (acting).....	8	86
Edmund Stanley, A. M., LL. D.	20	300
Edwin McNeil Poteat, LL. D.	11	284
Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.	17	119
Herbert M. Denslow, D. D. (dean).....	14	143
Bruce B. Payne, A. M., Ph. D.	25	110
M. B. Adams, D. D.	27	372
Rev. Alphonsus J. Donlon, S. J.	210	1,325
Kenneth G. Matheson, A. M., LL. D.	83	1,117
William W. Guth.....	42	510
George N. Briggs.....	12	160
George W. Taft.....	19	424
Eldon G. Burritt, A. M.	20	325
J. H. T. Main, Ph. D., LL. D.	50	756
Weir C. Kettler.....	27	400
Thomas Newlin, D. D., LL. D.	15	235
O. J. Johnson, B. D.	24	371
M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., LL. D.	21	185
Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D.	26	420
Harry T. Graham, A. B., D. D.	10	113
Hollis B. Frissell, D. D., LL. D.	138	1,839
William A. Millis, LL. D.	25	304
Abbott L. Lowell, M. A., LL.D., Ph.D.	892	6,306
R. B. Crone.....	20	296
Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D.	23	186
Walter D. Agnew, D. D.	15	250
Charles E. Miller, D. D., LL. D.	32	685
J. M. Workman, A. B., LL. D.	17	206
J. H. Reynolds.....	12	257
Charles Evans, LL. D.	20	344
W. Gilbert James.....	8	95
George P. Magill, A. M., D. D.	77	1,800
Joseph W. Mauck, A. M., LL. D.	24	326
Miner Lee Bates, A. M., LL. D.	23	280
J. E. Lowry, A. M.	8	178
Lyman P. Powell, D. D., LL. D.	22	138
Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, S. J.	34	590
Arne Vennema, D. D.	22	450
James M. Shelburne.....	13	277
A. E. Baten, D. D.	18	394

School, location and date of founding.	
Howard university,* Washington, D. C. (1867).....	
Hunter college,* New York, N. Y. (1870).....	
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1883).....	
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829).....	
Illinois College of Photography, Effingham, Ill.....	
Illinois State Normal univ., Normal (1857).....	
Illinois Wesleyan univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850).....	
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820).....	
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames ('69).....	
Iowa Wesleyan college, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. (1842).....	
Jamestown college, Jamestown, N. D. (1909).....	
James Milliken univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901).....	
John B. Stetson university,* DeLand, Fla. (1883).....	
Johns Hopkins university,* Baltimore, Md. (1876).....	
Judson college, Marion, Ala. (1838).....	
Juniaata college, Huntington, Pa. (1876).....	
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833).....	
Kansas City university, Kansas City, Kas. (1886).....	
Kansas Wesleyan university, Salina, Kas. (1858).....	
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871).....	
Kentucky Wesleyan col., Winchester, Ky. (1866).....	
Kenyon college, Gambier, O. (1824).....	
Keuka college,* Keuka Park, N. Y. (1892).....	
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837).....	
Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875).....	
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832).....	
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo.	
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837).....	
Lake Forest college,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876).....	
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872).....	
Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.	
Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, O. (1832).....	
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867).....	
Lawrence university,* Appleton, Wis. (1847).....	
Leander Clark college, Toledo, O. (1856).....	
Lebanon university,* Lebanon, O. (1855).....	
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866).....	
Lehigh university* South Bethlehem, Pa. (1865).....	
Leland Stanford, Jr., U.* Stanford U., Cal. (1891).....	
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856).....	
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1865).....	
Lincoln univ., Lincoln Univ., Pa. (1857).....	
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1865).....	
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.	
Lombard college,* Galesburg, Ill. (1851).....	
Louisiana college, Pineville, Ala. (1906).....	
Louisiana State univ.* Baton Rouge, La. (1860).....	
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1869).....	
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861).....	
Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn. (1834).....	
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863).....	
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835).....	
Marquette university, Milwaukee, Wis. (1844).....	
Maryland State Col. of Agr., Col. Park, Md. (1856).....	
Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn. (1819).....	
Massachusetts Agr. col.* Amherst, Mass. (1861).....	
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston, Mass. (1861).....	
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899).....	
Methodist Univ. of Okla., Guthrie, Okla. (1831).....	
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1809).....	
Michigan Agr. college, East Lansing, Mich. (1857).....	
Michigan Col. of Mines,* Houghton, Mich. (1884).....	
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800).....	
Midland college, Aitchison, Kas. (1837).....	
Milligan college, Milligan College, Tenn. (1882).....	
Mills college,* Oakland, Cal. (1885).....	
Mississippi college, Jackson, Miss. (1892).....	
Milton college, Milton, Wis. (1867).....	
Milton university,* Baltimore, Md. (1847).....	
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis.....	
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.....	
Miss. A. & M. college, Agricultural College, Miss.....	
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826).....	
Missouri Valley college, Marshall, Mo. (1899).....	
Missouri Wesleyan college, Cameron, Mo. (1887).....	
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857).....	
Montana State college,* Bozeman (1893).....	
Montana Wesleyan college, Helena (1889).....	
Moore's Hill college, Moore's Hill, Ind. (1807).....	
Morgan college, Baltimore, Md. (1867).....	
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1884).....	
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1895).....	
Mount Angel college, Mount Angel, Ore. (1837).....	
Mount Holyoke col.,* South Hadley, Mass. (1837).....	
Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md. (1808).....	

President.		Instruc-tors.	Stu-dents.
Stephen M. Newman, A. M., D. D.....	120	1,500	
George S. Davis, LL. D.....	110	1,500	
Henry Morehouse Gage.....	23	472	
C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D.....	25	421	
L. H. Bissell.....	7	188	
David Felmley, LL. D.....	78	2,132	
Theodore Kemp, D. D., LL. D.....	40	542	
William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D.....	186	2,672	
Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D.....	432	5,502	
Edwin A. Schell, A. M., D. D., Ph. D. 31		436	
Barend H. Kroeze, A. M., D. D.....	21	249	
George Emory Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D. 58		970	
Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D. 40		487	
Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D.....	274	1,668	
Paul V. Bomar, A. B., D. D.....	27	223	
I. H. Brumbaugh, A. M.....	22	387	
H. L. Stetson.....	15	253	
J. H. Lucas, D. D., LL. D. (chancellor) 24		371	
John F. Harmon, D. D.....	53	862	
Mother superior.....	21	125	
J. L. Clark, D. D., LL. D.....	14	151	
William F. Peirce, L. H. D., D. D. 14		151	
Joseph A. Serena.....	16	104	
Thomas McClelland, D. D., LL. D.....	38	668	
R. W. McGranahan, D. D.....	29	474	
J. H. McCracken, Ph. D., LL. D.....	56	615	
Daniel J. Scott.....	10	170	
Miss Vivian Small, M. A., Litt. D., LL. D. 25		136	
John S. Nollen, Ph. D., LL. D.....	19	207	
John O. Willson, D. D.....	23	247	
J. F. Lane, A. M., Ph. D.....	17	351	
William McKibbin, D. D., LL. D.....	6	60	
Rev. Brother Edward, F. S. C.....	28	360	
Samuel Plantz, Ph. D., LL. D.....	46	799	
Marion R. Drury, A. M., D. D.....	21	243	
H. O. Cunningham, M. A.....	38	548	
G. O. Gossard, D. D.....	35	443	
Henry S. Drinker, E. M., LL. D.....	79	775	
Ray L. Wilbur, A. M., M. D.....	291	2,212	
(Vacancy).....	12	102	
George N. Carman (director).....	150	3,500	
John B. Rendall, D. D.....	15	216	
James H. McMurray, Ph. D.....	20	254	
W. H. Goler, A. M., D. D.....	20	265	
Joseph M. Tilden.....	19	204	
C. Cottingham, M. A.....	19	197	
Thomas D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D.....	98	1,312	
John B. Furray, S. J.....	127	1,640	
Rev. C. K. Preus.....	18	207	
T. Morey Hodgman, M. A., LL. D.....	40	365	
Rev. Brother Edward, F. S. C.....	19	252	
George W. Hinman, Ph. D.....	20	255	
Rev. Herbert C. Noonan, S. J.....	246	1,606	
H. J. Patterson, D. Sc.....	36	365	
Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.....	62	805	
Kenyon L. Butterfield, A. M., LL. D.....	70	665	
R. C. MacLaurin, A. M., LL. D., D. Sc.....	228	1,900	
Charles E. Brewer, LL. D.....	18	274	
Edward Hislop, D. D., S. T. B.....	15	210	
R. M. Hughes, M. Sc.....	55	789	
Frank S. Kedzie.....	180	1,993	
F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc.....	25	103	
John M. Thomas, D. D., LL. D.....	31	343	
Rev. Rufus B. Peery, Ph. D., D. D.....	18	310	
Josephus Hopwood, A. M.....	14	150	
Aurelia H. Reinhardt, LL. D.....	31	153	
A. F. Watkins, A. B., D. D.....	13	249	
Rev. W. C. Daland, M. A., D. D.....	15	135	
Wm. J. Heaps, Ph. D., LL. D.....	17	250	
Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M. A., LL. D.....	35	337	
Macy D. Rodman (dean).....	12	161	
George R. Hightower.....	83	1,218	
J. W. Provine, D. D., LL. D.....	14	390	
W. H. Black, D. D., LL. D.....	13	235	
H. R. DeBra, A. M., D. D.....	26	314	
T. H. McMichael, A. M., D. D.....	27	480	
James M. Hamilton, M. S.....	66	979	
Chas. L. Bovard, D. D.....	9	100	
Andrew J. Bigner (acting).....	19	300	
John O. Spencer, Ph. D.....	24	360	
Alfred E. Craig, D. D.....	31	895	
W. A. Fountain, D. D., Ph. D.....	31	865	
Basel Schieber, O. S. B.....	21	139	
Miss M. E. Woolley, M. A., Litt. D., LL. D. 85		783	
Very Rev. B. J. Bradley, A. M., LL. D. 40		402	

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructor-students.
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858).....	W. H. McMaster, A. M.....	37 626
Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867).....	John A. W. Haas, D. D., LL. D.....	14 214
Municipal University of Akron, Akron, O. (1870)	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph. D.....	26 305
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837).....	J. K. Montgomery, D. D.....	30 760
McCormick Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829)	James G. K. McClure, D. D., LL. D.....	16 198
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828).....	Huber W. Hurt, LL. D.....	22 300
McMinville college, McMinville, Ore. (1871).....	Leonard W. Riley, D. D.....	15 223
Nebraska Christian univ., Bethany, Neb. (1888)...	William Oeschger, LL. D.....	22 257
Neb. Wesleyan univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888)...	Clark A. Fulmer (chancellor).....	38 900
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1836).....	J. Henry Humes, D. D.....	14 231
N. H. Col. of Agr. & Mech. Arts,* Durham (1866)	Edward T. Fairchild, A. M., LL. D.....	55 653
New Orleans university, New Orleans, La. (1873)	Charles M. Melden, D. D., Ph. D.....	20 507
New Rochelle college, New Rochelle, N. Y.....	M. C. O'Farrell, D. D.....	21 198
Newton Theo. inst., Newton Center, Mass. (1825)	George F. Horr, D. D., LL. D.....	12 83
New York university,* New York, N. Y. (1831)...	Elmer E. Brown, Ph. D., LL. D. (chancellor).....	571 7,857
Niagara university,* Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1831)...	Very Rev. M. A. Drennan, C. M.....	20 250
N. C. Col. of Agr. & Me. Arts,* W. Raleigh, N. C. (1839)	D. H. Hill, LL. D., Litt. D.....	65 800
N. C. State Nor. & Ind. Col.,* Greensboro, N. C. (1892)	Julius L. Foust, LL. D.....	77 1,105
N. Dakota Agricultural college,* Fargo (1890).....	Edwin F. Ladd, B. S., LL. D.....	25 415
Northwestern college, Naperville, Ill. (1861).....	Edward E. Rall, Ph. D.....	14 120
Northwestern Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis.	Col. R. P. Davidson, A. M.....	452 5,293
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. (1865)...	Thomas F. Holgate (dean).....	16 145
Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819).....	Charles H. Spooner, A. M., LL. D.....	113 1,749
Oberlin college,* Oberlin, O. (1833).....	Henry C. King, D. D., LL. D.....	24 333
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1887).....	John Willis Baer, Litt. D., LL. D.....	421 5,822
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871).....	Albert E. Smith, D. D., Ph. D.....	95 4,962
Ohio State university,* Columbus, O. (1870).....	William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D.....	73 1,256
Ohio university,* Athens, O. (1894).....	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D.....	169 1,690
Ohio Wesleyan university,* Delaware, O. (1842)...	Herbert Welch, D. D., LL. D.....	20 200
Oklahoma Agr. & Mech. col.,* Stillwater (1891)	J. W. Cantwell.....	22 3,259
Olivet college,* Olivet, Mich. (1839).....	Thos. F. Kane, Ph. D.....	63 260
Oregon Agricultural college,* Corvallis, Ore. (1885)	William J. Kerr, D. Sc.....	19 388
Oriental university,* Washington, D. C. (1903)...	H. P. Holler, Ph. D., S. T. D.....	28 385
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865).....	Silas Eber Price, D. D.....	48 300
Otterbein university, Westerville, O. (1847).....	W. G. Clippinger, A. B., D. D.....	22 208
Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark. (1886).....	Charles E. Dicken, D. D.....	22 208
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849).....	C. J. Bushnell.....	15 225
Paine college, Augusta, Ga. (1882).....	Daniel E. Atkins, A. B.....	22 444
Park college,* Parkville, Mo. (1875).....	Frederick W. Hawley.....	14 136
Parker college, Winnebago, Minn. (1889).....	J. D. McCormick, A. M., B. D.....	18 318
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875).....	Lowell M. McAfee, LL. D.....	31 536
Penn. college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873).....	David M. Edwards, Ph. D.....	35 450
Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa. (1832).....	W. A. Granville, Ph. D., LL. D.....	19 185
Pennsylvania Col. for Women,* Pitts., Pa. (1869)	John C. Acheson.....	16 100
Pennsylvania Military col.,* Chester, Pa. (1858)	Col. C. E. Hyatt, C. E., LL. D.....	21 423
Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark. (1887)	Rev. James M. Cox, D. D.....	43 758
Polytechnic institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854)...	Fred W. Atkinson, Ph. D.....	45 567
Pomona college,* Claremont, Cal. (1887).....	James A. Blaisdell, D. D.....	15 350
Potomac university,* Washington, D. C. (1904)...	Ernest W. Porter, Ph. D.....	201 3,671
Pratt institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887).....	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.....	11 150
Presbyterian Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905)...	Davison McD. Douglas, M. A., D. D.....	14 188
Princeton Theological sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812)	J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., LL. D.....	213 1,615
Princeton university,* Princeton, N. J. (1746)...	John Grier Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D.....	9 80
Pritchett college,* Glasgow, Mo. (1888).....	U. S. Hall, A. B.....	206 2,473
Proseminar college, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871).....	W. E. Stone, Ph. D., LL. D.....	131 683
Purdue university,* Lafayette, Ind. (1847).....	LeBaron R. Briggs, A. M., LL. D., Litt. D.....	37 184
Radcliffe college,* Cambridge, Mass. (1879).....	Robert E. Blackwell, A. M., LL. D.....	50 624
Randolph-Macon Col. for Men, Ashland, Va. (1830)	William A. Webb, Litt. D.....	6 65
Randolph-Macon Woman's col., Lynchburg, Va. (1893)	Edward A. Fath, Ph. D.....	60 625
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887).....	Palmer C. Ricketts, C. S., E. D., LL. D.....	35 313
Rensselaer Polytechnic inst.,* Troy, N. Y. (1824)	Howard Edwards, LL. D.....	41 386
Rhode Island State col.,* Kingston, R. I. (1892)	Dr. Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D., LL. D.....	35 420
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912).....	F. W. Boatright, M. A., LL. D.....	12 408
Richmond college, Richmond, Va. (1832).....	Simeon H. Bing, A. M.....	24 306
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876).....	Silas Evans, D. D., LL. D.....	20 209
Ripon college,* Ripon, Wis. (1850).....	J. A. Morehead, D. D.....	75 2,150
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853).....	T. E. Woodland, A. M. (acting).....	14 152
Rochester Mechanics inst., Rochester, N. Y. (1885)	Clarence A. Barbour, D. D.....	31 250
Rochester Theological sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Julia H. Gulliver, Ph. D., LL. D.....	12 120
Rockford College for Women,* Rockford, Ill. (1847)	Brother Dorotheus, F. S. C.....	20 100
Rock Hill college, Elicott City, Md. (1857).....	Geo. M. Ward, D. D., LL. D. (acting).....	23 183
Rollins college,* Winter Park, Fla. (1885).....	Carl L. Mees, Ph. D.....	16 262
Rose Polytechnic inst.,* Terre Haute, Ind. (1883)	George Evans.....	55 1,210
Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. (1868).....	W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., LL. D.....	23 145
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766)...	E. Helmsseter, D. D., O. S. B.....	24 265
St. Anselm's college, Manchester, N. H. (1899)...	Rt.-Rev. Innocent Wolf, O. S. B.....	15 175
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1858).....	Very Rev. M. F. Dineen, D. D.....	38 165
St. Charles college, Catonsville, Md. (1848).....	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.....	32 700
St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. (1784).....	Very Rev. John W. Moore, C. M.....	17 200
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870).....	B. E. Alfred, F. S. C.....	8 142
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866).....	Sidney T. Smythe, Ph. D., D. D.....	17 225
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas. (1866).....	Rt.-Rev. Peter Engel, O. S. B., Ph. D.....	26 300
St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis. (1857)	Rev. Hugh Lear, C. P., P. S.....	
St. John's university, Collegeville, Minn. (1857)		
St. Joseph's college, Rensselaer, Ind. (1891).....		

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
St. Joseph's seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y. (1895)...	John P. C. Chidwick, D. D., LL. D.	13	246
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858)....	E. L. Hulett (acting).....	14	268
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818).....	Very Rev. Bernard J. Otting, S. J.	231	1,544
St. Mary college, Dayton, O. (1878).....	Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly, S. M.	43	460
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863).....	Brother Vellelian.....	43	468
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848).....	Rev. Wm. J. Wallace, S. J.	20	410
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821).....	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C. R.	10	104
St. Meinrad col. & sem., St. Meinrad, Ind. (1857)...	Rt.-Rev. A. Schmitt, O. S. B.	20	180
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874).....	Rev. L. A. Vigness.....	37	600
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo.	J. H. O. Kaepffel.....	8	163
St. Stanislaus college, Chicago, Ill. (1890).....	Rev. L. G. Zapala, C. R., A. M.	16	250
St. Stephen's col., Annandale on Hud'n, N.Y. (1860)	Rev. W. C. Rodgers, M. A., S. T. D.	9	60
St. Viator college, Kankakee, Ill. (1868).....	Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney.....	35	400
Scarritt Morrisville col., Morrisville, Mo. (1846)...	C. A. Haskew.....	14	81
Scotia seminary, Concord, N. C. (1870).....	A. W. Verner, D. D.	20	280
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856)....	James F. Mooney, D. D., LL. D.	18	287
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865).....	Charles F. Meserve, LL. D.	27	366
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877).....	A. W. Van Hoose, A. M., LL. D.	30	260
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827).....	George M. Potter, A. M.	14	126
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899).....	Henry Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	117	1,083
Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa (1860).....	Jas. W. Campbell, Ph. D.	33	639
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D.	Rolvix Harlan, Ph. D.	12	201
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872).....	Marion Le Roy Burton, Ph. D., LL. D.	146	1,725
S. Dakota State college,* Brookings (1871).....	E. C. Perisho.....	72	1,105
Southern Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859)	Edgar Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D.	12	445
Southern Female college, LaGrange, Ga. (1874)....	M. W. Hatton.....	13	125
Southern university, Greensboro, Ala. (1856).....	C. A. Rush, A. B., D. D.	14	161
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885).....	Frank E. Mossman, A. M.	22	378
Southwestern Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn. (1875)	J. R. Dobyns, M. A., LL. D. (chancellor) ..	9	151
Southwestern univ., Georgetown, Tex. (1873).....	Chas. McT. Bishop, A. M., D. D.	26	719
Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Lucy Hale Tapley.....	50	738
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala. (1830).....	E. Cummings, S. J.	29	233
State Col. of Washington,* Pullman, Wash. (1892)	E. A. Bryan, A. M., LL. D.	150	1,647
State University of Iowa,* Iowa City, Ia. (1847)	Thomas H. Macbride, Ph. D., LL. D.	300	3,285
State university, Louisville, Ky.	William T. Amiger, A.M., D.D., LL. D.	15	225
State University of Montana,* Missoula (1895).....	Frederick C. Schenck.....	60	1,023
Stevens Institute of Technology,* Hoboken, N. J.	A. C. Humphreys, M. E., Sc. D., LL. D.	39	452
Suomi college, Hancock, Mich. (1896).....	J. K. Nikander, D. D.	11	125
Susquehanna university, Selingsgrove, Pa. (1869)...	Charles T. Aikens, D. D.	22	365
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869).....	Joseph Swain, B. L., M. S., LL. D.	48	451
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870).....	James R. Day, LL. D. (chancellor) ..	225	4,020
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866).....	Nelson W. Wehrhan, Ph.B., B.D. (acting) ..	12	66
Talladega college,* Talladega, Ala. (1867).....	John M. P. Metcalf, M. A.	39	615
Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo. (1838).....	Joseph A. Thompson, D. D.	22	253
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1848).....	Monroe Vayhinger, D. D.	25	342
Teachers college,* New York, N. Y. (1888).....	Jas. E. Russell, Ph. D., LL. D.	202	3,941
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1884).....	Russell H. Conwell, D. D., LL. D.	290	3,696
Texas Christian univ., Fort Worth, Tex. (1873)....	Frederick D. Kershner, M. A., LL. D.	34	661
The Bonebrake Theo. Sem., Dayton, O. (1871).....	J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D.	6	70
The Col. of the City of New York,* N. Y. (1847)	Sidney E. Mezes, LL. D.	142	2,229
The Geo. Washington univ., Wash., D. C. (1821)	Charles H. Stockton, LL. D.	234	1,973
The Pennsylvania State Col.,* State Col., Pa. (1855)	Edwin Erie Sparks, Ph. D., LL. D.	273	3,551
The Teachers' Col. of Indpls.,* Indpls., Ind. (1882)	Mrs. Eliza A. Baker.....	42	800
The Tome School,* Port Deposit, Md.	Thomas S. Baker, Ph. D.	24	225
The Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. (1850)...	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	45	530
The Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (1794)...	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D., D. G. L.	200	4,535
Throop Col. of Technology,* Pasadena, Cal. (1891)	James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D., LL. D.	22	129
Transylvania university,* Lexington, Ky. (1798)...	R. H. Crossfield, Ph. D., LL. D.	26	258
Trinity college, Durham, N. C. (1838).....	William P. Few, A. M., Ph. D.	55	539
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823).....	Flavel S. Luther, Ph. D., LL. D.	25	237
Trinity college, Washington, D. C. (1900).....	Sister Catherine Aloysius.....	32	224
Trinity university, Waxahachie, Tex. (1869).....	S. L. Hornbeak, LL. D.	20	412
Tufts college, Tufts College, Mass. (1852).....	Hermion C. Bumpus, LL. D.	249	1,541
Tulane university,* New Orleans, La. (1834).....	Robert Sharp, A. M., Ph. D.	310	2,733
Tusculum college, Tusculum, Tenn. (1794).....	C. O. Gray, D. D.	22	212
Tuskegee institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1881).....	Robert Russa Moton.....	194	1,564
Union Christian college, Merom, Ind. (1860).....	C. B. Hershey.....	13	110
Union college, Barbourville, Ky.	Ezra T. Franklin, A. M.	15	220
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891).....	Harry A. Morrison.....	26	350
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795).....	Charles A. Richmond, D. D., LL. D.	40	494
Union Theological sem., New York, N. Y. (1836)...	Francis Brown, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.	33	301
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1848).....	G. M. Savage.....	16	268
U. S. Military academy,* West Point, N. Y. (1802)	Col. John Bidde, U. S. A. (supt.) ..	130	589
United States Naval acad.,* Annapolis, Md. (1845)	Capt. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N. (supt.) ..	131	918
University of Alabama,* Tuscaloosa (1831).....	George H. Denny, LL. D., D. C. L.	105	1,509
University of Arizona,* Tucson (1891).....	R. B. van Kleinsmid, LL. D.	55	623
University of Arkansas,* Fayetteville (1871).....	John C. Futrall, M. A.	80	814
University of Buffalo,* Buffalo, N. Y. (1846).....	Chas. P. Norton (chancellor) ..	205	950
University of California,* Berkeley (1860).....	Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL. D.	988	11,650
Univ. of Chattanooga,* Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867)...	Frederick W. Hixson.....	22	431
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892).....	Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D.	401	8,510
University of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870)...	Charles M. Dabney, Ph. D., LL. D.	167	2,536
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877).....	Livingston Farrand, M.A., M.D., LL. D.	126	2,453
University of Denver, Denver, Col. (1864).....	Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	100	2,155
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879).....	Wm. T. Doran, S. J.	49	568

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
University of Florida, Gainesville (1905).....	A. H. Murphree, LL. D.	69	818
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785).....	David C. Barrow (chancellor).....	57	701
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892).....	Melvin A. Brannon, Ph. D.	73	3,847
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867).....	Edmund J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.	821	6,427
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866).....	Frank Strong, Ph. D., LL. D. (chancellor)	218	2,959
University of Kentucky,* Lexington (1865).....	Henry S. Baker, LL. D.	98	1,445
University of Maine,* Orono (1865).....	Robert J. Aleay, Ph. D., LL. D.	154	1,269
University of Maryland,* Baltimore (1784).....	Thos. Fell, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L. (provost)	293	1,324
University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor (1837).....	H. B. Hutchins, LL. D.	589	7,214
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868).....	George E. Vincent, LL. D.	600	4,500
University of Mississippi,* University (1848).....	J. N. Powers, LL. D. (chancellor).....	47	626
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839).....	Albert Ross Hill, LL. D.	272	4,349
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869).....	Samue Avery, Ph. D., LL. D. (chancellor)	364	4,426
University of Nevada, Reno (1886).....	Archer M. Hendrick, M. A.	47	441
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892).....	David Ross Boyd, Ph. D.	23	232
University of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1789).....	Edward K. Graham, M. A., Ph. D.	98	1,695
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks (1883).....	Frank L. McVey, Ph. D., LL. D.	84	1,320
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849).....	John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., D. D.	75	1,158
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892).....	Stratton D. Brooks, Ph. D., LL. D.	146	1,987
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878).....	Prince L. Campbell, A. B., LL. D.	146	1,685
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1740).....	Edgar F. Smith, Ph. D., LL. D. (provost)	606	8,069
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1877).....	S. B. McCormick, LL. D. (chancellor)	336	3,418
University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras (1903).....	Paul G. Miller, LL. D.	52	1,054
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851).....	Walter F. Thornton, S. J.	47	400
Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles (1879).....	George F. Bovard, A. M., D. D., LL. D.	281	3,106
University of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896).....	Wm. W. Meiners, Ph. D., LL. D.	36	1,047
University of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805).....	W. S. Carrell	41	578
University of South Dakota,* Vermilion (1882).....	Robert L. Slagle, M. A., Ph. D.	55	750
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868).....	Albion W. Knight, D. D. (chancellor)	35	257
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794).....	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D.	201	3,189
University of Texas,* Austin (1883).....	Robert E. Vinson, D. D., LL. D.	201	4,210
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850).....	John A. Widdsoe, A. M., Ph. D.	80	1,722
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791).....	Guy P. Benton, D. D., Ph. D., LL. D.	100	600
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819).....	Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D.	78	1,056
University of Washington,* Seattle (1882).....	Henry Suzzalo, Ph. D.	205	4,055
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848).....	Charles R. Van Hise, Ph. D.	727	7,624
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1856).....	C. A. Duniway, Ph. D., LL. D.	50	600
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858).....	R. Watson Cooper.....	17	458
Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J. (1893).....	Key Peter Froberg, B. D., Ph. D.	12	100
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1869).....	George L. Omwake, Ph. D.	7	202
Utah Agricultural college,* Logan, Utah (1890).....	E. G. Peterson, M. A., Ph. D.	91	1,200
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873).....	Henry P. Brown, A. M.	220	5,000
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873).....	J. H. Kirkland, LL. D. (chancellor).....	145	938
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861).....	Henry N. MacCracken, Ph. D., LL. D.	135	1,125
Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861).....	Edw. G. Johans, A. M., O. S. A.	42	400
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806).....	Wm. Hahnol, M. A., Ph. D.	32	335
Virginia Christian college, Lynchburg, Va. (1903).....	J. T. T. Hundley.....	14	105
Virginia Military institute,* Lexington, Va. (1839).....	Gen. E. W. Nichols (superintendent)	25	400
Virginia Polytechnic inst.,* Blackburg, Va. (1872).....	J. D. Eggleston, A. M.	53	508
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va. (1849).....	George Rice Hovey, D. D.	19	577
Wabash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832).....	George L. Mackintosh, D. D., LL. D.	21	336
Wake Forest college, Wake Forest, N. C. (1834).....	Wm. L. Potat.....	26	503
Walden university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866).....	(Vacancy).....	14	145
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865).....	Parley P. Womer, D. D.	68	850
Washington & Jefferson col.,* Wash., Pa. (1802).....	F. W. Hinit, D. D., LL. D.	20	440
Washington and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749).....	Henry Louis Smith, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D.	33	513
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782).....	James W. Cain, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.	10	114
Washington col.,* Washington College, Tenn. (1795).....	James T. Cooter.....	10	135
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1839).....	D. F. Houston (chancellor).....	218	1,871
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850).....	Herbert P. Houghton, Ph. D.	23	253
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875).....	Ellen F. Pendleton, M. A., Litt. D.	134	1,512
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1868).....	Kerr D. Macmillan, S. T. D.	33	202
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. (1831).....	William A. Shanklin, D. D., LL. D.	41	514
Western College for Women,* Oxford, O. (1854).....	W. M. Boyd, Ph. D.	24	250
Western Maryland col. Westminster, Md. (1867).....	Thos. H. Lewis, D. D., LL. D.	24	280
Western Reserve university,* Cleveland, O. (1826).....	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D.	259	1,970
Western Theological sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825).....	James A. Kelso, Ph. D., D. D.	10	76
Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa. (1852).....	Robert McW. Russell, D. D., LL. D.	25	250
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1867).....	Frank B. Trotter, LL. D.	93	1,651
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834).....	S. V. Cole, D. D., LL. D.	25	200
Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. (1860).....	Charles A. Blanchard, A. M., D. D.	33	250
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1882).....	S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.	33	472
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901).....	A. Rosenberger, A. B., LL. D.	14	134
Whitworth college, Spokane, Wash. (1883).....	Donald D. McKay, A. M., Ph. D.	16	53
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856).....	William S. Scarborough, Ph. D., LL. D.	38	455
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1873).....	M. W. Dogan, A. M., Ph. D.	25	450
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844).....	Carl G. Doney, LL. D.	32	378
William and Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693).....	L. G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.	17	242
William and Vashit college, Aledo, Ill. (1903).....	Ward L. Ray, A. M.	14	200
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849).....	John P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	40	469
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1793).....	Harry A. Garfield, LL. D.	56	508
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908).....	Lyman P. Powell, D. D., LL. D.	24	107
Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870).....	Anna Jane McKeag, Ph. D., LL. D.	22	198
Winthrop college,* Rock Hill, S. C. (1886).....	David B. Johnson, LL. D.	100	976
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845).....	Charles G. Heckert, D. D.	37	1,120
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854).....	Henry N. Snyder, M. A., Litt. D., LL. D.	13	328

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.
Women's College of Delaware, Newark (1914).....	Winifred J. Robinson.....	18 86
Worcester Poly. inst., Worcester, Mass. (1865).....	Ira N. Hollis.....	56 543
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701).....	Arthur Twining Hadley, Ph. D., LL. D.....	494 3,257
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881).....	Henry K. Warren, M. A., LL. D.....	27 458
York college, York, Neb. (1890).....	M. O. McLaughlin, M. A., D. D.....	21 375

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30, 1915.

Barrels.	Spirits, gallons.	State.	Liquors, barrels.	State.	Liquors, barrels.
Fermented liq. 59,808,210	Kentucky 13,941,412	Ala. & Miss... 35,659	Missouri 3,567,763		
Dist. spirits. Gallons.	Louisiana 12,974,076	Alaska 5,912	Montana 241,642		
Whisky 44,552,490	Maryland 2,602,767	Arizona 8,535	Nebraska 425,919		
Rum 2,844,313	Dist. Columbia 620,729	Arkansas 10,827	Nevada 17,558		
Gin 3,636,285	Massachusetts. 7,910,430	California ... 1,281,951	N. Hampshire 282,027		
Highwines ... 33,854	Michigan 1,902,013	Colorado 326,138	New Jersey... 3,219,685		
Alcohol 38,325,049	Missouri 289,881	Connecticut .. 760,502	New Mexico... 9,168		
Concl. alcohol 42,742,161	Mont., Id., Ut. 19,191	Dist. Columbia 169,973	New York..... 13,180,111		
Fruit brandy... 8,521,951	Nebraska 1,659,946	Delaware 125,599	Ohio 4,622,581		
Total 140,656,108	N.H., Me., Vt. 4,693	Florida 29,983	Oklahoma 13		
	New Jersey... 95,779	Georgia 110,073	Oregon 181,272		
	N. M. & Ariz. 555	Hawaii 35,194	Pennsylvania. 7,166,300		
	New York.... 10,717,299	Idaho 23,796	Rhode Island. 621,977		
	N. Carolina... 1,114	Illinois 6,269,757	S. Carolina... 3,767		
	Ohio 7,487,799	Indiana 1,568,028	South Dakota. 43,052		
	Pennsylvania. 8,954,590	Iowa 472,764	Tennessee ... 89,573		
	Rhode Island. 944	Kentucky 763,171	Texas 661,867		
	S. Carolina... 836,259	Louisiana ... 502,811	Utah 130,121		
	Virginia 1,010,556	Maine 590	Virginia 164,517		
	Wash. & Alas. 270	Maryland 1,116,811	Washington ... 876,962		
	Wisconsin 2,133,977	Massachusetts. 2,378,437	Wisconsin 4,718,431		
	Total 140,656,103	Michigan 1,929,472	Wyoming 14,872		
		Minnesota 1,643,108	Total 59,808,210		

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	WINES.		MALT LIQUORS.		DISTILLED SPIRITS.		Total wines and liquors.	Per capita of all wines and liquors.
	Consumption.	Per capita	Consumption	Per capita	Consumption.	Per capita.		
	Gallons.	Gals.	Gallons.	Gals.	Pf. gallons.	Pf. gls.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1840.....	4,873,096	.29	23,310,843	1.36	43,000,884	2.52	71,244,823	4.17
1850.....	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.68	51,833,473	2.23	94,712,353	4.03
1860.....	11,059,141	.35	101,346,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.86	202,374,461	6.43
1870.....	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880.....	28,038,179	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,694	1.27	506,076,400	10.08
1890.....	28,915,993	.46	855,792,335	13.67	87,829,562	1.40	972,578,878	15.53
1900.....	29,988,467	.39	1,221,500,160	16.01	97,218,382	1.27	1,349,176,083	17.79
1906.....	46,455,223	.53	1,899,865,642	19.54	127,754,544	1.47	1,874,225,409	21.55
1907.....	57,738,848	.65	1,821,867,627	20.56	140,084,436	1.58	2,010,680,911	22.79
1908.....	52,121,646	.58	1,828,732,448	20.26	125,379,314	1.39	2,006,238,408	22.22
1909.....	61,779,549	.67	1,752,634,426	19.07	121,130,066	1.32	1,935,544,011	21.06
1910.....	60,548,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,588,654	1.42	2,045,427,018	22.19
1911.....	63,859,232	.67	1,906,911,744	20.66	138,585,989	1.46	2,169,856,695	22.79
1912.....	56,424,711	.58	1,932,531,184	19.96	139,496,331	1.44	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913.....	55,327,461	.56	2,030,347,372	20.62	147,745,628	1.50	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914.....	52,418,490	.52	2,056,407,108	20.54	143,447,227	1.45	2,252,272,765	22.60
1915.....	32,911,909	.32	1,855,524,284	18.24	127,159,098	1.25	2,015,595,291	19.80

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	* COFFEE.				TEA.			
	Imports.		Price* Cents.	Per capita†	Imports.		Price* Cents.	Per capita†
	Pounds.	Value.			Pounds.	Value.		
1890.....	51,488,248	\$4,227,021	8.3	2.38	8,609,415	\$2,425,018	23.3	.53
1894.....	91,906,085	8,234,222	8.8	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	24.1	.89
1895.....	145,272,687	11,234,257	7.6	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	14.1	1.32
1896.....	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.8	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	26.3	.84
1897.....	235,256,574	24,334,879	10.3	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	29.4	1.10
1898.....	446,850,727	60,360,769	13.5	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,931	27.4	1.39
1899.....	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.33	83,886,829	12,317,493	15.0	1.83
1900.....	737,991,911	125,467,943	7.5	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	12.4	1.09
1910.....	873,985,089	69,504,647	7.9	9.33	85,626,370	13,671,546	15.0	.89
1911.....	878,322,468	90,940,933	10.3	9.27	102,653,942	17,413,569	17.2	1.04
1912.....	118,233,968	88,747,747	13.3	9.23	101,406,816	18,207,141	18.8	1.05
1913.....	866,053,099	119,449,045	13.8	8.85	91,312,800	17,433,688	18.4	.85
1914.....	1,006,352,294	111,454,240	11.1	10.06	91,130,815	16,735,302	18.4	.80
1915.....	1,126,041,691	107,794,377	9.6	10.52	96,987,942	17,512,619	18.1	.91

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition

setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

THE MONROE AND DRAGO DOCTRINES.

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."
* * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Ven-

ezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute.....	130 to 140
First year, per minute.....	115 to 130
Second year, per minute.....	95 to 110
Third year, per minute.....	85 to 95
Seventh to fourteenth year, per minute.....	80 to 90
In adult age, per minute.....	70 to 75
In old age, per minute.....	60 to 75

Foreign Governments.

Rulers and cabinets of the leading countries, with the latest statistics of their area, population, exports and imports. Revised to Dec. 11, 1916.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.
Prime Minister—David Lloyd George.
Minister Without Portfolio—Arthur Henderson.
Lord High Chancellor—Sir Robert B. Finlay.
Minister Without Portfolio—Lord Milner.
Lord President of the Council—Earl Curzon.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Andrew Bonar Law.

Foreign Affairs Secretary—Arthur J. Balfour.
Home Affairs Secretary—Sir George Cave.
Colonial Secretary—Walter Hume Long.
Secretary for India—Joseph Austen Chamberlain.
Secretary for War—Earl of Derby.
Minister of Munitions—Dr. Christopher Addison.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Edward Carson.
President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley.
President of the Local Government Board—Lord Rhonda.

Postmaster-General—Albert Illingworth.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Henry E. Duke.
Secretary for Scotland—R. Munro.
President Board of Agriculture—Rowland Prothero.
First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred M. Mond.

Minister of Blockade—Lord Robert Cecil.
Attorney-General—Sir Frederick E. Smith.
Minister of Pensions—George N. Barnes.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir Frederick Lawley.

Solicitor-General—Gordon Hewart.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Wimborne.
Lord Advocate—James A. Clyde.
Minister of Labor—John Hodge.
Food Controller—Lord Devonport.
Shipping Controller—Sir Joseph P. Maclay.
President Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher.

*Members war cabinet or council.

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords and the house of commons.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 11,498,825 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1911 was 421,178,965. The population of the united kingdom April 3, 1911, when the last census was taken, was: England, 34,945,290; Wales, 2,025,202; Scotland, 4,759,445; Ireland, 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 52,034; Channel Islands, 96,900. Total, 45,369,090.

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1911:

London	4,522,961	Sunderland	151,162
Liverpool	746,566	Oldham	147,495
Manchester	714,427	Blackburn	133,064
Birmingham	525,960	Brighton	131,250
Leeds	445,568	Gateshead	116,928
Sheffield	454,853	Derby	123,433
Bristol	357,059	Southampton	119,039
West Ham	239,102	Plymouth	112,042
Bradford	238,505	Norwich	121,493
Newcastle	266,671	Birkenhead	130,832
Kingston-upon-		Preston	117,113
Hull	278,024	Halifax	101,556
Nottingham	259,942	Burnley	106,337
Leicester	227,242	Middlesbrough	104,787
Salford	231,330	Stockport	108,693
Portsmouth	231,165	South Shields	106,649
Stoke-on-Trent	234,552	Coventry	106,377
Cardiff	132,280	Huddersfield	107,825
Bolton	180,885	Swansea	114,673
Croydon	169,559		

The figures given in the above table for London are for the inner or registration district alone. Including the outer belt of suburban towns, which

are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" April 3, 1911, was 7,251,358.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1911:	
Glasgow	784,455
Edinburgh	320,315
Aberdeen	133,084
Dundee	185,000
Paisley	84,477
Leith	80,489
Greenock	68,941
Perth	36,995
Kilmarnock	34,729
Govan	33,725
Partick	68,848
Coatbridge	43,237

The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,380,219, against a total of 4,453,775 in 1901.

Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:	
Dublin	309,272
Belfast	385,492
Cork	76,632
Limerick	83,403
Londonderry	40,799
Waterford	27,430
Galway	15,936
Dundalk	13,128
Drogheda	12,425
Newry	12,456
Lurgan	12,135
Lisburn	12,172
Wexford	11,455
Sligo	11,163
Kilkenny	13,112
Kingstown	17,227
Portadown	11,727
Ballymena	11,376
Clonmel	10,277

Exports and Imports—The total imports of the British empire in 1915 were \$6,893,360,500; of the united kingdom, \$4,372,724,000. Total exports of the empire, \$5,051,696,600; of the united kingdom, \$2,647,115,700. The total exports of the united kingdom to the United States in 1916 were \$308,443,223; imports, \$1,518,046,203.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Baron Frederic Chelmsford. Legislative authority vested in a council of sixty-eight members, thirty-six being official and thirty-two nonofficial.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,773,088 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 10, 1911, is 315,132,527, divided among the provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwara	501,395	Madras	41,405,404
Assam	34,018,527	Northwest prov.	
Bengal	52,668,269	inces	2,196,933
Bombay presi-		United prov.	
dency	19,672,642	inces	47,182,044
Burma	12,115,217	Punjab	19,974,956
Central prov.		Baluchistan	414,412
inces	13,916,308	Andamans	26,459
Coorg	174,976		

Population of the large cities in 1911:

Calcutta	1,222,313	Delhi	232,837
Bombay	979,445	Lahore	228,687
Madras	518,600	Cawnpore	178,557
Haidarabad	500,623	Agra	185,449
Lucknow	259,758	Ahmedabad	215,835
Rangoon	293,316	Allahabad	171,697
Benares	203,804	Poona	153,586

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1915, \$589,368,700; exports, \$653,278,900. Imports from the United States, \$19,298,150; exports, \$71,745,626.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of eighty-seven life senators and a house of commons of 221 members, there being one representative for every 25,367 of population, based upon the census of 1901. The governor-general is the duke of Devonshire, appointed in 1916; and the council is made up of the following: Premier, Robert L. Borden; minister of agriculture, Martin Burrell; customs, John D. Reid; finance, T. White; inland revenue, E. L. Fataud; interior, William J. Roche; justice, C. J. Doherty; labor, T. W. Crothers; marine, fisheries and naval service, J. D. Hazen; militia (vacancy); postmaster-general (vacancy); public works, Robert Rogers; railways and canals, Francis Cochrane; secretary of state and minister of mines, Pierre Blondin; trade and commerce, George E. Foster; ministers without portfolio, A. E. Kemp.

J. A. Lougheed, George H. Perley. The governor-general gets a salary of \$50,000 a year, the premier \$12,000 and the other ministers \$7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area.

Area of provinces:

Province.	Sq. miles.	Province.	Sq. miles.
Alberta	255,285.00	N. Brunswick	27,985.11
Brit. Columbia	355,855.00	Saskatchewan	251,700.00
Nova Scotia	21,427.77	Northwest terri- tories ¹	207,076.00
Ontario	260,862.00		
Prince Edward island	2,184.36		
Quebec ²	351,873.00	Total	3,729,664.96
Manitoba ³	78,731.72		

*Area increased in 1912 to 251,832 square miles.
†Increased in 1912 to 407,262 square miles. ‡Decreased in 1912 to 706,834 square miles. §Decreased in 1912 to 1,242,224 square miles.

The census taken June 1, 1911, showed the following population by provinces:

Province.	1911.	1901.	Increase.	Pr. ct.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	301,641	413.08
British Columbia	392,430	178,657	213,823	119.68
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	200,403	78.52
New Brunswick	351,889	331,120	20,769	6.27
Nova Scotia	492,338	459,574	32,764	7.13
Ontario	2,523,274	2,182,947	340,267	15.58
Prince Edw. Isl.	93,728	103,259	*9,531	*9.23
Quebec	2,003,232	1,648,898	354,434	21.46
Saskatchewan	492,432	91,279	401,153	439.48
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*18,707	*68.73
No'west territ's	13,481	20,129	*1,648	*8.19

Total

*Decrease.

Population by sex and per square mile in 1911:

Province.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Pers. mile.
Alberta	223,989	150,674	374,663	1.47
British Columbia	251,619	140,361	392,480	1.09
Manitoba	250,056	202,558	455,614	6.18
New Brunswick	179,567	175,022	351,889	12.61
Nova Scotia	251,019	241,319	492,338	22.98
Ontario	1,299,290	1,223,984	2,523,274	9.67
Prince Edw. Isl.	47,069	46,659	93,728	42.91
Quebec	1,011,247	991,465	2,002,712	5.69
Saskatchewan	291,730	200,702	492,432	1.95
Yukon	6,508	2,004	8,512	.....
No'west territ's	8,530	8,421	16,951	.....

Total

The rural population in 1911 was 3,924,083 and the urban population 3,230,444. In 1901 the rural population was 3,369,013 and the urban population 2,002,287. The increase of rural population in the ten years was therefore 555,065 and of the urban 1,278,147, or 16.48 per cent for the rural and 63.83 per cent for the urban.

The population of the principal cities and towns in 1911 was:

Amherst, N. S.	8,973	Glace Bay, N. S.	12,562
Arnprior, Ont.	4,405	Goderich, Ont.	4,552
Barrie, Ont.	6,420	Granby, Que.	4,750
Belleville, Ont.	9,376	Grand Mere, Que.	4,783
Blenheim, Ont.	15,196	Guelp, Ont.	15,175
Brandon, Man.	13,839	Halifax, N. S.	46,619
Bramford, Ont.	23,132	Hamilton, Ont.	81,969
Brockville, Ont.	9,374	Hawkesbury, Ont.	4,400
Calgary, Alb.	43,704	Hull, Que.	18,222
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	11,198	Ingersoll, Ont.	4,763
Chatham, N. B.	4,666	Joliette, Que.	6,346
Chatham, Ont.	10,770	Kamloops, B. C.	3,772
Cobalt, Ont.	5,638	Kaslo, B. C.	3,146
Chicoutimi, Que.	5,880	Kenora, Ont.	6,158
Coburg, Ont.	5,074	Kingston, Ont.	18,874
Collingswood, Ont.	5,090	Lachine, Que.	10,699
Cornwall, Ont.	5,698	Leathbridge, Alb.	8,050
Dartmouth, N. S.	5,058	Levis, Que.	7,452
Dawson, Yukon.	3,013	Lindsay, Ont.	6,964
Dundas, Ont.	4,299	London, Ont.	46,300
Edmonton, Alb.	24,900	Maisonneuve, Que.	18,684
Fernie, B. C.	3,146	Medicine Hat, Alb.	5,608
Ft. William, Ont.	16,499	Midland, Ont.	4,663
Fraserville, Que.	6,774	Moncton, N. B.	11,345
Fredericton, N. B.	7,203	Montreal, Que.	470,480
Gait, Ont.	10,299	Moosejaw, Sas.	13,823
		Nanaimo, B. C.	8,396

Nelson, B. C.	4,476	St. Thomas, Ont.	14,054
New Glasgow, N.S.	6,383	Sarnia, Ont.	9,947
New Westminster, B. C.	13,199	Saskatoon, Sas.	12,004
Niagara Falls, Ont.	9,248	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	10,984
North Bay, Ont.	7,737	Shawinigan Falls, Ont.	4,265
N'th Toronto, Ont.	5,362	Sherbrooke, Que.	16,405
North Sydney, N.S.	5,418	Smith's Falls, Ont.	6,370
North Vancouver, B. C.	3,306	Sorel, Que.	8,420
Orillia, Ont.	6,828	Springhill, N. S.	5,713
Oshawa, Ont.	7,436	Stratford, Ont.	12,946
Ottawa, Ont.	87,062	Strehcona, Alb.	5,579
Outremont, Que.	4,820	Sudbury, Ont.	4,150
Owen Sound, Ont.	12,558	Sydney, N. S.	17,723
Paris, Ont.	4,098	Sydney Mines, N.S.	7,476
Pembroke, Ont.	5,626	Thetford Mines, Que.	7,261
Peterborough, Ont.	18,360	Toronto, Ont.	376,533
Portage La Prairie, Man.	5,892	Trois-Rivieres, Que.	13,691
Port Arthur, Ont.	11,220	Truro, N. S.	6,107
Port Hope, Ont.	5,092	Valley Field, Que.	9,449
Prince Albert, Sas.	6,254	Vancouver, B. C.	100,401
Prince Rupert, B. C.	4,184	Verdun, Que.	11,629
Quebec, Que.	78,190	Victoria, B. C.	31,660
Regina, Sas.	30,213	Waterloo, Ont.	4,355
Revelstoke, B. C.	3,017	Welland, Ont.	5,313
St. Boniface, Man.	7,483	Westmount, Que.	14,579
St. Catharines, Ont.	12,484	Westville, N. B.	4,417
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	9,797	Windsor, Ont.	17,829
St. Jean, Que.	5,903	Winnipeg, Man.	136,035
St. John, N. B.	42,511	Woodstock, Ont.	9,320
		Yarmouth, N. S.	6,609

Population by origin (1911):

British total	3,596,985	Dutch	54,986
English	1,823,150	Finnish	15,497
Irish	1,050,384	Grecian	3,594
Scotch	997,880	Hindu	2,242
Welsh	24,848	Indian	105,492
Other	723	Italian	45,411
French	2,054,890	Japanese	9,021
German	395,320	Jewish	75,681
Austro-Hung.	129,103	Neuro	16,337
Austrian	42,535	Pollish	83,265
Bukovinian	9,960	Russian	43,142
Galician	35,158	Scandinavian	107,535
Hungarian	11,605	Swiss	6,625
Ruthenian	29,845	Turkish	3,880
Belgian	9,593	Various	18,310
Bulgarian-Roumanian	5,875	Unspecified	147,345
Chinese	27,774	Total pop.	7,206,643

Manufactures—[From census taken in June, 1911, for year 1910.]

	1900.	1910.
Establishments	14,450	19,218
Capital	\$446,916,487	\$1,247,583,609
Employees on salaries	30,691	44,077
Salaries	\$23,676,146	\$43,779,715
Employees on wages	308,482	471,126
Wages	\$89,573,204	\$197,228,701
Raw materials	\$266,527,858	\$601,509,018
Value products	\$481,053,375	\$1,165,975,639

Industries by principal groups (1910).

	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners.	Value products.
Food products	6,985	\$133,044,523	52,730	\$245,669,321
Textiles	1,444	108,787,407	72,672	135,902,441
Iron and steel	824	123,561,319	48,558	113,640,610
Timber, lumber	4,999	259,889,715	110,049	184,630,376
Leather products	399	48,788,803	22,742	62,850,412
Paper, printing	773	62,877,612	22,894	46,458,053
Liquors	260	43,237,757	4,688	28,936,782
Chemicals	178	26,926,124	5,274	27,798,833
Clay, glass, stone prod'ts	771	45,935,507	17,699	25,781,860
Metals other than steel	341	67,133,540	17,502	73,241,796
Tobacco	173	21,659,935	8,763	25,329,323
Vehicles	465	49,397,096	35,778	59,712,114
Vessels	172	10,351,765	4,414	6,575,417
Miscellaneous	1,011	235,148,103	38,537	104,618,560
Hand trades	423	11,120,403	8,826	14,829,741

Total

Religions of Canada in 1911. Figures here given are only for denominations having more than 10,000 members:

Advertisers	10,406	Greek church...	88,507
Anglicans	1,043,017	Jews	74,564
Baptists	382,666	Lutherans	229,864
Buddhists	16,773	Methodists	1,079,892
Christians	14,562	Mormons	15,971
Confucians	34,054	Presbyterians	1,115,324
Congregationalists	11,329	Protestants	30,265
Disciples	10,493	Roman Catholics	2,833,041
Dunkhobors	10,595	Salvation Army	18,834
Evangelicals			

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
 July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an act empowering the six provinces of Australia to form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S. W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901, by the prince of Wales (now George V.), heir-apparent to the British throne, acting for his father, King Edward VII. The capital at present is in Melbourne.

Government.—The federal parliament is made up of a senate of thirty-six members, six from each original state, and a house of representatives of seventy-five members, apportioned as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The king is represented by the governor-general. He and the council of seven ministers exercise the executive power. The governor-general is paid a salary of \$50,000 a year. The governor-general is Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson. The ministers are: W. M. Hughes, prime minister and treasurer; F. G. Tudor, trade and customs; G. F. Pearce, defense; W. Webster, postmaster-general; Hugh Mahon, external affairs; King O'Malley, home affairs; W. G. Higgs, treasurer; J. A. Jensen, navy.

Area and Population.—The commonwealth has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided among the states as follows:
 New South Wales, 310,372
 Victoria, 87,884
 Queensland, 670,550
 South Australia,, 380,070
 North'n Territory, 523,620
 West'n Australia, 975,920
 Tasmania, 26,215

The total population of the commonwealth as enumerated April 2, 1911, was 4,455,005, divided among the states as follows:
 New South Wales, 1,648,448
 Victoria, 1,315,551
 Queensland, 605,813
 South Australia, 408,558
 North'n Territory, 3,310

The population of Melbourne in 1911 was 600,160; Sydney (1911), 636,353; Adelaide (1911), 192,429; Wellington (1911), 70,729; Brisbane (1911), 143,514.
Exports and Imports.—The total exports of the states in the commonwealth in 1915 were \$333,001,500; total imports, \$321,903,700. Australia in 1916 exported merchandise valued at \$54,174,324 to the United States and imported merchandise worth \$59,245,084.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1909, the British parliament passed an act empowering the four self-governing colonies of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a federal government to be known as the Union of South Africa. This was proclaimed May 31, 1910, at Pretoria, the seat of government, other services taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general, and an executive council and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. The senate contains forty members, eight of whom are nominated by the governor-general in council and thirty-two elected by the four provinces, each of which is entitled to eight senators. The assembly consists of 121 members, chosen in electoral divisions as follows: The Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and

assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch languages are both official.

Imports and Exports.—The total imports of the four states in 1915 were valued at \$159,053,500 and the exports at \$314,871,000. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$4,947,311; imports, \$14,727,964.

Governor-General.—Viscount Buxton of Newtimber. **Cabinet:** Premier and minister of native affairs, Gen. Louis Botha; finance, railways and harbors, Henry Burton; defense, J. C. Smuts; railways, Henry Burton; justice, N. J. de Wet; education and mines, F. S. Malan; interior and public works, Sir T. Watt; agriculture, H. C. Van Heerden; lands, H. Mentz; posts and telegraphs, Sir Mairing Beck; without portfolio, J. A. C. Graaf.

Province.	Area.	Population.
Cape of Good Hope.....	276,995	2,564,965
Natal	85,290	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State.....	50,389	523,174
Total	473,100	5,973,394

ALBANIA.

Albania is an autonomous kingdom created at a conference of ambassadors in London May 30, 1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its territory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of Scutari and Yanina. It has an area of 11,317 square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000. Until the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, it was governed by a king (impret) and an international commission. William I., prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was on the throne only half a year, an insurrection compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo, Sept. 2, 1914. Since then the country has been in a state of disorder. The Austrians captured the greater part of it in the winter of 1915-1916.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Government.—Emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, Charles I. (Charles Francis Joseph); heir-apparent, Archduke Francis Joseph Otto. **Joint or common ministry:** Foreign Affairs—Count Czernin von Chudenitz. War—Gen. Krobatin. Finance—Baron Stephan Burian.

Cabinet for Austria: Premier—Count Clarm-Martiniz. Interior—Herr von Handel. Commerce—Dr. Urban. Finance—Alexander Spitzmueller, Railways—Dr. Z. von Forster. Instruction—Baron Hussarek. Agriculture—Count Clarm-Martiniz. Justice—Herr von Schenk. National Defense—Gen. Friedrich Baron Georgl. Labor—Herr von Truka.

Cabinet for Hungary: Premier—Count Stephan Tisza. Interior—Johann Sandor. Finance—Johann Teleszky. Defense—Samuel Hazay. Justice—Dr. Eugen Balogh. Commerce—Baron John Harkanyi. Agriculture—Baron Emeric Ghillanyi. Education—Dr. Adalbert Yankovich. Minister for Croatia and Slavonia—Emmerich von Hildeghety.

The empire of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary are sovereign states, each with its own constitution, legislative bodies and system of administration, co-ordinate in rank and mutually independent within the domain of home affairs. Foreign representation (embassies and consulates), the army and navy, customs (import and export duties) and the administration of the annexed provinces (Bosnia and Herzegovina) are, however, conducted in common. Legislation on matters affecting the interests of the dual monarchy as a whole is entrusted to the delegations—two bodies of sixty members each, chosen from among members of the two legislative chambers of Austria and Hungary respectively.

Area and Population.—Area of Austria, 115,903 square miles; of Hungary, 125,395 square miles.

The population of Austria in 1910 was 28,324,940. The population of Hungary in 1910 was 20,886,787. Total population for both countries in 1910 was 49,211,727.

Largest cities of Austria in 1910:

Vienna	2,081,498	Braun	125,737
Trieste	229,475	Czernowitz	87,128
Prague	223,741	Pilsen	80,343
Lemberg	206,113	Linz	67,817
Cracow (1909)	151,886	Pola	58,081
Gratz	151,781		

Largest cities of Hungary in 1910:

Budapest	880,371	Pozsony	78,293
Szeged	118,328	Temesvar	72,555
Szabodka	94,610	Kecskemet	66,834
Debreczen	92,729	Arad	63,166
Zagrab	79,038	Hodmevazsaraholy	62,445

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports into the Austro-Hungarian customs territory in 1914 was \$573,580,000; exports, \$419,980,000. Chief imports are cotton, coal, wool, maize, tobacco, coffee and wines; principal exports lumber and wool manufactures, sugar, eggs, barley, lignite, malt, leather, gloves and shoes. Imports from the United States in 1916, \$152,929; exports to United States, \$1,481,570.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet: Premier and Minister of War—Ch. de Broqueville. Foreign Affairs—Baron Beyens. Interior—Paul Berryer. Finance—M. Levie. Justice—H. Carton de Wiart. Agriculture and Public Works—G. Helleputte. Industry and Labor—M. A. Hubert. Science and Arts—P. Poulet. Colonies—J. Renkin. Railways—A. Van de Vyvere. Marine, Posts and Telegraphs—P. Segers.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members and the chamber 186, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population—Total area, 11,373 square miles. Total population in 1910, 7,423,784; estimated population, 1912, 7,551,357. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1912:

Antwerp	312,884	Liege	170,634
Brussels (capital)	663,647	Ghent	167,477

Imports and Exports—The imports in the first six months of 1914 amounted to \$460,630,000 and the exports to \$370,795,000. The trade with the United States in 1916 was: Imports, \$21,844,638; exports, \$1,478,579. Chief imports in normal times are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, furs, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand. Legislation is enacted by the soubazie, a single chamber of 209 members elected for five years. Bulgaria in 1908 declared itself independent of Turkey, under the suzerainty of which country it had been an autonomous principality. Premier—M. Radoslavoff.

Area and Population—Area, 43,310 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,752,997. Population of Sofia, the capital, 102,769.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1914, \$28,812,300; imports, \$44,586,800. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$95,395; imports, \$44,223. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet: Premier and Minister of Justice—Carl Theodor. Finance—Christopher Hansen. Foreign Affairs—Erik Seavenius. Home Affairs—Ove Rode. Agriculture—Kr. Pederson. Instruction—Rev. K. Nielsen. Commerce—J. H. Juergensen. Defense—P. Munch.

Legislative authority is vested in the landsting and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has 66 members, twelve of whom

are appointed for life, the remainder being elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or lower house, has 114 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 15,582 square miles and total population in 1911, 2,775,076. Copenhagen, the capital, has a population of 462,161; with suburbs, 637,453.

Imports and Exports—Total exports in 1914, \$240,357,200; imports, \$220,913,300. The imports from the United States in 1916 were \$55,662,411; exports, \$3,421,921. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

FRANCE.

Government—President, Raymond Poincare; term expires 1920.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—*Aristide Briand.

Justice—Rene Viviani.

Public Instruction—Prof. Paul Painleve.

Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.

Finance—*Alexandre Ribot.

War—*Gen. Hubert L. Yautey.

Marine—*Rear-Admiral Lacaze.

Munitions—*Albert Thomas.

Interior—Louis J. Malvy.

Public Works—Marcel Sembat.

Commerce and Agriculture—Etienne Clementel.

Labor and National Subsistence—M. Herriot.

Without Portfolio—Jules Guesde, Emil Combes, Leon Bourgeois, Denys Cochin, M. de Freycinet.

*Cabinet of national defense.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 602 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 300 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 207,054 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,746 square miles. Total population (1911) of France proper, 39,601,509. Population of the principal cities in 1911:

Paris	2,888,110	Nantes	170,585
Marseilles	550,619	Toulouse	149,576
Lyons	523,796	St. Etienne	148,656
Bordeaux	261,678	Nice	142,940
Lille	217,807	Havre	136,159

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1915 amounted to \$1,614,905,000; exports, \$604,460,000. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$102,077,620; imports from, \$630,672,504. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—Emperor and king of Prussia, Wilhelm II.; heir-apparent, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm. Cabinet officers: Imperial Chancellor—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Foreign Affairs—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann.

Interior—Herr Dr. Carl Helfferich.

Navy—Admiral Eduard von Capelle.

Justice—Herr Dr. Lisso.

Colonies—Herr Dr. Solf.

Treasury—Count Siegfried von Roedern.

Postal Affairs—Dr. Reinhold Kraetke.

Commerce—Herr Reinhold Sydow.

President of Imperial Railway Administration—Herr von Breitenbach.

Railways—Herr Wackerzapp.

Imperial Exchequer—Herr von Magdeburg.

Imperial Bank—Herr Havenstein.

The Prussian minister of war, Lieut.-Gen. von Stein, while nominally having jurisdiction over Prussian army affairs only, represents the imperial government in the reichstag in military matters and is, for all practical purposes, German secretary of war. Of the various independent states of Germany only the kingdoms of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg have their own ministers of war.

Legislative authority is vested in a bundesrat, or senate, of 61 members, and a reichstag, or

house, of 397 members. The latter are elected for five year terms on a popular franchise and the senators are appointed from the state governments for each session.

Area and Population—The area of the states in the empire is 208,780 square miles; area of dependencies about 1,027,820 square miles; grand total, 1,236,600 square miles.

The last federal census was taken Dec. 1, 1910. According to this the population of the empire was 64,925,993. The estimated population of the foreign dependencies is 13,946,200. State population in 1910:

Prussia	40,165,219	Saxe-Meiningen	278,762
Bavaria	6,887,291	Anhalt	331,128
Württemberg	2,437,574	Saxe-Coburg-	
Baden	2,142,833	Gotha	257,177
Saxony	4,806,661	Saxe-Altenburg	216,128
Hesse	1,282,219	Lippe	150,937
Mecklenburg-		Schwarzburg-	
Schwerin	639,958	Rud	100,702
Oldenburg	483,042	Schwarzburg-	
Brunswick	494,339	Sond	89,917
Saxony	417,149	Reuss, junior	
Mecklenburg-		branch	152,752
Strelitz	106,442	Schaumburg-	
Hamburg	1,014,664	Lippe	46,652
Reuss, elder		Waldeck	61,707
branch	72,769	Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014
Lubeck	116,599		
Bremen	295,715	Total	64,925,293

German cities having more than 150,000 inhabitants in 1910 included the following:

Berlin	2,071,257	Elxdorf	237,289
Hamburg	931,035	Stettin	236,113
Munich	596,467	Duisburg	229,483
Leipzig	589,850	Dortmund	214,226
Dresden	548,308	Kiel	211,627
Cologne	516,527	Mannheim	193,902
Breslau	512,105	Halle-on-Saale	180,843
Frankfurt am.M.	414,576	Strassburg	178,891
Duesseldorf	358,728	Schoeneberg	172,823
Nurnberg	333,142	Altona	172,628
Charlottenburg	305,978	Danzig	170,837
Hanover	302,376	Eberfeld	170,195
Essen	294,653	Geleckenkirchen	169,513
Chemnitz	287,807	Barmen	169,214
Stuttgart	286,218	Posen	156,691
Magdeburg	279,629	Aachen	156,143
Bremen	247,437	Cassel	153,196
Koenigsberg	245,994		

Exports and Imports—Total exports (first six months of 1914), \$1,246,240,000; total imports, \$1,346,570,000. No details of Germany's commerce since the war began have been made public.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, Germany exported \$13,945,743 worth of merchandise to the United States and imported merchandise valued at \$288,851.

SOVEREIGNS OF STATES.

Anhalt—Duke, Friedrich II.	
Baden—Grand duke, Friedrich II.	
Bavaria—King, Ludwig II.	
Brunswick—Duke, Ernst Augustus.	
Hesse—Grand duke, Ernst Ludwig.	
Lippe—Count, Leopold IV.	
Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Grand duke, Friedrich Franz IV.	
Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Grand duke, Adolph Friedrich VI.	
Oldenburg—Grand duke, Friedrich August.	
Prussia—King, Wilhelm II.	
Reuss, Elder Branch—Prince, Heinrich XXIV.	
Reuss, Younger Branch—Prince, Heinrich XXVII.	
Saxe-Altenburg—Duke, Ernst II.	
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—Duke, Charles Edward.	
Saxe-Meiningen—Duke, Bernhard.	
Saxony (grand duchy)—Grand duke, Wilhelm Ernst.	
Saxony—King, Friedrich August III.	
Schaumburg-Lippe—Prince, Adolf.	
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt—Prince, Gunther.	
Waldeck—Prince, Friedrich.	
Württemberg—King, Wilhelm II.	

GREECE.

Government—King, Constantine I.; heir-apparent, Prince George, duke of Sparta. Cabinet: President of the Council and Minister of Education—Prof. Spyridon Lambros. Foreign Affairs—M. Zolocostas.

Marine—Admiral Damilanos.

War—Gen. Drakos.

Interior—M. Tselos.

Communications—M. Argyropoulos.

Finance—M. Tsanetoulas.

Justice—M. Hatzakos.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 235 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population—Total area, 41,923 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,821,300. Athens in 1907 had 167,479 inhabitants; Piræus, 73,579; Patras, 37,724; Saloniki (1913), 160,000. Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1914 amounted in value to \$23,427,300; imports, \$35,026,900. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$9,138,934; imports from the United States, \$31,024,363. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.

President of Council, Sig. Paolo Boselli.

Foreign Affairs—Baron Sonnino.

Grace and Justice—Sig. Sacchi.

Treasury—Sig. P. Carcano.

Finance—Sig. Meda.

War—Gen. Paolo Mordene.

Public Instruction—Sig. Francesco Ruffini.

Public Works—Sig. Cluffelli.

Agriculture—Sig. M. Raineri.

Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Fera.

Colonies—Sig. Colosimo.

Interior Affairs—Sig. Vittorio Orlando.

Marine—Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi.

Industry and Commerce—Sig. de Nava.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 410 members (in 1916) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population—The area of Italy is 110,632 square miles. According to the census of Jan.

1, 1915, the total population was 36,120,118. Population of the principal cities:

Naples	697,917	Florence	242,147
Milan	663,059	Catania	217,389
Rome	590,960	Bologna	139,770
Turin	451,994	Venice	168,038
Palermo	345,891	Messina	150,000
Genoa	300,139	Livorno	108,585

Exports and Imports—The value of merchandise exported in 1914 was \$443,580,000; imported, \$76,410,000. The total value of exports to the United States in 1916 was \$57,432,436; imports from the United States, \$270,489,922. Chief imports are coal, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and flax.

MONTENEGRO.

King, Nicholas I. Area, 5,603 square miles; population, 516,000; of the capital, Cetinje, 4,500. Total exports in 1910, \$498,200; imports, \$1,701,300. Montenegro has practically no trade with the United States. Chief exports are sumac, smoked sardines, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Imports include petroleum, salt, maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee and rice.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.

President of Council and Minister of Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.

Foreign Affairs—M. Ihen.

Justice—Lars Abrahamson.

Commerce—C. Fris-Peterson.

Labor—M. Omholt.

Finance—M. Blehr.

Education and Worship—M. Lovland.

Defense—Gen. Holtfodt.

Legislative authority is vested in the storting, consisting of 123 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women.

The storthing consists of two houses, the odelsting and the lagthing. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storthing and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 124,130 square miles. Total population in December, 1910, 2,391,782. Christiania in 1910 had a population of 241,834 and Bergen 76,867.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1914 was \$141,819,175; exports, \$98,597,500. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$6,851,714; imports, \$53,678,126. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery.

PORTUGAL.

Government—President, Bernardina Machada. Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Colonies—Dr. Almeida. Foreign Affairs—Senhor Auguste Soares.

Justice—Senhor M. de Curvalho.

Public Works—Senhor Antonio M. Silva.

War—Gen. Norton de Mattos.

Marine—Senhor Victor H. A. Coutinho.

Finance—Dr. Afonso Costa.

Instruction—Senhor Joaquim P. Martins.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 28, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country with the Azores and Madeira in 1911 was 5,957,985; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 9,139,444. In 1910 Lisbon had a population of 356,009 and Oporto 167,955.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1913, \$39,939,590; total exports, \$36,683,210. Imports from the United States in 1916, \$14,721,874; exports to the United States, \$7,171,295. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 120 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 183 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 53,689 square miles. The population in 1899 was 5,956,690; in 1914, 7,508,009. Population of the principal towns (in 1912): Bukharest, 338,109; Jassy, 75,882; Galatz, 71,719; Braila, 64,730.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1913 was \$134,141,000; of the imports, \$118,002,500. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$20,079; imports from, \$111,537.

RUSSIA.

Government—Czar, Nicholas II.; heir-apparent, Grand Duke Alexis.

Premier—Alexander Trepoff.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Pokrovsky.

Finance—M. Bark.

Interior—M. Protopoff.

Instruction—Count Ignatieff.

Imperial House and Domains—Gen. W. Friedericksz.

Justice—M. Makaroff.

Agriculture—M. Naumoff.

Commerce—Prince Chakhovsky.

Railways—(Vacancy).

Controller—M. Kheritonoff.

Procureur of the Holy Synod—Alexander Volzin.

War—Gen. Shuvayeff.

Navy—Vice-Admiral Grigorovich.

Legislative authority is vested in the czar, duma and council of the empire.

Area and Population—Area, 8,764,586 square miles.

Total population in 1914, 178,378,800. Population of the principal cities:

Petrograd (1914) 2,133,100	Khar'kov (1913) 249,698
Moscow (1915) 1,817,100	Yekaterinoslav (1912) 220,446
Warsaw (1915) 789,289	Saratov (1913) 235,300
Odessa (1912) 631,040	Vilna (1913) 203,940
Lodz (1910) 415,604	Kazan (1913) 194,246
Riga (1913) 558,000	
Kiev (1913) 626,313	

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1915 was \$557,000,000; of the exports, \$198,600,000. The exports to the United States in 1916 amounted in value to \$3,613,986; imports from the United States, \$183,259,605. The chief exports are foodstuffs, timber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

FINLAND.

Grand Duke—The emperor of Russia.

The grand duchy of Finland, though nominally autonomous, is now practically a province of Russia. It has a parliament of 200 members chosen by direct election. The right to vote is possessed by men and women alike after they reach their 24th year. The area of Finland is 125,689 square miles and the population Jan. 1, 1914, was 3,231,936.

SERBIA.

Government—King, Peter I. (Karageorgievitch); heir-apparent, Prince Alexander (second son); premier, N. P. Pashitch. Legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called "skupshina," of 180 elected members.

Area and Population—Area, 33,891 square miles. Population in 1910, 2,911,701; in 1914, 4,547,990. The capital, Belgrade, had 90,890 inhabitants before the war with Austria. Nish, the war capital, had 24,949 inhabitants in 1911.

Exports and Imports—Total value of exports in 1912, \$18,595,000; imports, \$14,705,000. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$50; imports, \$385,995. The exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woolen goods and metals.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent, Prince Alfonso. Cabinet:

Premier—Conde de Romanones.

Foreign Affairs—Don Amalio Gimeno.

Interior—Senor Don Ruiz Jimenez.

Finance—Don Santiago Alba.

War—Gen. Augustin Laque.

Marine—Admiral Miranda.

Public Works—Don Rafael Gasset.

Public Instruction—Don Julio Burell.

Justice—Don Antonio Barroso.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain Jan. 1, 1914, 20,355,986. Population of large cities (1910):

Madrid 599,807	Saragossa 105,788
Barcelona 587,411	Cartagena 96,983
Valencia 233,348	Bilbao 92,514
Seville 155,366	Granada 77,425
Malaga 153,045	Valladolid 67,742
Murcia 124,935	Cadiz 67,174

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1915 amounted to \$252,736,000; imports, \$241,863,675. Total exports to the United States in 1916, \$27,864,130; imports, \$52,771,652. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.; crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.

Minister of State and Minister of War—Dr. K. Hammarskjöld.

Foreign Affairs—K. A. Wallenberg.

Finance—M. Vernersten.

Marine—M. Brostrom.

Education—Dr. K. G. Westman.

Interior—O. F. von Sydow.

Agriculture—Baron Beck-Friis.

Justice—B. F. Hasselrot.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament

of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the upper house are elected for nine years and those of the lower for three years. The first chamber is elected by municipal representatives. To be eligible one must own real estate worth at least 80,000 crowns or pay taxes on an income of at least 4,000 crowns. The second chamber constituents must have an income of at least 800 crowns or own real estate worth at least 1,000 crowns.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden is 172,376 square miles. The population Dec. 31, 1913, was 5,522,405. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	332,085	Norköping	46,180
Göteborg	178,030	Gäddede	35,736
Malmö	98,821	Helsingborg	34,742

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1914 were valued at \$200,124,850; exports, \$212,652,830. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$11,846,881; imports, \$51,939,182. The leading articles of export are timber and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government—President of federal council (1917)—Edmund Schultheiss.

Vice-President—Herr Galonder of Trina.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 167 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the cantonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body. Its members are elected president in rotation.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of July 1, 1913, was 3,877,210. Population of the largest cities (1913):

Zürich	205,000	Bern	94,700
Basel	137,000	Lausanne	74,000
Geneva	135,700	St. Gallen	40,000

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1914, \$227,374,000; imports, \$292,327,700. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$21,775,413; imports, \$8,156,147. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana. Cabinet:

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—Mr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.
Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Dr. J. Loudon.
Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor—Mr. F. E. Posthuma.

War—Maj.-Gen. N. Bosboom.

Navy—Mr. J. J. Rambonne.

Justice—Dr. B. Ort.

Finance—Dr. Anton van Gijn.

Colonies—Mr. Th. B. Pleyte.

Public Works—Dr. C. Lely.

Legislative authority is vested in the states-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 50 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by the provincial states.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,648 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1914, was 6,339,705. That of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1914, was:

Amsterdam	609,084	Groningen	82,809
Rotterdam	472,520	Haarlem	71,883
The Hague	312,430	Arnhem	66,129
Utrecht	127,086	Leiden	59,560

Imports and Exports—In 1913 Holland imported \$1,567,700,000 worth of merchandise and exported \$1,233,200,000. In 1916 the exports to the

United States amounted to \$32,518,800 and the imports from the same country to \$99,232,930. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

TURKEY.

Government—Sultan, Mehmed V. Cabinet: Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Prince Said Halim Pasha.

President Council of State—Ibrahim Bey.

Sheik-ul-Islam—Mussa Kiazim Effendi.

Minister of the Interior—Talaat Bey.

Marine—Mahmut Pasha.

Finance—Djavid Bey.

Public Instruction—Achmed Bey.

Public Works—Abbas Halim Pasha.

War—Gen. Enver Pasha.

Posts and Telegraphs—Shukri Bey.

Commerce—Ahmed Nessim Bey.

A constitutional form of government was adopted July 24, 1908, with legislative authority vested in a parliament.

Area and Population—The area of Turkey in Europe is 8,644 of whole empire, 710,224 square miles. The total population of all parts of the empire is 21,273,000. Constantinople has about 1,203,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1912 amounted in value to \$172,871,605 and the imports to \$129,907,759. The exports to the United States in 1916 amounted to \$151,606 in value and the imports to \$41,221. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar, coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; exports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Habibullah Khan; population, about 6,000,000; area, 250,000 square miles. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

BOKHARA.

Ameer, Sayid Mir Alim Khan; heir, Sayid Mir Ibrahim. The area of Bokhara is about 83,000 square miles and the population 1,250,000. The products are corn, tobacco, fruit, silk and hemp. Since 1873 Bokhara has been a dependency of Russia.

CHINA.

Government—President, Li Yuan-hung; premier, Tuan Chi-jui. The president and vice-president are each elected for a term of five years. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The president possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China; with dependencies, 3,913,560 square miles; estimated population, 320,050,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1914 amounted to \$235,582,200 and the imports to \$372,321,400. During the fiscal year 1916 goods to the value of \$26,358,251 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the same period to the United States amounted to \$72,405,278. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sago, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

JAPAN.

Government—Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince, Hirohito. Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Finance—Lieut.-Gen. Count Seiki Terauchi.

Foreign Affairs—Viscount Ichiro Motono.

Interior—Baron Shimpei Goto.

Finance—(Vacancy.)

War—Lieut.-Gen. Kenichi Oshima.

Navy—Vice-Admiral Tomasaburo Kato.

Justice—Itasu Matsumuro.
Education—Ryohei Okada.
Agriculture and Commerce—Ren Nakashoji.
Communications—Baron Kenjiro Den.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having about 375 and the latter 381 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 260,738 square miles. The population according to the census of Dec. 31, 1915, was 54,282,898 exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was 74,990,190 in 1915. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants are (1915):

Tokyo	2,056,126	Kobe	442,167
Osaka	1,395,823	Nagasaki	161,174
Kyoto	509,380	Hiroshima	167,130
Yokohama	367,574	Kanazawa	129,804
Nagoya	452,043	Kure	128,141

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1915 amounted in value to \$265,160,069; exports, \$352,736,884. In 1916 the imports from the United States were valued at \$75,098,188 and the exports to the same country at \$147,644,228. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool.

CHOSEN (KOREA).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Estimated area, 86,000 square miles. Population in 1915, 17,405,645. Seoul, the capital, has 302,686 inhabitants.

KHIVA.

Khan, Seyid Asfendiar Khan; heir-apparent, Nasry Tycuara; area, 24,000 square miles; population, 646,000. Products are cotton and silk. Khiva is a Russian vassal state.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Sultan Ahmad Shah. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 60 members. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population 9,500,000. Imports in 1915, \$41,610,150; exports, \$33,004,800. Imports from the United States in 1916, \$13,495; exports to, \$583,456. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Chowfa Maha Vajiruvudh. Area, 195,000 square miles; population (1910), 8,149,487. Bangkok, the capital, has 628,675 inhabitants. The imports in 1915 were \$30,044,850, and the exports \$38,914,950. Imports from the United States in 1916, \$741,430; exports to, \$237,250. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

Empress, Ulzero Zeodita. Total area of Abyssinia 432,432 square miles; populations, 8,000,000. The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Lutaud. Area, 343,500 square miles; population in 1911, 5,563,828. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and woodwork; exports, wine, sheep and cereals.

EGYPT.

Sultan, Hussein Kamil Pasha. Total area of Egypt, 350,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 984,520 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1907 was 11,189,978; of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,000,000. Population of Cairo, 654,476; Alexandria, 332,246. Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914. The total exports in 1915 were valued at \$135,234,300 and the imports at \$96,644,965. Imports from the United States in 1916, \$7,791,421; exports to, \$33,254,943. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

BELGIAN KONGO.

Kongo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. The estimated area is 909,654 square miles and the negro population about 15,000,000. Europeans numbered 5,465 in January, 1912. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nuts, palm oil, copal gum and coffee. Total imports in 1913, \$11,528,700; exports, \$16,692,950. Exports to the United States (1916), \$72,859; imports, \$41,625.

LIBERIA.

President, Daniel E. Howard; vice-president, S. G. Harmon. Legislative power is vested in a senate of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1913 were valued at \$1,112,187 and the imports at \$1,411,237. Imports from the United States in 1916, \$34,677; exports to, \$89,900.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef. Morocco is a French protectorate. Area about 219,000 square miles; population, 5,000,000. Total imports in 1914, \$55,619,600; exports, \$9,677,200. Imports from the United States in 1916, \$348,980; exports to, \$313,662.

MADAGASCAR.

Governor-general, Albert Picque. Madagascar is a French colony governed by a council of administration. The area is 228,000 square miles and the population (1911) 3,153,511. The capital is Antananarivo with a population of 63,115. Imports in 1914, \$9,471,300; exports, \$9,286,600. Exports to United States (1916), \$313,666; imports from, \$348,980.

TUNIS.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey; heir-presumptive, Sidi Mohammed Ben Mamoun Bey. Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1911, 1,780,527. Imports in 1914, \$26,497,500; exports, \$21,324,600.

MEXICO.

Government—The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years for each 40,000 inhabitants. The senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms. (See "Revolutions in Mexico" in this volume.)

Area and Population—The total area, including islands, is 785,881 square miles. The population, according to the federal census of 1910, is 15,063,207. The population of leading cities of the republic follows: City of Mexico (capital), 470,659; Guadalajara, 118,799; Puebla, 104,214; Morerey, 81,005; San Luis Potosi, 82,946; Pachuca, 38,620; Aguascalientes, 44,800; Zacatecas, 25,905; Durango, 34,085; Toluca, 31,247; Leon, 63,263; Merida, 61,999; Queretaro, 35,011; Morelia, 39,116; Oaxaca, 37,469; Orizaba, 32,894; Chihuahua, 39,061; Vera Cruz, 29,164.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyeswoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1914 the total exports amounted to \$92,333,000; total imports for the same year were \$60,831,070. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1916 the imports from the United States were \$48,308,542; exports to, \$97,676,544.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Hipolito Irogoven; capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1912), 7,467,878; Buenos Aires, 1,560,165 (Jan. 1, 1914). Total exports in 1915, \$558,280,600; imports, \$226,892,700. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$112,512,420; imports, \$65,993,611. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Gen. Ismael Montes; capital, Sucre. Area, 514,155 square miles. Population (1915), 2,889,970. LaPaz, 100,097; Chocachamba, 31,014; Sucre, 29,686. Total exports in 1915, \$33,951,300; imports, \$7,893,200; exports to the United States in 1916, \$204,904; imports, \$1,367,891. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woollens.

BRAZIL.

President, Wenceslau Braz; capital, Rio de Janeiro. Area, 3,218,991 square miles. Population (estimated 1913), 24,308,219; Rio de Janeiro (1911), 1,128,637; Sao Paulo (1911), 450,000; Bahia, 290,000; Pernambuco, 150,000. Exports (1915), \$264,850,000; imports, \$150,444,000. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$132,663,984; imports, \$41,202,277. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Juan Luis Sanfuentes; capital, Santiago. Area, 292,580 square miles. Population in 1914, 3,596,541; Santiago, 397,941; Valparaiso, 187,240; Concepcion, 69,776. Total exports in 1914, \$112,373,250; imports, \$101,734,450. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$64,154,859; imports, \$24,289,652. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Dr. Jose Vicente Concha; capital, Bogota. Area, 440,846 square miles. Population in 1912, 5,472,604; Bogota, 121,257. Total exports (1914), \$32,632,550; total imports, \$20,979,230. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$21,458,029; imports, \$11,125,232. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Alfredo B. Moreno; capital, Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 1,500,000; Quito, 70,000; Guayaquil, 80,000. Total exports in 1914, \$12,952,120; imports, \$8,762,587. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$5,843,290; imports, \$3,462,040. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil.

PARAGUAY.

President, Dr. Emanuel Franco; capital, Asuncion. Area, 171,770 square miles. Population (estimated 1912), 800,000; Asuncion (1912), 80,000. Total exports in 1915, \$5,409,950; imports, \$2,340,500. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$53,337; imports, \$73,452. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Don Jose Prado; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population (estimated 1913), at 4,500,000; Lima, 143,500; Callao, 34,346. Total exports in 1914, \$43,838,925; imports, \$24,139,625. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$24,326,639; imports, \$10,173,176. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woollens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Feliciano Viera; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1914), 1,315,714; Montevideo (1916), 378,446. Total exports in 1915, \$33,290,900; imports, \$34,979,600. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$14,475,473; imports, \$10,274,426. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez; capital, Caracas. Area, 393,976 square miles. Population (1915), 2,816,484; Caracas, 75,000. Total exports in 1915, \$20,519,940; imports, \$11,685,300. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$14,942,448; imports, \$8,999,272. Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA.

President, Don Alfredo Gonzalez; capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1914), 420,179; San Jose, 34,784. Total exports (1914), \$11,176,350; imports, \$7,770,465. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$4,335,415; imports, \$3,512,840. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woollens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Manuel E. Cabrera; capital, Guatemala de Nueva. Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (1914), 2,003,579; of the capital, 90,000. Total exports (1915), \$1,566,550; imports, \$5,072,450. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$8,724,728; imports, \$3,847,101. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Dr. Francisco Bertrand; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 square miles. Population (1910), 553,446; Tegucigalpa, 22,137. Total exports (1915), \$3,858,000; imports, \$5,875,000. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$2,978,473; imports, \$4,607,423. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, coconuts and wood; chief import, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Senor Adolfo Diaz; capital, Managua. Area, 49,200 square miles. Population, (1914), 703,540; Managua, 34,872; Leon, 62,569. Total exports (1913), \$7,712,000; imports, \$5,770,000. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$2,394,824; imports, \$3,138,595. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and talow.

PANAMA.

President, Ramon Valdez. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 32,380 square miles and the population (1912), 336,742; city of Panama (1915), 60,028; Colon, 26,000. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, amounted to \$5,336,299, and the imports to \$23,602,598. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Carlos Melendez; capital, San Salvador. Area, 7,225 square miles. Population (1914), 1,225,835; San Salvador, 66,800. Total exports (1914), \$9,716,945; imports, \$4,958,614. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$2,129,868; imports, \$3,043,515. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President, Gen. Mario Menocal; vice-president, Enrique Jose Varona; terms expire May 20, 1917.

Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board.

The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is \$3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic.—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1914 was 2,471,531.

Population of provinces (1914):

Havana	651,266	Matanzas	270,483
Santa Clara.....	567,277	Pinar del Rio....	257,893
Oriente	567,639	Camaguey	154,567

Population of principal cities in 1914:

Havana	350,906	Halgulain	65,232
Cienfuegos	80,305	Pinar del Rio....	51,935
Camaguey	76,581	Santa Clara.....	54,835
Matanzas	53,931	Guantanamo	51,036
Manzanillo	59,544	Sancti Spiritus...	55,407
Santiago	61,531		

About 70 per cent of the population is white. Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1915 amounted to \$138,132,000 and the exports to \$219,447,000. The imports from the United States in 1916 were valued at \$127,040,067 and the exports at \$228,977,567. The principal articles of export are sugar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses

and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

HAITI.

President, Sudre Dartigave. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population about 2,500,000. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1912), \$17,285,485; imports (1914), \$7,612,792. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$2,560,340; imports, \$6,435,567.

SANTO DOMINGO.

President, Federico H. Carvajal. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1913) of 708,000. Santo Domingo, the capital, has 22,000 inhabitants. In 1913 the exports amounted to \$10,470,900 and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports, \$9,272,000. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$13,456,653; imports, \$7,581,358.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HAITI.

The following treaty, giving the United States a large measure of control over the affairs of the republic of Haiti, was negotiated in September, 1915, but was not made public until February, 1916, when it was ratified by the senate of the United States:

ARTICLE 1.

The government of the United States will, by its good offices, aid the Haitian government in the proper and efficient development of its agricultural, mineral and commercial resources and in the establishment of the finances of Haiti on a firm and solid basis.

ARTICLE 2.

The president of Haiti shall appoint, upon nomination by the president of the United States, a general receiver and such aids and employees as may be necessary, who shall collect, receive and apply all customs duties on imports and exports accruing at the several custom houses and ports of entry of the republic of Haiti.

The president of Haiti shall appoint, upon nomination by the president of the United States, a financial adviser, who shall be an officer attached to the ministry of finance, to give effect to whose proposals and labors the minister will lend efficient aid. The financial adviser shall devise an adequate system of public accounting, aid in increasing the revenues and adjusting them to the expenses, inquire into the validity of the debts of the republic, enlighten both governments with reference to all eventual debts, recommend improved methods of collecting and applying the revenues and make such other recommendations to the minister of finance as may be deemed necessary for the welfare and prosperity of Haiti.

ARTICLE 3.

The government of the republic of Haiti will provide by law or appropriate decrees for the payment of all customs duties to the general receiver and will extend to the receivership and to the financial adviser all needful aid and full protection in the execution of the powers conferred and duties imposed herein; and the United States on its part will extend like aid and protection.

ARTICLE 4.

Upon the appointment of the financial adviser the government of the republic of Haiti, in co-operation with the financial adviser, shall collate, classify, arrange and make full statement of all the debts of the republic, the amounts, character, maturity and condition thereof and the interest accruing and the sinking fund requisite to their final discharge.

ARTICLE 5.

All sums collected and received by the general receiver shall be applied, first, to the payment of the salaries and allowances of the general

receiver, his assistants and employees and expenses of the receivership, including the salary and expenses of the financial adviser, which salaries will be determined by previous agreement; second, to the interest and sinking fund of the public debt of the republic of Haiti; and, third, to the maintenance of the constabulary referred to in article 10, and then the remainder to the Haitian government for purposes of current expenses.

In making these applications the general receiver will proceed to pay salaries and allowances monthly and expenses as they arise, and on the 1st of each calendar month will set aside in a separate fund the quantum of the collection and receipts of the previous month.

ARTICLE 6.

The expenses of the receivership, including salaries and allowances of the general receiver, his assistants and employees and the salary and expenses of the financial adviser shall not exceed 5 per centum of the collections and receipts from customs duties, unless by agreement by the two governments.

ARTICLE 7.

The general receiver shall make monthly reports of all collections, receipts and disbursements to the appropriate officer of the republic of Haiti and to the department of state of the United States, which reports shall be open to inspection and verification at all times by the appropriate authorities of each of the said governments.

ARTICLE 8.

The republic of Haiti shall not increase its public debt except by previous agreement with the president of the United States and shall not contract any debt or assume any financial obligation unless the ordinary revenues of the republic available for that purpose, after defraying the expenses of the government, shall be adequate to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for the final discharge of such debt.

ARTICLE 9.

The republic of Haiti will not without a previous agreement with the president of the United States modify the customs duties in a manner to reduce the revenues therefrom; and in order that the revenues of the republic may be adequate to meet the public debt and the expenses of the government, to preserve tranquillity and to promote material prosperity, the republic of Haiti will co-operate with the financial adviser in his recommendations for improvement in the method of collecting and disbursing the revenues and for new sources of needed income.

ARTICLE 10.

The Haitian government obligates itself, for the preservation of domestic peace, the security of individual rights and full observance of the

provisions of this treaty, to create without delay an efficient constabulary, urban and rural, composed of native Haitians. This constabulary shall be organized and officered by Americans appointed by the president of Haiti upon nomination by the president of the United States. The Haitian government shall clothe these officers with the proper and necessary authority and uphold them in the performance of their functions. These officers will be replaced by Haitians as they, by examination conducted under direction of a board to be selected by the senior American officer of this constabulary and in the presence of a representative of the Haitian government, are found to be qualified to assume such duties. The constabulary herein provided for shall, under the direction of the Haitian government, have supervision and control of arms and ammunition, military supplies and traffic therein throughout the country. The high contracting parties agree that the stipulations in this article are necessary to prevent factional strife and disturbances.

ARTICLE 11.

The government of Haiti agrees not to surrender any of the territory of the republic of Haiti, by sale, lease or otherwise, or jurisdiction over such territory to any foreign government or power, nor to enter into any treaty or contract with any foreign power or powers that will impair or tend to impair the independence of Haiti.

ARTICLE 12.

The Haitian government agrees to execute with the United States a protocol for the settlement, by arbitration or otherwise, of all pending pecuniary claims of foreign corporations, companies, citizens or subjects against Haiti.

ARTICLE 13.

The republic of Haiti, being desirous to further the development of its natural resources, agrees to undertake and execute such measures as in the opinion of the high contracting parties

may be necessary for the sanitation and public improvement of the republic, under the supervision and direction of an engineer or engineers to be appointed by the president of Haiti upon nomination by the president of the United States and authorized for that purpose by the government of Haiti.

ARTICLE 14.

The high contracting parties shall have authority to take such steps as may be necessary to insure the complete attainment of any of the objects comprehended in this treaty; and, should the necessity occur, the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian independence and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.

ARTICLE 15.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the high contracting parties in conformity with their respective laws and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the city of Washington as soon as may be possible.

ARTICLE 16.

The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of ten years, to be counted from the day of exchange of ratifications, and further for another term of ten years if, for specific reasons presented by either of the high contracting parties, the purpose of this treaty has not been fully accomplished.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, in the English and French languages, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Port au Prince, Haiti, the 16th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

ROBERT BEALE DAVIS, JR.,

Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

LOUIS BORNO,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

DISTURBANCES IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Factional differences led the senate of Santo Domingo to begin impeachment proceedings against Gen. Juan Jimenes, president of the republic, May 2. The opposition party was led by Gen. Arias, who wished to overthrow the government on the pretext that it had violated the constitution in drafting the budget. To prevent disorder the American authorities in Washington intervened and sent Rear-Admiral Caperton to the scene with the cruiser Prairie. May 5 fighting began in Santo Domingo city and marines were landed from the Prairie to protect the American legation. William W. Russell, the American minister, warned the factions that armed intervention would result if hostilities

did not cease. On May 7 President Jimenes resigned and Gen. Arias a few days later was compelled to resign as secretary of war. May 15 American marines took possession of the city to guarantee the free election by congress of a provisional president. Subsequently Jacinto de Castro was elected to that position.

In the latter part of May and in June some clashes occurred between the marines under Admiral Caperton and the rebels, in one of which Capt. Herbert L. Hirschinger was killed. July 1 there was another encounter, in which twenty-seven rebels were killed, the Americans having one killed and eight wounded. After that the situation was improved.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ERADICATED.

The campaign against the foot and mouth disease came to an end in March, 1916. On the 31st of that month the secretary of agriculture issued an order removing all quarantines and restrictions against the shipment and movement of live stock. The order signed specifically removed the quarantine from a small territory in Christian county, Illinois, the last area which was under suspicion. Along with the removal of this local quarantine the various federal orders restricting shipment of cattle were rescinded. Upon notification that the United States

was free from the disease all foreign governments which placed embargoes on American cattle removed those embargoes.

The magnitude of the work of eradication and control carried on by farmers, shippers and the state and federal governments is shown by the fact that, before controlled, the disease had gained a temporary footing in twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. The disease appeared and was controlled in 289 different counties.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AMERICAN.

Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
Chicago—In Lincoln park.
Cincinnati—Zoological park.
Milwaukee—In West park.
New York—In Bronx park.
New York—In Central park.
Philadelphia—Zoological park.

Pittsburgh—In Schenley park.
San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
Washington—National Zoological park.

EUROPEAN.

Amsterdam—"Artis."
Antwerp—Dierentuin.

Berlin—Zoologischer garten.
Cologne—Zoologischer garten.
Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
Dublin—Phoenix park.
Hamburg—Zoologischer garten.
Hamburg—Hagenbeck collection.
Hanover—Zoologischer garten.
London—In Regent's park.

REPUBLIC MAINTAINED IN CHINA.

The movement begun in August, 1915, to restore the monarchical form of government in China was defeated by the southern republicans in 1916 and President Yuan Shih-kai was compelled to renounce his aspirations to become emperor. Elections were held in October and November, 1915, to decide upon the proposed change and the vote was unanimous in favor of a monarchy but the suspicion was then entertained that the whole proceeding was engineered by the president and his friends, who organized the chou an hui, or "peace party," and that no one dared to oppose them. Japan, supported by Great Britain, informed China that the time for a change in the form of government was inopportune and President Yuan Shih-kai and his cabinet announced that the formal restoration of the monarchy would be postponed.

Toward the close of December a revolution was begun in Yunnan province under the leadership of Tsai Ao, a former governor with military training. The province declared its independence and formed a republic. The government sent an army of 30,000 men to quell the uprising, but the force was defeated Jan. 16, 1916, in Szechwan province. Later many of Yuan Shih-kai's troops joined the rebels. Jan. 21 it was announced in Peking that the coronation of Yuan Shih-kai as emperor had been postponed indefinitely on account of the rebellion in southern China. Tung Chih-yao, military governor, and Jen Kao-tse, civil governor of the "Republic of Yunnan," sent letters to the foreign legations in Peking Jan. 23 that the new republic would respect all Chinese treaties, agreements and obligations antedating the monarchical movement but would repudiate all others. They requested the powers to remain neutral and promised protection for foreigners. This promise was kept.

Kweichow province joined in the rebellion and its governor was forced to flee. The rebels suffered some temporary checks in January and February, especially in Szechwan province, where most of the fighting took place. March 17 it was announced that the province of Kwangsi had declared its independence and joined in the rebellion. The continued and rapid spread of the revolt, which extended to six provinces, together with the failure of the government troops to make any headway against the rebels, led Yuan Shih-kai and his cabinet to issue a mandate March 22 announcing the abandonment of the monarchy and the resumption of the republic. The document recited that the revolution proved that the demand for a monarchy was not unan-

imous and therefore Yuan Shih-kai rejected the emperorship and resumed the presidency. March 28 the state council rescinded all monarchical legislation, restored all the laws affected by the monarchical movement and then adjourned permanently.

While fighting continued in some places pending a settlement between the rebels and the government, the action taken by the state council tended to restore peace. Kwangsi province canceled its declaration of independence early in April. On the other hand the important Kwangtung province, of which Canton is the capital, declared its independence April 6, after a conference of military and naval officers and citizens with the provincial governor, Lung Chikuang. The example of Kwangtung was followed April 12 by the province of Chekiang, which declared its independence at its capital, Hangchow. April 13 the governor of Kiangsi province announced his independence of the administration of President Yuan Shih-kai.

DEATH OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

Conditions in the republic failed to improve, the government at Peking being unable to subdue the rebels. This was the situation when at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 6 it was announced that President Yuan Shih-kai was dead. He passed away in his palace in Peking after a brief illness from stomach trouble, followed by a nervous breakdown. There were rumors of poisoning and also of suicide, but these were denied. Yuan Shih-kai was provisional president for eighteen months and was elected the first president of the Chinese republic Oct. 13, 1913. He was 57 years of age at the time of his death.

Li Yuan-hung, vice-president of the republic, succeeded to the presidency immediately and without any formality except taking the oath. No disturbances followed the change of administration and on June 9 the provinces of Szechwan, Huanan, Chekiang and Shensi rescinded their declarations of independence and reasserted their loyalty to the Peking government. It was taken for granted that this was the end of the revolution and that the movement for the restoration of the monarchy had been definitely crushed.

In a mandate issued June 30 President Li Yuan-hung proclaimed the restoration of the Nankin provisional constitution as demanded by the revolutionists, and ordered the parliament disbanded by Yuan Shih-kai in 1913 to be reconvened Aug. 1. Tuan Chi-jui was appointed premier.

HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

State & mountain. Feet.	State & mountain. Feet.	State & mountain. Feet.	State & mountain. Feet.
Alaska—	Colorado—	Idaho—	Idaho—
Mt. McKinley.....20,300	Mt. Elbert.....14,436	Hyndman peak.....12,978	Gilbert peak.....13,422
St. Elias.....18,026	Blanca peak.....14,390		Mt. Lovenia.....13,250
	Mt. Harvard.....14,375	Montana—	Tokewanna peak.....13,200
California—	Gray's peak.....14,341	Granite peak.....12,850	Wilson peak.....13,095
Mt. Whitney.....14,501	Mt. Lincoln.....14,297	Mt. Wood.....12,750	
Mt. Williamson.....14,384	Uncompahgre pk.....14,289	Cold Mountain.....12,610	Washington—
Mt. Shasta.....14,380	Long's peak.....14,271	Mt. Villa.....12,200	Mt. Rainier.....14,363
Mt. Russell.....14,190	Mt. Princeton.....14,196	Mt. Hague.....12,100	Mt. Adams.....12,470
Mt. Langley.....14,042	Mt. Yale.....14,187	Snoabank Mt.....12,000	
Mt. Muir.....14,025	Pike's peak.....14,108	Oregon—	Wyoming—
Mt. Tyndall.....14,025	Mt. of Holy Cross.....14,006	Utah—King's pk.....13,498	Gannett peak.....13,785
Mt. Barnard.....14,003	Spanish peaks.....13,620	Mt. Emmons.....13,428	Grand Teton.....13,747
			Freemont peak.....13,730
			Cloud peak.....13,165

EXPLOSION ON AMERICAN SUBMARINE E-2.

Four men were killed and ten others injured by an explosion of gas on the United States submarine E-2, Jan. 25, 1916, while the craft was undergoing repairs in the drydock of the Brooklyn navy yard. One of the men who lost their lives was an enlisted electrician, while the other three were civilian workmen. The men were busy in the battery compartment when the explosion occurred. Though the hull was not damaged all the delicate machinery of

the interior was completely wrecked. A board of inquiry investigated the accident and submitted its findings to the navy department Jan. 13. The conclusion was that the explosion was due to an excessive amount of gas, chiefly hydrogen, generated from the new Edison storage batteries, forming with the air a highly explosive mixture. Ignition was caused by a spark, the origin of which was not determined.

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's antarctic expedition, the object of which was to cross the entire south polar area from the Weddell sea to Ross sea, proved a failure owing to a series of misfortunes, the most serious of which was the wrecking of the explorer's own ship, the *Endurance* (formerly the *Polaris*). The plan in brief was this: Shackleton was to enter the antarctic regions by way of South Georgia and make a landing on the coast of the Weddell sea. Then with a limited number of men he was to aim for the south pole and thence proceed over the Scott or the Amundsen route or possibly by a new route to Ross sea. In the meantime his ship, the *Endurance*, was to return to the north. Another ship, the *Aurora*, was to start from Australia and go to the great ice barrier in Ross sea, where it was to land men and provisions for the purpose of laying down depots to await the coming of Shackleton and his men.

In March, 1916, word was received by radio from the *Aurora* that the ship had been damaged by the ice and owing to the bad season was unable to accomplish its mission. It returned to Port Chalmers, New Zealand, April 3. The *Aurora* had made several attempts to find secure winter quarters, but blizzards and ice conditions prevented. In January, 1915, it passed Cape Crozier and proceeded east along the barrier. Jan. 24 a party of three men with dogs succeeded in getting ashore and set out for the Bluff to lay a depot, taking some stores with them for the purpose. The next day Capt. Mackintosh and two other members of the party left the ship for a sledge trip with dogs. Jan. 31 six men started on a journey to the south, but returned safely in a few days and went aboard the ship. Others also went ashore to do scientific work. The ship was moored off Cape Evans, but could find no safe place to remain in during the winter and on May 6 a violent blizzard drove the *Aurora* out into the ice pack, which carried her north along the coast to Cape Adare and west of the Bailey islands. When the ship was ninety miles south of Coulman island she lost her rudder and her hull was severely strained by the ice pressure. This obliged her to make her way back to the north as best she could.

When the *Aurora* was driven away by the storm there were ten men ashore, including Capt. A. E. Mackintosh, H. E. Wild, Ernest Joyce, J. Cope, A. Stevens, A. Spencer Smith, Victor Hayward and three others known as Gaze, Richards and Jack. They were fairly well provided with stores, but had insufficient clothing and fuel.

Having left South Georgia in December, 1914, the *Endurance* proceeded south for about 1,000 miles through the waters obstructed by icebergs until Jan. 10, 1915, Coats Land was sighted. A little later a new land with 200 miles of coast was discovered and was named Caird Coast by Sir Ernest Shackleton, after one of the patrons of the expedition. The weather turned very cold and the ship became so tightly wedged into the ice that she never got free. No landing could be made and those on board had to be content to remain on the drifting vessel, doing such scientific work as was possible. They discovered that where New South Greenland was reputed to be there was 1,900 fathoms of water. On Oct. 16 heavy pressure forced the ship right up on the ice and Oct. 27 icebergs pierced the sides, and in a few seconds the vessel was practically destroyed, although it continued to float until Nov. 20, when it sank.

Everybody on board the *Endurance* was compelled to take to the ice and make a precarious camp near the wreck. By cutting holes in the sides of the ship before it sank the members of the expedition got out about 100 cases of food. Shackleton found that the expedition was 346 miles from Paulet island, and an effort was made to reach it, but high pressure ridges and

the drift of the ice prevented. Some of the dog teams had to be killed for food. April 12 the party escaped to the open sea and in three open boats finally reached Elephant island on the 15th after suffering severe privations. A cave was hollowed out of the ice and this became the temporary home of the shipwrecked men.

Shackleton decided that the only way to save the lives of the party was to go to South Georgia, 750 miles away, and organize a relief expedition. With five volunteers he set out in an open boat, leaving the main party on Elephant island, to await his return. The journey across the stormy sea was an extremely perilous one. Starting April 24, the leader and his comrades were out fourteen days before they sighted the shores of South Georgia. On May 9 and 10 they encountered snowstorms and winds of hurricane force which prevented them from approaching the land, but on the 18th Shackleton and two men started across the island and on May 20, after thirty-six hours of continuous marching over glaciers, mountain ridges and snowfields, they reached Stromness, a Norwegian whaling station. Here a small whaler was obtained and it started south May 26, but bad ice conditions compelled it to return.

Sir Ernest then went to Port Stanley, Falkland islands, where he got into communication with the Uruguayan government, which on June 8 sent the steamship *Insituto Pesca* to Port Stanley, where it took Shackleton on board. This effort also proved abortive on account of the heavy ice conditions and the ship returned to Port Stanley June 27. The undaunted explorer then went to Punta Arenas, Chile, where the British resident provided and equipped for him the seventy-ton schooner *Emma*. On this he started July 12 for Elephant island, but again he failed to reach the marooned men owing to gales and ice fields and was forced to return to Port Stanley, where he arrived Aug. 4.

On Aug. 26 Shackleton left Punta Arenas on the steamship *Yelcho* on his fourth attempt at a rescue. This time he succeeded in reaching and rescuing the twenty-two men left by him on Elephant island in charge of Frank Wild, the second in command. He brought them all safely back to Punta Arenas Sept. 3. The men had suffered severely from exposure and insufficient rations, but they were all well when the *Yelcho* took them off the island Aug. 30.

STEFANSSON EXPEDITION.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson, commander of the Canadian government expedition formed to explore the arctic regions north of Alaska and British Columbia, continued at work throughout 1916 without returning to civilization. It was his purpose further to explore the new land discovered by him in 1915 to the north of Prince Patrick island, details of which were given in the Almanac and Year-Book for 1916. The southern party under Rudolph Anderson, Stefansson's chief subordinate, who had been exploring and charting the coast line bordering on the Union and Dolphin straits and the Coronation gulf region, east of the Mackenzie river mouth, returned to Nome, Alaska, Aug. 15, 1916, on the power schooner *Alaska*. Daniel Blue, engineer, died at Bailey island in May, 1915, but with this exception all of the little party which left on the *Alaska* in July, 1913, returned in safety. The working base of the southern party was in Bernard harbor, Coronation gulf. The *Alaska* brought about thirty tons of specimens gathered in the arctic regions.

AMUNDSEN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the north-west passage and the first man to reach the south pole, is planning an expedition to the north pole. If the European war is ended in 1917 he will start for the arctic regions about midsummer and enter the ice at the beginning of

September east of Bennett's land, north of Siberia and some 240 miles farther east than the point where Nansen began his drift in the Fram. Amundsen will use a smaller vessel than the Fram, but specially constructed and of shallow draft. He will not, according to his plans as formulated in 1916, carry an aeroplane or a wireless outfit. The expedition will have provisions for six years, but the leader expects that the return will be made in from three to five years. The vessel which is being constructed for the voyage will be a schooner of about 300 tons with three masts and equipped with a motor capable of driving it nine miles an hour without the help of sails. The crew will be limited to eight. Twelve dogs will be taken along to be used for the return trip in case the schooner is wrecked.

BORDEN-LANE EXPEDITION.

The Great Bear, a large gasoline schooner, owned jointly by Capt. Louis L. Lane and John Borden of Chicago, sailed from Seattle July 26, 1916, with the owners and a crew of thirty men to hunt whale and big game in the arctic regions and also, if possible, to take supplies to Vilhjalmr Stefansson, the explorer. All went well until Aug. 10, when the vessel, which had been sailed by dead reckoning owing to fog, ran on Pinnacle rock, twenty-five miles northwest of Nome, Alaska, and was wrecked. All on board were able to get into boats and escape to St. Matthew's island, about seven miles away. They saved a considerable amount of provisions from the wreck and suffered little hardship. They were rescued by the United States coast guard cutter McCulloch on the morning of Aug. 25 and brought to Nome.

CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION.

Prof. Maurice C. Tanquary, zoologist of the Crocker Land expedition under Dr. Donald MacMillan, arrived in Copenhagen, Denmark, in the latter part of May, 1916, and Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., another member of the party, followed him a few weeks later. Both con-

firmed the news made known in 1915 that the land which members of the Peary expedition supposed they saw in 1906 and called Crocker Land had no existence in fact, and that what the explorers actually saw was merely a mirage. The members of the expedition were all well when Tanquary and Green left them at Parker Snow bay, east of Etah. They reported having received valuable assistance from the Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, Peter Freuchen and others. The Grenfell mission schooner George B. Cluett, which went to the relief of the expedition in July, 1915, returned to Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 7, 1916, but did not bring Dr. MacMillan, Dr. E. O. Hovey or other scientists back, as they had decided to continue their explorations in northern Greenland and to return later on by way of Denmark.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Year.	Explorer.	ARCTIC.	Deg.	Min.
1854	E. K. Kane.....	80	56	
1871	Capt. Hall.....	82	16	
1876	Capt. Nares.....	83	10	
1879	Lieut. De Long.....	77	15	
1882	Lieut. Greely.....	83	24	
1890	Lieut. Peary.....	83	50	
1891	Lieut. Peary.....	83	50	
1895	Fridtjof Nansen.....	86	14	
1900	Duke d'Abruzzi.....	86	33	
1902	Lieut. Peary.....	84	17	
1904	Anthony Fiala.....	83	13	
1906	Commander Peary.....	87	6	
1909	Commander Peary.....	90	(Pole)	
ANTARCTIC.				
1774	Capt. Cook.....	71	15	
1823	Capt. Weddell.....	74	15	
1842	Capt. Ross.....	77	49	
1895	Borchgrevink.....	74	10	
1898	De Gerlache.....	71	36	
1900	Borchgrevink.....	78	50	
1902	Capt. Robert F. Scott.....	82	17	
1909	Lieut. Shackleton.....	88	23	
1911	Roald Amundsen.....	90	(Pole)	
1912	Capt. Robert F. Scott.....	90	(Pole)	

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The executive order of Oct. 29, 1912, is hereby revoked and for it is substituted the following:

Whereas, "An act to establish the flag of the United States," approved on the 4th of April, 1818, reading as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That on the admission of every new state into the union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July then next succeeding such admission," fails to establish proportions; and

Whereas, investigation shows some sixty-six different sizes of national flags, and of varying proportions, in use in the executive departments;

It is hereby ordered that national flags and union jacks for all departments of the government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

- Hoist (width) of flag, 1.
- Fly (length) of flag, 1.9.
- Hoist (width) of union, 7-13.
- Fly (length) of union, 7-13.
- Width of each stripe, 1-13.

(a). Exception: The colors carried by troops and camp colors shall be the sizes prescribed for the military service (army and navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With the exception of colors under note (a) the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the government departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

- (1), 20 feet; (2), 19 feet (standard); (3),

14.35 feet; (4), 12.19 feet; (5), 10 feet; (6), 8.94 feet; (7), 5.14 feet; (8), 5 feet; (9), 3.52 feet; (10), 2.90 feet; (11), 2.37 feet; (12), 1.31 feet.

Union jacks: The size of the jack shall be the size of the union of the national flag with which it is flown.

Position and size of stars: The position and size of each star for the union of the flag shall be as indicated on a plan which will be furnished to the departments by the navy department. From this plan can be determined the location and size of stars for flags of any dimensions. Extra blue prints of this plan will be furnished upon application to the navy department.

Order effective: All national flags and union jacks now on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until un-serviceable, but all those manufactured or purchased for government use after the date of this order shall conform strictly to the dimensions and proportions herein prescribed.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, May 29, 1916.

The national flag of the United States now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and a blue field on which are forty-eight white stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each, representing the forty-eight states now constituting the union. The last two stars were added in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona were officially admitted as states. June 14 is generally observed as flag display day.

Laws are in force in some of the states forbidding the desecration or mutilation of the flag or its use in any way for advertising purposes. A federal law forbids the use of the national flag on trade marks.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES. OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Operating income.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	8,648	\$112,625,273	\$67,553,414	\$5,327,652	\$39,711,168
Atlantic Coast line.....	4,706	34,445,110	22,797,008	1,793,831	9,838,827
Baltimore & Ohio (system).....	4,539	111,668,680	79,319,804	3,674,248	28,639,064
Boston & Maine.....	2,298	52,075,428	36,197,958	1,986,267	13,888,578
Central of Georgia.....	1,924	12,567,718	8,845,067	639,520	3,067,289
Central of New Jersey.....	884	33,462,929	21,129,895	1,826,514	10,505,758
Chesapeake & Ohio lines.....	2,886	48,239,012	31,789,179	1,587,407	14,842,218
Chicago & Alton.....	1,052	16,359,288	11,291,794	566,829	4,147,140
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	1,136	16,698,044	12,680,419	703,457	3,309,647
Chicago & Northwestern.....	8,108	91,313,866	61,952,329	4,741,527	24,606,707
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	9,368	102,358,893	61,713,161	4,449,291	36,186,894
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	10,216	105,646,484	69,120,958	5,264,331	31,222,860
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	7,622	72,189,277	52,308,871	3,450,278	16,399,678
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	1,753	19,522,563	12,958,838	1,022,053	5,535,335
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	622	10,561,749	8,113,865	378,887	2,066,038
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	2,384	43,478,002	29,195,230	1,556,131	12,717,953
Delaware & Hudson.....	886	25,922,671	16,370,167	658,458	8,891,854
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	955	49,385,739	29,511,905	2,210,734	17,609,604
Denver & Rio Grande.....	2,577	24,890,084	14,739,410	1,091,461	9,057,705
Duluth, Messabe & Northern.....	411	11,470,003	6,824,084	628,565	6,016,954
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.....	628	3,506,792	2,482,149	251,683	772,711
El Paso & Southwestern.....	1,027	10,671,627	5,924,268	471,367	4,275,680
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	800	12,353,468	7,620,248	458,736	5,273,556
Erie.....	1,988	65,115,459	42,638,584	2,104,882	20,383,154
Florida East Coast.....	745	7,204,482	3,995,586	328,855	2,811,418
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio.....	1,351	12,831,389	9,315,071	596,447	2,912,587
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	575	5,632,005	4,149,903	272,628	1,207,572
Grand Trunk Western.....	347	8,818,662	5,717,700	439,641	2,660,339
Great Northern.....	8,101	81,283,092	43,862,972	5,130,379	32,234,834
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.....	1,938	15,425,934	12,672,696	724,838	2,027,780
Houston & Texas Central.....	895	6,484,167	4,665,365	361,905	1,454,398
Illinois Central.....	4,767	69,077,343	51,173,728	3,724,021	14,155,087
International & Great Northern.....	1,159	9,420,291	7,739,224	418,677	1,660,408
Kansas City Southern.....	837	10,583,630	6,381,722	561,990	3,655,260
Lake Erie & Western.....	900	6,941,354	4,607,788	283,803	2,048,803
Lehigh Valley.....	1,444	47,382,569	33,092,973	1,706,093	12,574,714
Long Island.....	897	14,208,120	8,648,675	900,205	3,838,450
Louisville & Nashville.....	5,038	60,317,993	39,790,421	2,297,588	20,285,906
Maine Central.....	1,220	12,001,673	8,192,578	656,423	3,171,505
Michigan Central.....	1,803	41,884,593	27,845,935	1,683,936	12,398,101
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	1,646	10,721,513	7,022,098	458,679	3,237,062
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie.....	4,228	35,010,064	19,081,068	1,537,712	14,391,284
Missouri, Kansas & Texas system.....	3,865	32,485,508	25,794,345	1,650,167	5,029,973
Missouri Pacific.....	3,931	31,589,056	28,844,131	1,293,988	5,422,237
Mobile & Ohio.....	1,122	11,868,038	8,553,737	406,384	2,925,200
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.....	1,231	12,670,688	9,439,033	325,251	2,903,144
New York Central.....	6,093	209,303,754	132,949,171	8,823,200	67,509,927
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	570	14,378,314	9,904,100	501,376	3,967,070
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	2,005	76,311,567	25,238,295	2,856,255	22,371,280
New York, Ontario & Western.....	568	8,942,252	5,202,922	259,932	2,477,863
Norfolk & Western.....	2,086	57,304,586	32,181,346	2,065,000	23,054,786
Northern Pacific.....	6,508	76,939,221	49,366,412	5,073,415	30,493,190
Northwestern Pacific.....	507	4,319,598	2,752,955	204,818	1,361,361
Oregon Short line.....	2,259	24,982,959	12,810,594	1,615,864	10,551,561
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co.....	2,053	17,447,346	11,846,448	1,192,503	4,406,384
Pennsylvania company.....	1,758	71,255,665	46,447,373	3,403,105	21,402,943
Pennsylvania railroad.....	4,541	220,113,358	155,278,979	7,839,321	56,949,999
Pere Marquette.....	2,249	21,210,053	14,530,425	626,275	6,045,026
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington.....	717	23,680,869	17,192,213	668,780	5,816,899
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.....	225	22,635,156	10,371,814	649,122	11,614,177
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	1,489	47,370,153	33,827,895	2,038,313	11,501,395
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	4,752	46,368,626	30,811,370	2,093,945	13,434,112
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	3,555	32,783,246	23,439,885	1,585,492	7,754,523
St. Louis Southwestern.....	943	8,040,227	4,624,543	387,775	3,025,405
St. Louis Southwestern of Texas.....	810	4,154,222	3,782,242	211,801	189,849
San Antonio & Aransas Pass.....	724	3,682,745	3,404,594	153,932	273,362
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake.....	1,154	11,244,355	5,678,177	578,886	3,866,282
Seaboard.....	3,449	15,321,018	9,974,891	698,297	4,650,887
Southern.....	7,027	69,997,675	46,041,116	2,916,427	21,004,005
Southern Pacific.....	6,950	115,942,991	71,678,820	5,068,111	39,176,237
Texas & Pacific.....	1,944	19,156,856	13,815,976	920,438	4,410,636
Union Pacific.....	3,622	62,286,701	33,925,738	2,502,331	25,846,692
Vandalia.....	917	12,486,643	9,370,575	449,587	2,665,024
Wabash.....	2,519	24,704,887	22,749,880	1,027,943	9,920,396
Western Maryland.....	689	10,930,369	7,039,608	348,740	3,541,823
Western Pacific.....	941	7,466,004	4,787,892	349,174	2,327,406
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	512	9,984,516	5,580,840	452,938	3,151,175
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley.....	1,382	13,552,431	8,928,039	629,588	3,992,186

*Total mileage of Grand Trunk railway system, 7,538; gross receipts year ended Dec. 31, 1915, \$40,136,620; working expenses, \$31,914,484; net traffic receipts, \$8,222,136. †Total mileage of

Canadian Pacific railway, 12,994; gross earnings year ended June 30, 1916, \$129,481,885.74; working expenses, \$80,255,965; net earnings, \$49,225,920.46.

RAILROAD STATISTICS TO JUNE 30, 1915.

[From interstate commerce commission report.]

The statistics given herewith cover the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and are summarized from the annual reports of railroad companies having operating revenues of more than \$100,000 for the year and also of companies owning property operated under lease or other agreement by those carriers:

Miles of line operated.....	257,569
Miles of track operated.....	391,141
Second track.....	28,645
Third track.....	2,714
Fourth track.....	1,925
Yard track.....	99,910
Other track.....	378
Locomotives in service.....	65,099
Steam.....	64,855
Other.....	264
Cars in service.....	2,507,977
Passenger.....	65,705
Freight.....	2,356,338
Company service.....	95,934
Freight capacity, tons.....	92,225,541
Employees (class 1 and 2 roads).....	1,409,342
Compensation for year.....	\$1,164,844,430
Capital outstanding.....	\$21,127,959,078
Dividends declared.....	\$328,477,938
Dividends, average per cent.....	6.29
Passengers carried.....	976,303,602
Passengers carried one mile.....	32,247,563
Tons freight carried.....	1,802,018,177
Tons carried one mile.....	276,830,302,723

OPERATING REVENUES.

Freight revenue.....	\$2,037,925,560
Passenger.....	646,475,045
Excess baggage.....	6,442,869
Sleeping car.....	2,552,405
Parlor and chair car.....	1,304,538
Mail.....	58,359,095
Express.....	70,124,795
Milk.....	14,436,319
Other passenger revenue.....	4,247,867
Switching.....	31,274,203
Special service train.....	1,673,958
Other freight trains.....	536,337
Water transfers—Freight.....	547,800
Water transfers—Passenger.....	1,704,531
Water transfers—Vehicle, etc.....	1,909,463
Water transfers—Other.....	915,331
Water line transportation.....	13,867,737
Operations other than transportation.....	59,820,281
Joint facilities—Dr.....	1,417,403
Joint facilities—Cr.....	3,492,491

Total operating revenues.....2,956,193,202

OPERATING EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$381,532,488
Maintenance of equipment.....	509,818,744
Traffic.....	60,962,687
Transportation—Rail.....	1,032,442,821
Water line.....	8,688,803
Miscellaneous operations.....	23,157,637
Transportation for investment Cr.....	6,982,898
General.....	79,043,173

Total operating expenses.....2,088,682,956

INCOME AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS.

OPERATING ROADS.	
Income Account.	
Railway operating revenues.....	\$2,956,193,202
Railway operating expenses.....	2,088,682,956
Net revenue railway operations.....	867,510,246
Railway tax accruals.....	137,775,259
Uncollectible railway revenues.....	65,973
Railway operating income.....	729,069,009
Revenues from miscellaneous operations.....	38,527,836
Expenses of miscellaneous operations.....	33,678,467
Net revenue from miscellaneous operations.....	4,849,419
Taxes on miscellaneous operating property.....	1,940,221
Miscellaneous operating income.....	2,909,198

Total operating income.....731,978,207

Nonoperating Income.

Hire of freight cars—Cr. balance....	12,862,659
Rent from locomotives.....	6,935,794
Rent from passenger train cars.....	10,782,478
Rent from floating equipment.....	157,857
Rent from work equipment.....	2,037,699
Joint facility rent income.....	24,681,299
Income from lease of road.....	6,590,955
Miscellaneous rent income.....	8,179,816
Miscellaneous nonoperating physical property.....	2,683,584
Separately operated properties—Profit.....	1,707,867
Dividend income.....	87,974,397
Income from funded securities.....	40,469,176
Income from unfunded securities and accounts.....	28,521,399
Income from sinking and other reserve funds.....	2,704,186
Release of premiums on funded debt.....	101,370
Contributions from other companies.....	4,376,560
Miscellaneous income.....	3,081,850

Total nonoperating income.....243,848,946

Gross income.....975,827,153

Deductions from Gross Income.

Hire of freight cars—Dr. balance....	\$3,350,289
Rent for locomotives.....	6,875,247
Rent for passenger train cars.....	11,735,925
Rent for floating equipment.....	714,917
Rent for work equipment.....	461,496
Joint facility rents.....	38,612,810
Rent for leased roads.....	123,247,457
Miscellaneous rents.....	5,667,135
Miscellaneous tax accruals.....	2,033,249
Separately operated properties—Loss.....	3,056,046
Interest on funded debt.....	403,923,247
Interest on unfunded debt.....	31,022,495
Amortization of discount on funded debt.....	3,226,145
Maintenance of investment organization.....	283,831
Income transferred to other companies.....	886,242
Miscellaneous income charges.....	1,852,054

Total deductions from gross income.....667,448,586

Net income.....308,378,567

Disposition of Net Income.

Income applied to sinking and reserve funds.....	11,113,856
Dividend appropriations of income.....	170,007,718
Income appropriated for investment.....	21,172,690
Stock discount extinguished through income.....	22,608
Miscellaneous appropriations of income.....	3,697,491

Total appropriations of income.....206,019,361

Income balance transferred to profit and loss.....102,359,206

Profit and Loss Account.

Credit balance transferred from income.....	156,144,195
Profit on road and equipment sold.....	2,287,321
Delayed income credits.....	2,139,933
Unrefundable overcharges.....	457,726
Donations.....	1,230,322
Miscellaneous credits.....	40,481,781
Total credits.....	202,791,178
Debit balance transferred from income.....	53,784,989
Surplus applied to sinking and reserve funds.....	945,681
Dividend appropriations of surplus.....	94,259,391
Surplus for investment in physical property.....	8,413,306
Stock discount extinguished through surplus.....	399,984
Debt discount extinguished through surplus.....	12,667,813
Miscellaneous appropriations of surplus.....	1,808,425

Loss on retired road and equipment.....	\$24,565,044
Delayed income debits.....	4,010,829
Miscellaneous debits.....	64,894,771
Total debits during year.....	265,750,233

Net decrease during year.....	\$62,959,055
Balance at beginning of year.....	939,949,318
Balance at end of year.....	876,990,263

PULLMAN COMPANY STATISTICS.

[From interstate commerce commission's abstract of statistics of common carriers for year ended June 30, 1915.]

Average mileage (single track) over which operations were conducted (miles).....	118,248
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BALANCE SHEET.

Cost of property and equipment.....	\$146,268,380
Securities owned.....	6,963,027
Land owned.....	6,651
Cash.....	13,605,346
Bills receivable.....	513,320
Due from agents and conductors.....	320,752
Due from solvent companies and individuals.....	1,911,041
Materials and supplies.....	3,963,802
Sinking, insurance and other funds.....	345,644
Sundries.....	75,248

Total.....	178,973,211
Capital stock.....	120,000,000
Audited vouchers and accounts.....	2,888,595
Wages and salaries.....	617,637
Dividends not called for.....	16,832
Miscellaneous.....	4,531,438
Dividends accrued on capital stock.....	1,533,123
Reserve accounts.....	38,543,970
Profit and loss.....	5,791,616

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Car operating revenues.....	38,722,660
Car operating expenses.....	26,632,739

Net car operating revenue.....	12,089,921
Auxiliary operations—Revenues.....	649,532
Expenses.....	651,860

Net revenue from auxiliary operat's	*2,328
Total net revenue from operation.....	12,087,593
Taxes accrued.....	1,271,320

Operating income.....	10,816,273
Dividends declared on stocks owned or controlled.....	96,431
Interest accrued on funded debt owned or controlled.....	93,714
Interest on other securities, loans and accounts.....	343,533

Total nonoperating income.....	538,678
Gross income.....	11,354,951
Hire of equipment—Debit balance.....	5,764
Interest.....	105,229

Total deductions from gross income.....	110,993
Net corporate income.....	11,243,958
Dividends on stock declared from income.....	9,493,967

Balance for year carried forward to credit of profit and loss.....	1,749,991
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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance for year brought forward from income.....	1,749,991
Miscellaneous credits during the year.....	2,216,544

Total credits during the year.....	3,966,535
Miscellaneous charges during the year.....	3,474,736

Net increase in surplus during the year.....	491,799
Credit balance at beginning of year.....	5,299,817

Balance at end of year.....	5,791,616
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OPERATING REVENUES.

Berth revenue.....	\$33,376,399
Seat revenue.....	6,595,991
Charter of cars.....	434,685
Miscellaneous revenue.....	72,281
Car mileage revenue.....	664,189
Association and contract revenue—Dr.....	2,420,385

Total operating revenues.....	38,722,660
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OPERATING EXPENSES.

Maintenance.....	13,775,496
Conducting car operations.....	11,715,693
General expenses.....	1,141,550

Total operating expenses.....	26,632,739
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Ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues (per cent).....	68.78
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EMPLOYES AND SALARIES.

Class.	No.	Pay.
Maintenance—Mechanics, electricians, seamstresses, repairmen, carpenters, shop employees, etc.....	3,867	\$2.34
Conducting car operations—General officers and staff (superintendence). District superintendents, agents and staff.....	113	4.06
Conductors.....	1,393	2.42
Porters and maids.....	2,294	3.06
Train stenographers.....	6,786	1.12
Car cleaners.....	5	2.28
General expenses—General officers.....	3,922	1.62
Clerks and attendants.....	29	20.78
Auxiliary operations—Commissary (superintendence).....	499	2.43
Agents and staff, conductors, waiters, cooks, etc.....	16	2.82
	272	1.57

Total (including general officers).....	19,106	1.92
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OPERATING STATISTICS.

Total number of revenue passengers—Berth.....	13,678,009
Total number of revenue passengers—Seat.....	10,574,453
Average revenue per passenger—Berth.....	\$2.44
Average revenue per passenger—Seat.....	\$0.62
Total number of car-miles.....	683,457,412
Total number of car-days.....	2,096,912
Average number of revenue passengers per car per day.....	12
Operating revenues per car-mile (cents).....	5.666
Operating revenues per car-day.....	\$18.46651
Operating expenses per car-mile (cents).....	3.897
Operating expenses per car-day.....	\$12.70093
Net operating revenue per car-mile (cents).....	1.769
Net operating revenue per car-day.....	\$5.76558
Average number of car-miles per car-day.....	325.94

EQUIPMENT IN SERVICE ON JUNE 30, 1915.

Standard sleeping cars.....	5,200
Tourist sleeping cars.....	750
Parlor cars.....	1,086
Dining cars.....	14
Composite cars.....	115
Private cars.....	36

Total.....	7,201
*Deficit. †Number June 30. ‡Average daily compensation.	

MILK PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The production of milk in the United States in 1915 was estimated at 11,590,000,000 gallons, which was equivalent to about 115 gallons per capita

population. At an average price of 20 cents a gallon, the year's production of milk was valued at about \$2,320,000,000 to the producers.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Federal census bureau report.]

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS BY STATES (1912).			
State.	Miles line.	Passengers carried.	Gross income.
Alabama	222	74,889,350	\$4,344,668
Arizona	54	5,802,885	360,288
Arkansas	95	28,168,102	1,891,949
California	1,766	683,826,934	34,845,771
Colorado	348	197,592,972	6,630,480
Connecticut	997	216,749,300	14,577,064
Delaware	74	21,881,379	17,318,667
District of Columbia	112	153,887,045	.....
Florida	141	34,041,372	1,969,315
Georgia	341	103,592,240	7,720,595
Idaho	129	54,646,899	3,894,371
Illinois	2,203	1,395,234,949	55,899,544
Indiana	2,038	211,469,425	16,142,075
Iowa	642	109,450,938	7,452,454
Kansas	395	41,312,262	2,944,154
Kentucky	357	132,217,034	6,155,248
Louisiana	199	117,037,478	6,901,751
Maine	486	53,184,598	3,593,617
Maryland	419	259,978,572	.....
Massachusetts	2,238	974,638,684	37,490,704
Michigan	1,140	371,396,806	17,864,692
Minnesota	329	249,490,524	9,685,158
Mississippi	107	12,849,267	910,390
Missouri	579	576,815,719	21,240,533
Montana	82	17,430,364	1,065,597
Nebraska	150	82,567,589	3,618,337
Nevada	11	.....	.....
New Hampshire	217	26,651,471	1,250,391
New Jersey	897	452,964,664	18,321,483
New York	2,814	2,473,872,433	123,523,376
North Carolina	154	25,500,960	2,348,715
North Dakota	19	4,827,242	238,587
Ohio	3,228	814,481,364	40,706,038
Oklahoma	214	25,491,981	1,449,278
Oregon	339	101,194,838	7,856,471
Pennsylvania	3,269	1,198,384,149	56,194,047
Rhode Island	435	.....	.....
South Dakota	22	.....	.....
Tennessee	259	122,188,294	6,151,953
Texas	597	160,005,067	8,514,403
Utah	260	.....	.....
Vermont	97	8,761,648	631,241
Virginia	419	114,601,299	7,247,056
Washington	739	163,717,821	13,590,933
West Virginia	357	54,802,195	3,585,626
Wisconsin	582	175,993,201	8,648,124
Wyoming	23	.....	.....

Note.—In the above table Arizona includes New Mexico; Connecticut includes Rhode Island; Delaware includes the gross income of the roads in the District of Columbia and Maryland; Idaho includes passengers carried and gross income of roads in Nevada, Utah and Wyoming; North Dakota includes passengers carried and gross income of roads in South Dakota. The mileage given for Connecticut, Idaho, Nevada, Rhode

Island, South Dakota and Wyoming represents single track and not length of road.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

		Pet. inc.*
Number companies..	1912. 1,260	1902. 987 27.7
Operating	975	817 19.3
Lessor	285	170 67.6
Miles line.....	30,437.86	16,645.34 82.9
Miles single track..	41,064.82	22,576.99 81.9
Cars, number.....	94,016	66,784 40.8
Passenger	76,162	60,290 26.3
All other.....	17,854	6,494 174.9
Electric locomotives	277	3
Persons employed..	282,461	140,769 100.7
Salaried.....	23,271	7,128 226.5
Wage earners.....	1259,190	133,641 93.9
Power—Horsepower, total	3,665,051	1,349,211 171.6
Steam and gas engines (including turbines)	.....	.....
Number	2,312	2,351 —1.7
Horsepower ..	3,193,744	1,300,058 145.7
Water wheels.....	.....	.....
Number	383	159 140.9
Horsepower	471,307	49,153 858.9
Kilowatt capacity of dynamos.....	2,508,066	898,362 179.2
Output of stations, kilowatt hours..	6,052,699,008	2,261,484,397 167.6
Current purchased, kilowatt hours.....	2,967,318,781 (\$)	.....
Passengers carried..	12,135,341,716	5,836,615,296 107.9
Revenue	9,545,554,667	4,774,211,904 99.9
Transfer	2,423,918,024	1,062,403,392 128.1
Free	165,869,025 (\$)	.....
Car mileage.....	1,921,620,074	1,144,430,466 67.9
Gross income.....	\$585,930,517	\$250,504,627 133.9
Operating revenues	\$567,511,704	\$247,553,999 129.2
Transportation ..	\$520,184,773	\$235,997,005 120.4
Nontransportation]	\$47,326,931	\$11,556,994 309.5
Income, other.....	\$18,418,813	\$2,950,628 524.2
Operating expenses.	\$332,596,556	\$142,312,597 135.9
Gross income less operating expenses..	\$253,034,161	\$108,192,030 133.9
Taxes and fixed charges	\$191,123,408	\$77,595,053 146.3
Net income	\$61,910,753	\$30,596,977 102.3
Dividends	\$51,650,117	\$15,882,110 225.2
Surplus	\$10,260,636	\$14,714,867 —30.3

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Includes track lying outside the United States, namely, 1912, 31.91 miles, and 1902, 4.20 miles and exclusive of track not operated. †Number employed Sept. 16, 1912; ‡Figures not available. §Income from sale of current included; In 1912, \$36,500,030; In 1907, \$20,093,302; and in 1902, \$7,703,574.

ACCIDENTS ON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

	—1915—		—1914—		—1913—		—1912—	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	85	2,465	58	3,229	36	3,041	35	2,862
Employees on duty.....	24	501	46	568	50	548	46	439
Employees not on duty.....	3	25	3	34	3	28	1	24
Other persons, not trespassing.....	191	1,118	248	1,085	197	868	118	659
Trespassers	103	106	168	139	117	123	100	128
Total	356	4,215	523	5,065	403	4,608	300	4,112

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILWAYS.

For years ended June 30. [Reported by interstate commerce commission.]

CASUALTIES TO PASSENGERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The total number of casualties to persons reported for the year 1915 was 170,661. The killed numbered 8,621 and the injured 162,040. The total included 343 employees killed and 99,192 employees injured in "industrial accidents."

	—1915—		—1914—	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers:				
In train accidents.....	89	4,648	85	7,001
Other causes.....	133	7,462	180	8,120
Total	222	12,110	265	15,121

	—1915—		—1914—	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Employees on duty:				
In train accidents.....	221	3,371	452	4,823
In coupling accidents ..	90	1,993	171	2,692
Overhead obstructions, etc.....	45	1,083	89	1,490
Falling from cars, etc.	368	10,748	497	14,563
Other causes.....	770	20,865	1,314	27,273
Total	1,594	38,060	2,523	50,841

Total passengers & employees on duty 1,816 50,170 2,788 65,962

Employees not on duty:				
In train accidents...	5	72	5	117
In coupling accidents....		1		2
Overhead obstructions, etc.....		10	3	5
Falling from cars, etc.	45	287	54	370
Other causes.....	165	470	265	603
Total	215	840	327	1,097
Other persons not trespassing:				
In train accidents...	7	110	9	148
Other causes.....	1,156	5,280	1,298	5,827
Total	1,163	5,390	1,307	5,975

Trespassers:				
In train accidents...	88	161	75	178
Other causes.....	4,996	6,287	5,396	6,176
Total	5,084	6,448	5,471	6,354
Total accidents involving train operation				
	8,278	62,848	9,893	79,398
Industrial accidents ...	343	99,192	409	113,274
Grand total	8,621	162,040	10,302	192,662

DERAILMENTS AND COLLISIONS.

Classes.	1915.				1914.			
	No. Killed.	Injured.	Damages.		No. Killed.	Injured.	Damages.	
Collisions:								
Rear	495	26	833	\$502,578	815	80	1,671	\$988,388
Butting	282	65	1,265	439,794	484	100	1,966	817,518
Trains separating	303	3	77	131,541	397	8	94	175,499
Miscellaneous	2,518	40	1,318	1,078,853	3,545	99	2,145	1,793,874
Total	3,538	134	3,493	2,152,766	5,241	287	5,676	3,775,279
Derailments due to—								
Defects of roadway.....	1,507	43	1,540	1,120,582	1,888	66	1,987	1,516,343
Defects of equipment.....	3,416	54	766	2,648,133	4,186	50	1,074	3,358,088
Negligence of trainmen, signalmen, etc.	297	20	304	176,453	426	19	461	314,065
Unforeseen obstruction of track, etc.	244	60	484	320,190	318	52	439	410,268
Malicious obstruction of track, etc.	70	12	137	202,682	58	14	155	87,985
Miscellaneous causes.....	1,315	59	830	1,180,991	1,689	117	1,445	1,508,153
Total	6,849	248	4,061	5,648,132	8,565	318	5,561	7,189,902
Total collisions and derailments.	10,387	382	7,554	7,800,898	13,806	605	11,437	10,965,181

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANIES.

[From interstate commerce commission report for the year ended June 30, 1916.]

MILEAGE COVERED BY OPERATIONS.

Company.	1914.	1915.	Company.	1914.	1915.
Adams	38,382.94	44,980.22	Wells Fargo & Co.....	99,017.36	114,692.13
American	61,518.83	74,292.79	Western	5,174.26	5,232.87
Canadian	10,276.53	10,249.13	Total	268,365.93	301,878.57
Globe	2,839.78	2,839.78	NOTE—The total mileage for 1915 includes 8,266.88 miles of electric lines, 40,703.64 miles of steamboat lines and 696.18 miles of stage lines.		
Great Northern.....	9,333.29	9,582.80			
Northern	8,118.34	8,233.02			
Southern	33,704.60	34,665.60			

INCOME ACCOUNT (1915).

Company.	Net					Gross income.	Net income.
	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	operating revenues.	Operating income.	Other income.		
Adams	\$17,972,943	\$18,088,935	\$115,992	\$316,998	\$1,544,953	\$1,227,955	\$253,482
American	25,665,201	24,660,305	1,004,896	583,812	576,192	1,160,004	971,174
Canadian	1,653,796	1,575,942	77,853	25,803	5,874	31,677	.....
Globe	306,227	298,631	7,596	\$3,600	137,515	133,915	133,915
Great Northern	1,287,272	1,058,576	228,696	183,417	2,556	185,973	177,097
Northern	1,303,257	1,060,618	242,639	181,792	50,222	232,014	222,418
Southern	7,107,865	6,302,801	805,064	631,444	147,692	779,136	748,875
Wells Fargo & Co.	19,565,883	17,800,840	1,705,043	1,280,872	1,095,317	2,376,189	2,338,678
Western	619,079	623,333	\$4,254	\$16,206	2,620	\$13,586	\$14,110
*Deficit.							

WRECK OF UNITED STATES CRUISER MEMPHIS.

The United States armored cruiser Memphis was driven ashore on the rocks of the outer harbor at Santo Domingo City at 4:30 p. m., Aug. 29, 1916, and became a complete wreck. A heavy sea came up suddenly and the ship was unable to get up steam in time to save itself. In the effort to do so a steam pipe burst, severely injuring a number of men, two of them fatally. Many of the crew were on shore and more than a score of these who were returning to the Memphis in a launch when the hurricane came up were drowned. Altogether forty-one lives

were lost, while more than seventy were injured. The gunboat Castine had a narrow escape from destruction in the same harbor, but after dragging close to the rocks managed to put out to sea.

The Memphis was of 14,500 tons and had a speed of twenty-two knots an hour, its horsepower being 23,900. It had a complement of 990 men. The vessel was launched in 1904 and was first named the Tennessee. It was the flagship of the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic fleet. It was commanded by Capt. E. L. Beach.

DOMESTIC COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It was estimated by The Annalist of New York that the total domestic trade of the United States in the calendar year 1915 amounted to \$507,000,000,000. The foreign trade of the country in the same year amounted to about \$5,350,000,000, or only about 1.1 per cent of the home trade. Irving Fisher, the economist, estimated the total business transacted in the United States in 1913 at \$477,000,000,000 and in 1914 at

\$449,000,000,000. "Based on the increases in gross railroad earnings and bank clearings, fairly accurate measures of any change in the volume of business," says The Annalist, "the total turnover in 1915 must therefore have exceeded that for any previous year, more especially as the level of—prices was undoubtedly well above that for any other like period."

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the Underwood-Simmons act of 1913 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list is appended. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n. s. p." means "not specially provided for."

DUTIABLE LIST.

SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.

Acids: Boracic, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; citric, 5c lb.; formic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; gallic, 6c lb.; lactic and oxalic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; pyrogallic, 12c lb.; salicylic, $\frac{2}{4}$ c lb.; tannic, 5c lb.; tartaric, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; acids n. s. p., 15%.

Albumen, dried egg, 2c lb.

Alkalies and compounds of, n. s. p., 15%.

Alumina and compounds, n. s. p., 15%.

Ammonia, carbonate and muriate, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; liquid anhydrous, $\frac{2}{4}$ c lb.; ammoniacal gas liquor, 10%.

Argols, crude, and calcium tartrate, crude, 5%; with more than 90 per cent of potassium bitartrate, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, $\frac{2}{4}$ c lb.

Balsams, natural and crude, 10%; advanced in value, 15%.

Barium, chloride of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; dioxide of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; carbonate of, precipitated, 15%.

Blackening, all kinds, 15%.

Bleaching powder, chloride of lime, 1-10c lb.

Caffeine, \$1 lb.; compounds of, 25%.

Calomel, corrosive sublimate, 15%.

Chalk, manufactured, 25%.

Chemical and medicinal compounds, 10c lb. and 20% to 40c lb. and 20%.

Chemical and medicinal compounds in individual packages of $\frac{2}{4}$ lbs. or less, 20% to 25%.

Chloroform, 2c lb.

Coal tar dyes, n. s. p., 30%.

Coal tar products, not dyes, n. s. p., 5% to 15%.

Cobalt, oxide of, 10c lb.

Collodion, 15%; compounds, 25% to 40%.

Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.

Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this volume).

Ergot, 10c lb.

Ethers, 4c to 5c lb.; ethers n. s. p., 20%.

Extracts for dyeing, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Formaldehyde, 1c lb.

Fusel oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Gelatin, glue and glue size, 1c lb.; valued at above 10c lb., 15% to 25%.

Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 2c lb.

Gums, crude, n. s. p., \$1 lb.; arabic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; camphor, crude, 1c lb.; camphor, refined, 5c lb.

Ink and ink powders, 15%.

Iodoform, 15c lb.

Leaves and roots, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 10c lb.

Licorice, extracts of, 1c lb.

Lime, citrate of, 1c lb.

Magnesia, 1-10c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Menthol, 50c lb.

Oils, fish, n. s. p., 2c gal.; whale, 5c gal.; sperm, 8c gal.; oils and greases, n. s. p., 15%.

Oils, expressed, castor, 12c gal.; flaxseed and linseed, 10c gal.; olive, 20c to 30c gal.; other expressed oils, n. s. p., 15%.

Oils, distilled and essential, 10% to 20% or 6c to 25c lb.

Opium, crude, \$3 to \$6 lb.; derivatives of, \$2 to \$3 oz.

Perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, if with alcohol, 40c lb. and 60%; without alcohol, 60%; perfumes, n. s. p., 20%.

Plasters, curative, 15%.

Pigments, 5% to 25%; lead, 25%; zinc oxide, 10% to 15%; varnishes, 10%; enamel paints, n. s. p., 20%.

Potash, bicarbonate and chloride of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; chromate or bichromate of, 1c lb.; saltpeter, refined, \$7 ton.

Soaps, perfumed, toilet, 30%; medicinal, 20%; castile and unperfumed, 10%; other, n. s. p., 10%.

Soda, benzoate of, 5c lb.; alkalies and sulphites of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; sal soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Sponges, 10%; bleached, 15%.

Talcum, 15%.

Vanillin, 10c oz.; vanilla beans, 30c lb.

SCHEDULE B—EARTHES, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS-WARE.

Brick, 10%; glazed, decorated, 15%.

Cement, 10%.

Tiles, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 5c sq. ft.; 20% to 30%.

Lime, 5%.

Gypsum, 10%.

Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 5%; manufactured, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. or 25%.

Clays or earths, unmanufactured, n. s. p., 50c ton; manufactured, \$1 to \$1.50 ton.

Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb. to 25%; manufactured, 30%.

Earthenware, common, not ornamented, 15%; ornamented, 20% to 30%.

Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 35% to 40%.

China and porcelain wares, 50% to 55%.

Gas retorts, 10%.

Glass bottles, 30% to 45%.

Glass, window, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 2c lb.; cylinder and crown, 3c to 10c sq. ft.; cast plate, 6c to 12c sq. ft. and 4% additional if ground, frosted, etc.

Spectacles, 35%.

Lenses, 25%.

Opera glasses, optical instruments, n. s. p., 35%.

Telescopes, microscopes, photographic lenses, 25%.

Mirrors, stained glass windows, manufactures of glass, n. s. p., 30%.

Marble, breccia, onyx, rough, 50c cu. ft.; dressed, 75c cu. ft.; paving tiles of, 6c to 10c superficial ft.; mosaic cubes, 20% to 35%.

Marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster, jet, manufactured into monuments, vases, etc., 45%.

Stone, building, manufactured, 25%; unmanufactured, 3c cu. ft.

Grindstones, \$1.50 ton.

Slates, n. s. p., 10%.

SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Chrome metal and other alloys used in manufacture of steel, n. s. p., 15%.

Bar and other rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p., 5%.

Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 10%.

Boiler or other plate of iron and steel, n. s. p., 12%.

Iron and steel anchors, 12%; antifriction balls, 35%.

Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, n. s. p.; barrel hoops of iron and steel, 10%.

Railway fishplates and splice bars, 10%.

Iron or steel sheets with other metals imposed thereon, tin plates,terne plates, 15%.

Steel bars, mill shafting, castings, not containing alloys, 15%.

Rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, 10%.

Round iron or steel wire, 15%; wire rope, 30%.

Anvils, 15%.

Automobiles valued at \$2,000 or more, 45%; under \$2,000, 30%; parts, 30%.

Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts, 25%.

Axles of iron and steel, 10%.

Blacksmiths' hammers and other tools of iron and steel, 10%.

Nuts and washers, 5% to 30%.

Cast iron pipe, 10%.

Chains, n. s. p., 20%; sprocket and machine, 25%.

Iron and steel tubing, n. s. p., 20%.

Knives, razors, etc., with folding blades, 35% to 55%.

Knives, table, etc., with fixed blades, and without handles, 25%; with handles, 30%.

Files and rasps, 25%.

Muskets and rifles, muzzle loading, 15%; breech-loading guns, 35%.

Needles, 20%.

Fishhooks and fishing tackle, except lines and nets, 30%.

Steel plates for engraving, stereotype plates, electrolyte plates, 15%; lithographic plates of stone, 25%.

Saws, 12%.

Screws, 25%.

Aluminum, crude, 2c lb.; in plates, bars, rods, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
 Antimony, 10% to 25%.
 Argentine, German silver, unmanufactured, 15%.
 Bronze, 25%.
 Copper, 5%.
 Gold leaf, 35%.
 Silver leaf, 30%.
 Tinsel wire, 6% to 40%.
 Buckles, metal, 15%.
 Lead-bearing ores, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. on lead therein.
 Lead dross, bullion, in pigs and bars, 25% on lead therein.
 Metallic mineral substances n. s. p., 10%.
 Nickel, 10%; in sheets or strips, 20%.
 Pens, metallic, n. s. p., 8c gross.
 Penholders, gold pens, combination penholders, 25%.
 Pins, metal, not jewelry, 20%.
 Type and type metal, 15%.
 Watches and clocks, 30%.
 Zinc-bearing ores, 10% on zinc therein; in blocks, pigs or sheets, 15%.
 Steam engines, locomotives, printing presses, machine tools, 15%; lace-making machines, 25%.
 Articles of gold, silver and platinum, n. s. p., 50%; of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc or aluminum, n. s. p., 20%.

SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Brier, ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
 Cedar, lignum-vite, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, in boards and planks, 10%; veneers of wood, 15%.
 Paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles, 10%.
 Casks, barrels, packing boxes, 15%.
 Boxes for fruit, 15%.
 Chair cane or reeds, 10%; manufactures of osier or willow, 25%.
 Toothpicks, 25%.
 Blinds, screens of wood, bamboo, 20%; if dyed or ornamented, 25%.
 Furniture of wood, manufactures of wood, n. s. p., 15%.

SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Sugars, sirups and concentrated molasses testing not above 75 degrees, 71-100c lb.; for every additional degree, 26-1000c lb.; molasses not above 40 degrees, 15%; testing above 40 degrees, 24c to 44c gal.
 Maple sugar and sirup, 3c lb.; glucose or grape sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; sugar cane in natural state, 15%.
 Saccharin, 65c lb.
 Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p., valued at 15c lb. or less, 2c lb.; valued at more than 15c lb., 25%.

SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Wrapper tobacco, leaf tobacco, unstemmed, \$1.85 lb.; stemmed, \$2.50 lb.
 All other tobacco n. s. p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 35c lb.
 Snuff, 55c lb.
 Cigars and cigarettes, \$4.50 lb. and 25%.

SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

Horses and mules, 10%.
 Live animals n. s. p., 10%.
 Barley, 15c bu.; barley malt, 25c bu.; pearled or bulled, 1c lb.
 Macaroni, vermicelli, 1c lb.
 Oats, 6c lb.; oatmeal, 30c 100 lbs.
 Rice, cleaned, 1c lb.; uncleaned, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
 Biscuits and cakes containing confectionery or nuts, 25%.
 Butter and butter substitutes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
 Cheese, 20%.
 Beans and lentils n. s. p., 25c bu.
 Beets, 5%.
 Beans, peas, in tins, jars, etc., 1c lb.
 Vegetables, prepared, 25%; in natural state, n. s. p., 15%.
 Pickles n. s. p., 25%.
 Cider, 2c gal.
 Eggs, preserved, 2c lb.; dried, 10c lb.
 Hay, \$2 ton.
 Honey, 10c gal.
 Hops, 16c lb.
 Garlic, 1c lb.

Onions, 20c bu.
 Peas, green or dried, in bulk, 10c bu.; split peas, 20c bu.; peas in packages, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 Orchids, palms, azalea indica, cut flowers, 25%; other flowers, \$1 to \$10 per 1,000.
 Fruit plants, \$1 per 1,000; rose plants, 4c each; nursery and greenhouse stock, n. s. p., 15%.
 Seeds: Castor, 15c bu.; oil seeds, n. s. p., 20c bu.; poppy, 15c lb.; canary seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; caraway, 1c lb.; anise, 2c lb.; carrot, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip, rutabaga, 3c lb.; other seeds, 5c to 6c lb.
 Straw, 50c ton.

Fish packed in oil, 25%; in tin packages, 15%.
 Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears 10c bu.; berries, edible, in natural condition, $\frac{1}{4}$ c qt.; cranberries, 10%; dried or prepared fruits, n. s. p., 1c lb.
 Figs, 2c lb.; plums, prunes, 1c lb.; raisins, 2c lb.; dates, 1c lb.; currants, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; olives, 15c gal.

Grapes in barrels, 25c cu. ft.
 Lemons, limes, oranges in packages of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. or less, 18c per package; in larger packages up to 5 cu. ft., 55c to 70c per package; in packages exceeding 5 cu. ft. or in bulk, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 Pineapples in packages, 6c cu. ft. of package; in bulk, \$5 per 1,000.

Almonds, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
 Filberts, walnuts, not shelled, 2c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
 Peanuts, unshelled, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; shelled, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
 Nuts, n. s. p., 1c lb.
 Venison, game, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; game birds, dressed, 30%.

Poultry, live, 1c lb.; dead, 2c lb.
 Chicory root, unground, 1c lb.; ground, 2c lb.
 Chocolate and cocoa, unsweetened, n. s. p., 8%; sweetened, n. s. p., valued at 20c lb. or less, 2c lb.; at more than 20c lb., 25%.

Cocoa butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
 Dandelion root, substitutes for coffee, 2c lb.
 Starch, potato, 1c lb.; other starch, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 Spices, unground, 1c to 18c lb.; ground, 20% additional.

Vinegar, 4c gal.

SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Brandy and other distilled spirits, \$2.60 proof gal.
 Cordials, liqueurs, bitters, etc., containing spirits, \$2.60 proof gal.
 Bay rum, \$1.75 gal.
 Champagne in bottles of more than 1 pint to 1 quart, \$9.60 doz.; of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to 1 pint, \$4.80 doz.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint or less, \$2.40 doz.; more than 1 quart, in addition to \$9.60 doz. bottles, on excess quantity above 1 quart at rate of \$3 gal.

Still wines, 45c to 60c gal. or \$1.85 per case.
 Ale, porter, stout, beer, in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; not in bottles or jugs, 23c gal.
 Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23c gal.; in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; solid, 45%.
 Fruit juices, 70c to 80c gal. and in addition \$2.07 proof gal. on alcohol.
 Ginger ale or beer, lemonade, soda water, containing no alcohol, 12c to 28c doz. bottles, according to size.
 Mineral waters, 10c to 20c doz. bottles, according to size; in bottles of more than 1 quart, 18c gal.; in bulk, 8c gal.

SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, 5% to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, according to number.
 Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, 15%.
 Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, printed, figured or mercerized, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 30%, according to number.
 Cloth of cotton and silk, 30%; waterproof cloth of cotton, 25%.
 Cotton handkerchiefs, not hemmed, n. s. p., 25%; hemmed, 30%.
 Cotton clothing, ready made, 30%.
 Plushes, velvets, chiefly of cotton, 40%.
 Curtains and other articles of cotton chenille, 35%.
 Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on knitting machines, n. s. p., 20%.

Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on machines or knit by hand, valued at not more than 70c per doz. pair, 30%; valued at more than 70c and not more than \$1.20, 40%; valued at more than \$1.20, 50%.

Cotton gloves, 35%.

Cotton underwear, 30%.

Cotton bandings, belts, cords, suspenders, 25%.

Cotton table damask, 25%.

Cotton towels, quilts, blankets, 25%.

Cotton lace window curtains, 35% to 45%.

Cotton cloth, n. s. p., 30%.

SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Single yarns of jute, 15% to 20%.

Cables of istle, manila, etc., 1c lb.

Threads of flax, hemp or ramie, 20% to 25%.

Single yarns of flax, hemp or ramie, 10% to 20%.

Gill nettings, nets and seines of flax, hemp or ramie, 25%.

Floor mattings of straw, 2½c sq. yd.

Carpets, mats, rugs of flax, hemp, jute, 30%.

Tapes of flax, 20%.

Linooleum, 20% to 35%.

Linen shirt collars and cuffs, 30%.

Wearing apparel of flax, hemp or ramie, 40%.

Articles of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 40%.

Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp or ramie, 35% to 40%.

Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 30%.

Istle or tampoico, dressed, dyed and combed, 20%.

SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Combed wool or tops advanced beyond scoured condition, n. s. p., 8%.

Yarns of wool, 18%.

Woolen cloth, 35%; cloth of cattle or horse hair, 25%; plushes, velvets, etc., of wool, 40%;

stockings, hose, made on knitting machines, all wool, 20%; stockings, selvaged, fashioned or shaped by machine or by hand, valued at not more than \$1.20 per doz. pairs, 30%; valued at more than \$1.20, 40%.

Blankets and flannels of wool, 25% to 30%.

Women's and children's dress goods of wool, n. s. p., 35%.

Clothing, ready made, including shawls, of wool, 35%.

Webbings, suspenders, beltings, cords, etc., of wool, 35%.

Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, 35%.

Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, 30%.

Brussels carpets, 25%.

Tapestry Brussels carpets, 20%.

Treble ingrain, three-ply carpets, 20%.

Carpets and rugs woven whole for rooms, 50%.

Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, 15%; tops of, 20%; yarns of, 25%; cloth of, 40%; plushes and velvets of, 45%.

SCHEDULE L—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

Carded or combed silk, 20c lb.

Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 35%.

Velvets, plushes, chenilles of silk, 50%.

Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, 40% to 50%.

Ribbons, etc., of silk, 45%.

Clothing of silk, 50%.

Woven fabrics of silk, n. s. p., 45%.

Artificial or imitation silk fabrics and articles, 35% to 60%.

SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.

Sheathing paper, roofing felt, paper-box board, 5%.

Printing paper, japan paper, suitable for books and newspapers but not for covers or bindings, n. s. p., valued above 5c lb., 12%; in the case of imports from countries charging an export duty or export license fee on printing paper or wood pulp an additional duty equal to the highest export duty or export charge shall be imposed. (See Emergency Revenue Act, this volume.)

Copying paper, tissue paper, filtering paper, 30%.

Paper with surface coated in any way, 25% to 40%.

Lithographed pictures, cards, booklets, 15c to 60c lb.

Writing paper, 25%.

Paper envelopes, 15%.

Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, 15%.

Albums, 25%.

Playing cards, 60%.

Postcards, not including American views, printed except by lithographic process, 25%.

SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.

Beads, 35%.

Braids, ramie hat, 40%.

Braids of straw, grass, willow, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats, not trimmed, 15% to 25%; trimmed, 40%.

Brooms, 15%; brushes and feather dusters, 35%.

Bristles, sorted, 7c lb.

Buttons, 15% to 40%.

Cork and articles of, 12c to 15c lb.; cork paper, 35%; manufactures of cork, n. s. p., 30%.

Dice, dominoes, chessmen, billiard balls, etc., of ivory, bone or other materials, 50%.

Dolls, marbles and toys not of china, porcelain, earthen or stone ware, 35%.

Emery, 1c lb.; emery wheels, 20%.

Firecrackers, 6c lb.; fireworks, 10c lb.

Matches, 3c per gross of 144 boxes; not in boxes, ½c per 1,000 matches; wax matches, tapers, 25%; white phosphorus matches not admitted.

Percussion caps, cartridges, 15%; blasting caps, \$1 per 1,000; mining fuses, 15%.

Feathers, crude, 20%; dressed, 40%; suitable for millinery, 60%; importation of egrettes, egret plumes, osprey plumes or feathers, heads, wings, tails and skins of wild birds, except for scientific purposes, forbidden.

Furs dressed on the skin, 30%; manufactures of furs, 40%.

Fans, except common palm leaf, 50%.

Gun wads, 10%.

Hair, human, raw, 10%; drawn, 20%; manufactures of, n. s. p., 35%.

Hair for mattresses, 10%.

Hair cloth or crinoline, 6c sq. yd.

Hats of fur, 45%.

Jewelry, valued at above 20c per doz. pieces, 60%.

Diamonds and precious stones in the rough, not set, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.

Laces, n. s. p., 60%.

Chamois skins, 15%.

Leather, manufactures of, 30%.

Gloves, leather, \$1 to \$2.50 doz. pairs.

Manufactures of amber, asbestos or wax, 10% to 20%.

Manufactures of india rubber, 15%; of palm leaf, 15%; of bone and horn, 20%; of grass straw and weeds, 25%; combs of horn, 25%.

Ivory tusks in natural state, 20%; manufactures of ivory, 35%; manufactures of shell, 25%.

Mattings of cocoa fiber or rattan, 5c sq. ft.

Moss and sea grass, manufactured or dyed, 10%.

Musical instruments and parts of, 35%.

Phonographs, graphophones, 25%.

Works of art, n. s. p., 15%.

Pencils of wood, lead pencils, 3c gross; slate pencils, 25%.

Pencil leads, 10%.

Photographic cameras and dry plates, n. s. p., 15%; moving picture film, exposed but not developed, 2c ft.; exposed and developed, 3c ft.; film subject to censorship.

Clay pipes, 25%; other pipes and all smokers' articles, 50%; meerschau, 20%.

Hatters' plush, 10%.

Umbrellas, 35%; sticks for umbrellas, walking canes, 30%.

ON THE FREE LIST.

Acids: Acetic, carbolic, muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric.

Agricultural implements.

Alcohol, methyl or wood.

Alizarin.

Ammonia, sulphate, perchlorate, nitrate of.

Antimony ore.

Animals, pure bred, for breeding.

Antitoxins, vaccine virus, serums.

Arsenic.

Art works—See works of art.

Asbestos, unmanufactured.

Asphaltum and limestone rock asphalt.

Bagging for cotton.
 Balm of Gilead.
 Barks (quinine).
 Beeswax.
 Bibles.
 Binding twine.
 Bismuth.
 Bitumen.
 Bolting cloths for milling purposes only.
 Bones, crude.
 Books, printed more than twenty years.
 Books in foreign languages.
 Books for blind.
 Boots and shoes, leather.
 Borax.
 Brass for remanufacture.
 Bristles, crude.
 Broom corn.
 Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
 Bullion, gold or silver.
 Cash registers.
 Castor or castoreum.
 Cement.
 Chalk, crude.
 Charcoal.
 Charts, printed more than twenty years.
 Chromate of iron.
 Coal, coal tar.
 Cobalt.
 Cocaine.
 Coffee.
 Coins.
 Coke.
 Copper ore.
 Coral, unmanufactured.
 Cork wood or bark, unmanufactured.
 Corn or maize, corn meal.
 Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.
 Curling stones.
 Cream separators.
 Curry and curry powder.
 Dandelion roots, unground.
 Dragon's blood.
 Drugs, crude materials for and nonalcoholic, un-
 compounded, n. s. p.
 Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this vol-
 ume).
 Eggs.
 Emery ore and corundum.
 Engravings and etchings more than twenty years
 old.
 Fans, palm leaf.
 Fish, fresh water; fish, n. s. p.
 Flax straw.
 Flint, flint stones, unground.
 Fossils.
 Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n. s. p.
 Fulminates.
 Furs, undressed.
 Gloves, leather, of horsehide, pigskins and cattle
 hides, except calfskin.
 Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
 Grease for soap making, n. s. p.
 Guano, manures.
 Gunpowder for mining, blasting and artillery pur-
 poses.
 Gutta percha, crude.
 Hair of animals, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
 Hemp.
 Hide cuttings, raw.
 Hide rope.
 Hides of cattle.
 Hones and whetstones.
 Hoop iron or steel, for baling cotton.
 Ice.
 India rubber, crude.
 Indigo, indigo dyes.
 Iodine, crude.
 Ipecac.
 Iron ore, pig iron, spiegeleisen, wrought iron,
 ferro manganese; iron in slabs, blooms, n. s. p.
 Jalap.
 Jet, unmanufactured.
 Lard.
 Leather, n. s. p.
 Lemon juice.
 Linotype machines.
 Lithographic prints more than twenty years old.
 Lithographic stones.
 Manuscripts.

Maps more than twenty years old.
 Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and
 pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds,
 n. s. p.
 Medals.
 Milk and cream.
 Mineral salts from evaporation.
 Minerals, crude, n. s. p.
 Miners' rescue appliances.
 Models of inventions.
 Music more than twenty years old.
 Nails, cut, of iron or steel, hobnails, all nails
 n. s. p.
 Needles.
 Newspapers and periodicals.
 Nuts: Marrons, cocoanuts, palm nuts, not pre-
 pared.
 Oakum.
 Oil cake.
 Oils: Cocoanut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, cro-
 ton, palm, nut; petroleum, crude or refined;
 kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin;
 fish oils of American fisheries.
 Oleo stearin.
 Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum.
 Paper stock, crude, for paper making.
 Photographs, printed more than twenty years.
 Printing paper for books and newspapers, n. s.
 p., valued at not above 2½¢ lb.
 Parchment and vellum.
 Paris green.
 Phosphates, crude.
 Phosphorus.
 Photographic and moving picture films, not ex-
 posed or developed.
 Platinum, unmanufactured.
 Plumbago.
 Potatoes.
 Potash, sulphate of.
 Radium and salts of.
 Railway bars of iron or steel, T rails and
 punched iron or flat steel rails.
 Rags, n. s. p.
 Rye and rye flour.
 Sago, crude, and sago flour.
 Salt.
 Salt: Cauliflower, celery, cotton, mustard, sor-
 ghum, sugar beet; bulbs and bulbous roots, not
 edible; all flower and grass seeds.
 Sewing machines.
 Shoes and boots, leather.
 Shrimps, lobsters.
 Silk cocoons.
 Silk, raw, in skeins but not advanced in manu-
 facture.
 Silkworm eggs.
 Skins of hares, rabbits, dogs, goats and sheep,
 undressed.
 Skins of all kinds n. s. p.
 Soda.
 Spikes, cut.
 Stamps.
 Statuary for use as models.
 Steel ingots.
 Stone and sand.
 Sulphur.
 Swine.
 Tallow.
 Tanning materials, not containing alcohol.
 Tapioca, tapioca flour.
 Tar and pitch of wood.
 Tea, n. s. p.; tea plants.
 Teeth, natural.
 Textbooks.
 Tin ore, tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
 Tobacco stems.
 Tungsten-bearing ores.
 Typewriters.
 Uranium.
 Wax, vegetable or mineral.
 Wearing apparel, articles of personal adorn-
 ment, toilet articles and similar personal ef-
 fects, not for sale or for other persons than
 the owners. In the case of residents of the
 United States returning from abroad all wear-
 ing apparel, personal and household effects
 taken by them out of the United States to for-
 eign countries shall be admitted free of duty,
 without regard to their value, upon their iden-
 tity being established under appropriate rules

and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Up to but not exceeding \$100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.

Whalebone, unmanufactured.

Wheat and wheat flour except when imported from a country imposing a duty on wheat and wheat flour exported from the United States.

Wire for fencing or baling purposes.

Wood: Logs, timber, pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, posts for wheels, posts, sawed boards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, broom handles.

Woods: Cedar, lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and other cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn only; red cedar timber, hewn, sided, squared or round; sticks of partridge hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods n. s. p., in the rough.

Wood pulp, mechanically ground, chemical and rag pulp.

Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel and other like animals.

Wool waste.

Works of art: Original paintings, drawings, artists' proof etchings unbound, engravings unbound, printed by hand, original sculptures; works of art imported for exhibition purposes or for presentation to a public institution.

Works of art (except rugs and carpets) which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

For the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the president of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: Provided, however, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

MARKING AND BRANDING.

All articles of foreign manufacture or production which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in

legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly in English words the country of origin and the quantity of their contents.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

A discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

No goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The preceding subsection shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

DISCOUNT FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

A discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1884.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 43th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 to 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 140; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though remitting duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 23 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 34 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 133 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1915.)

GOLD COINS.

Fifty Dollar Piece.—Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 1,290 grains; fineness, .900; total coined to June 30, 1915, \$30,000.

Double Eagles.—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$2,415,146-120. Full legal tender.

Eagles.—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{3}{4}$; weight changed, act of June 23, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$511,229,100. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles.—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{3}{4}$; weight changed, act of June 23, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$387,108,970. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles.—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{3}{4}$; weight changed, act of June 23, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$43,126,225. Full legal tender.

Quarter Eagle.—Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 64.5 grains; fineness, .900; total coined to June 30, 1915, \$25,000.

Three-Dollar Piece.—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$1,619,376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar.—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$19,499,337. Full legal tender.

One Dollar.—Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 28, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$250,000.

One Dollar.—Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1905; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$600.

One Dollar.—Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 28.8 grains; fineness, .900; total coined to June 30, 1915, \$5,500.

SILVER COINS.

Dollar.—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, \$3,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 23, 1876; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$578,303,848. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar.—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to \$5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, \$35,965,924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar.—Authorized by act of March 3, 1899; weight, 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$50,000.

Half-Dollar.—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or 122.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$189,834,011. Legal tender, \$10.

Columbian Half-Dollar.—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$2,500,000. Legal tender, \$10.

Half Dollar.—Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 192.9;

fineness, .900; coined to June 30, 1915, \$30,000. **Quarter-Dollar.**—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$102,737,827. Legal tender, \$10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar.—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$10,000. Legal tender, \$10.

Twenty-Cent Piece.—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grains, or 7.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

Dime.—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 4.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$73,383,754.70. Legal tender, \$10.

Half-Dime.—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$4,880,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece.—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,282,087.20.

MINOR COINS.

Five-Cent (nickel).—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 7.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$42,750-429.35. Legal tender for \$1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel).—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, \$941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze).—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$912,020.

Cent (copper).—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel).—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.

Cent (bronze).—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1915, \$23,454,816.67. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-cent (copper).—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

*TOTAL COINAGE.		†COINAGE, 1914.	
Gold	\$3,738,069,628.00	Gold	\$53,457,817.50
Silver	889,298,671.30	Silver	6,083,823.00
Minor	71,669,149.05	Minor	2,208,071.22
Total ..	4,439,067,448.35	Total ..	61,749,711.72
*To end of fiscal year		†To end of fiscal year	
1916.		1915.	

WORK OF THE 64TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Session began Dec. 6, 1915; ended Sept. 8, 1916.

Total appropriations, \$1,894,035,739.73.

Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense; passed by house March 23; by senate April 18; approved June 8.

Act making appropriations for the navy, with provisions for its increase, etc.; passed by house June 2; by senate July 12; approved Aug. 29.

Act making appropriations for the support of the army; passed by house June 26; by senate July 27; approved Aug. 29.

Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense; passed by house June 22; by senate June 30; approved July 6.

Act to increase the revenue; passed by house July 10; by senate Sept. 5; approved Sept. 8.

Act to declare the purpose of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands; passed by senate Feb. 4; by house May 1; approved Aug. 29.

Act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing and creating a naval auxiliary, etc.; passed by house May 20; by senate Aug. 18; approved Sept. 7.

Act to provide government aid in the construction of rural post roads; passed by house Jan. 25; by senate May 8; approved July 11.

Act to provide for the creation of twelve federal land banks and permit the establishment of joint-stock land banks for the purpose of making loans on farm lands (the federal farm loan act); passed by senate May 4; by house May 15; approved July 17.

Joint resolution for drafting militia into regular army; passed by house June 23; by senate June 26; approved July 1.

Act to appropriate \$200,000 for training the organized militia or national guard; passed house May 4; passed senate May 22; approved June 12.

Act establishing in the war and navy departments, respectively, a roll designated as the army and navy medal of honor roll; passed by house Feb. 9; by senate April 20; approved April 27.

Act providing for an increase in the number of cadets at the United States military academy; passed by senate March 22; by the house April 17; approved May 4.

Act to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor; passed by house Feb. 2; by senate Aug. 8; approved Sept. 1.

Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties; passed by house July 13; by senate Aug. 19; approved Sept. 7.

Act to establish an eight hour day for employees of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce; passed by house Sept. 1; by senate Sept. 2; approved Sept. 3 and 5.

Act to establish a national park service; passed by house July 1; by senate Aug. 5; approved Aug. 25.

Act to establish a national park in the territory of Hawaii; passed by house April 17; by senate June 3; approved Aug. 1.

Act to establish the Lassen Volcanic National park in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California; passed by house June 10; by senate July 27; approved Aug. 9.

Act to accept deed of gift to Abraham Lincoln homestead and log cabin; passed by house April 12; by senate June 3; approved July 17.

Act for erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson; passed by house Aug. 7; by senate Aug. 12; approved Aug. 31.

Act incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters; passed by senate Feb. 17, 1916; by house April 13; approved April 17.

Act to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America;

passed by house March 6; by senate May 31; approved June 15.

Act repealing provisos in tariff act of 1913 for duty free sugar and molasses after May 1, 1916; passed by house March 16; by senate April 22; approved April 27.

Act for the coinage of a McKinley souvenir gold dollar; passed by house Feb. 7; by senate Feb. 15; approved Feb. 23.

Joint resolution to provide for holding the Texas bicentennial and Pan-American exposition in 1918; passed by senate May 19; by house May 22; approved June 5.

Act amending the postal savings system act; passed by house Jan. 6; passed by senate March 15; approved May 18.

Act making appropriations for the department of agriculture and containing "United States cotton futures act," "United States grain standards act" and "United States warehouse act"; passed by house May 2; by senate July 12; approved Aug. 11.

Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for military and naval establishments (caused by Mexican crisis); passed by house June 28; by senate June 29; approved July 1.

EMERGENCY REVENUE ACT.

INCOME TAX.

There shall be levied and collected annually upon the entire net income received by every individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, a tax of 2 per cent. and a like tax shall be levied upon the net income received from all sources within the United States by every individual, a nonresident alien, including interest on bonds, notes or other interest bearing obligations of residents.

In addition to this normal tax of 2 per cent there shall be levied and collected the following additional income taxes on the total net income of individuals:

On amount exceeding \$20,000 and under \$40,000, 1 per cent.
 Exceeding \$40,000 and under \$60,000, 2 per cent.
 Exceeding \$60,000 and under \$80,000, 3 per cent.
 Exceeding \$80,000 and under \$100,000, 4 per cent.
 Exceeding \$100,000 and under \$150,000, 5 per cent.
 Exceeding \$150,000 and under \$200,000, 6 per cent.
 Exceeding \$200,000 and under \$250,000, 7 per cent.
 Exceeding \$250,000 and under \$300,000, 8 per cent.
 Exceeding \$300,000 and under \$500,000, 9 per cent.
 Exceeding \$500,000 and under \$1,000,000, 10 per cent.
 Exceeding \$1,000,000 and under \$1,500,000, 11 per cent.
 Exceeding \$1,500,000 and under \$2,000,000, 12 per cent.
 Exceeding \$2,000,000, 13 per cent.

Net income of a taxable person includes gains, profits, salaries, wages, compensation for personal service, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce or sales, or dealings in property and also from rent, dividends and securities. The additional tax includes undistributed profits.

The following income is exempt from the law: Proceeds of life insurance paid to individual beneficiaries upon the death of the insured.

Amount received by the insured as a return of premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts.

Value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent.

Interest upon obligations of a state or political subdivisions thereof, or on obligations of the United States.

Interest on securities issued under the farm loan act.

Compensation of the president of the United States and of United States judges.

Compensation of state officers and employees.

Deductions allowed:

1. Necessary expenses in carrying on any business or trade, not including personal, living or family expenses.

2. Interest paid on indebtedness.

3. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the United States, by any foreign country and by any state or taxing subdivision of any state, not including those assessed against local benefits.

4. Losses incurred in business or trade, or arising from fires, storms, shipwreck or other casualty, and from theft, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

5. In transactions entered into for profit, but not connected with his business or trade, the losses actually sustained to an amount not exceeding the profits from the same.

6. Worthless debts.

7. Reasonable allowance for wear and tear of property.

8. Reasonable allowance for reduction in flow of oil and gas wells and for depletion of mines.

Personal exemption: For the purpose of the normal tax only there shall be allowed as an exemption in the nature of a deduction from the amount of the net income of each person, the sum of \$3,000, plus \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be a head of a family or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her, but in no event shall this additional exemption of \$1,000 be deducted by both a husband and a wife. Only one deduction of \$4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together.

The provisions of the law with regard to returns made by persons and corporations subject to the income tax and to assessments and administration are substantially the same as under the old law.

Corporations: There shall be levied and collected upon the total net income received by every corporation, joint stock company or insurance company, organized in the United States, a tax of 2 per cent, and a like tax shall be paid by every foreign corporation upon the total net income received by it from all sources within the United States. Following are exemptions from the tax on corporation incomes:

The income received by any—

1. Labor, agricultural or horticultural organization.

2. Mutual savings bank not having a capital stock represented by shares.

3. Fraternal beneficiary society, order or association, operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such society, order or association or their dependents.

4. Domestic building and loan association and co-operative banks without capital stock, organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit.

5. Cemetery company owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of its members.

6. Corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

7. Business league, chamber of commerce or board of trade, not organized for profit and no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

8. Civic league organized not for profit but social welfare.

9. Pleasure and recreation clubs not run for profit.

10. Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone, mutual or co-operative company, mutual irrigation or ditch company, mutual or co-operative telephone company or like organization of a purely local character, the income of which consists of assessments, etc., collected from members for expenses.

11. Farmers', fruit growers' and like associations operated as sales agents for the purpose of marketing the products of the members.

12. Corporations organized for the sole purpose

of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom and turning over amount, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from an income tax.

13. Federal land banks and national farm loan associations.

14. Joint stock land banks as to income derived from bonds or debentures, of other joint stock land banks or any federal land bank belonging to such joint stock land bank.

There shall not be taxed any income derived from any public utility or from the exercise of any essential governmental function accruing to any state or territory or any political subdivision thereof. This includes the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Deductions to be made from the gross incomes of corporations include:

1. Ordinary and necessary expenses.

2. Losses sustained and not covered by insurance; allowance for wear and tear of property; reduction in production of oil and gas wells; depletion of mines.

3. Amount of interest paid on indebtedness.

4. Taxes imposed by the United States, any state or any taxing subdivision of any state, not including those assessed against local benefits.

ESTATE OR INHERITANCE TAX.

A tax, equal to the following percentages of the net estate, to be determined as provided by the act, is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, whether a resident or non-resident of the United States:

One per cent of the amount of such net estate not in excess of \$50,000.

Two per cent of amount by which such net estate exceeds \$50,000 and does not exceed \$150,000.

Three per cent of amount exceeding \$150,000 and not exceeding \$250,000.

Four per cent of amount exceeding \$250,000 and not exceeding \$450,000.

Five per cent of amount exceeding \$450,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000.

Six per cent of amount exceeding \$1,000,000 and not exceeding \$2,000,000.

Seven per cent of amount exceeding \$2,000,000 and not exceeding \$3,000,000.

Eight per cent of amount exceeding \$3,000,000 and not exceeding \$4,000,000.

Nine per cent of amount exceeding \$4,000,000 and not exceeding \$5,000,000.

Ten per cent of amount by which estate exceeds \$5,000,000.

The value of the gross estate of the decedent shall be determined by including the value at the time of his death of all property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, wherever situated:

(a) To the extent of the interest therein of the decedent at the time of his death which after his death is subject to the payment of the charges against his estate and the expenses of its administration and is subject to distribution as part of his estate.

(b) To the extent of any interest therein of which the decedent has at any time made a transfer, or with respect to which he has created a trust, in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death, except in the case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth. Any transfer of a material part of his property in the nature of a final disposition or distribution thereof, made by the decedent within two years prior to his death without such a consideration, shall, unless shown to the contrary, be deemed to have been made in contemplation of death within the meaning of this title; and

(c) To the extent of the interest therein held jointly or as tenants in the entirety by the decedent and any other person, or deposited in banks or other institutions in their joint names and payable to either or the survivor, except such part thereof as may be shown to have originally belonged to such person and never to have belonged to the decedent.

For the purpose of this title stock in a domestic corporation owned and held by a nonresident

decedent shall be deemed property within the United States, and any property of which the decedent has made a transfer or with respect to which he has created a trust within the meaning of subdivision (b) of this section shall be deemed to be situated in the United States, if so situated either at the time of the transfer or the creation of the trust, or at the time of the decedent's death.

Sec. 203. For the purpose of the tax the value of the net estate shall be determined—

(a) In the case of a resident, by deducting from the value of the gross estate—

(1) Such amounts for funeral expenses, administration expenses, claims against the estate, unpaid mortgages, losses incurred during the settlement of the estate, arising from fires, storms, shipwreck or other casualty, and from theft, when such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, support during the settlement of the estate of those dependent upon the decedent, and such other charges against the estate as are allowed by the laws of the jurisdiction, whether within or without the United States, under which the estate is being administered; and

(2) An exemption of \$50,000;

(b) In the case of a nonresident, by deducting from the value of that part of his gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States that proportion of the deductions specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of this section which the value of such part bears to the value of his entire gross estate, wherever situated. But no deductions shall be allowed in the case of a nonresident unless the executor includes in the return required to be filed the value at the time of his death of that part of the gross estate of the nonresident not situated in the United States.

Sec. 204. The tax shall be due one year after the decedent's death. If the tax is paid before it is due a discount at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, calculated from the time payment is made to the date when the tax is due, shall be deducted. If the tax is not paid within ninety days after it is due interest at the rate of 10 per centum per annum from the time of the decedent's death shall be added as part of the tax, unless because of claims against the estate, necessary litigation or other unavoidable delay the collector finds that the tax cannot be determined, in which case the interest shall be at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the time of the decedent's death until the cause of such delay is removed, and thereafter at the rate of 10 per centum per annum. Litigation to defeat the payment of the tax shall not be deemed necessary litigation.

Sec. 205. The executor, within thirty days after qualifying as such, or after coming into possession of any property of the decedent, whichever event first occurs, shall give written notice thereof to the collector. The executor shall also, at such times and in such manner as may be required by the regulations made under this title, file with the collector a return under oath in duplicate, setting forth (a) the value of the gross estate of the decedent at the time of his death, or, in case of a nonresident, of that part of his gross estate situated in the United States; (b) the deductions allowed under section 203; (c) the value of the net estate of the decedent as defined in section 203; and (d) the tax paid or payable thereon, or such part of such information as may at the time be ascertainable and such supplemental data as may be necessary to establish the correct tax.

Return shall be made in all cases of estates subject to the tax or where the gross estate at the death of the decedent exceeds \$50,000, and in the case of every nonresident any part of whose gross estate is situated in the United States. If the executor is unable to make a complete return as to any part of the gross estate of the decedent, he shall include in his return a description of such part and the name of every person holding a legal or beneficial interest therein, and upon notice from the collector such person shall in like

manner make a return as to such part of the gross estate. The commissioner of internal revenue shall make all assessments of the tax under the authority of existing administrative special and general provisions of the law relating to the assessment and collection of taxes.

Sec. 206. If no administration is granted upon the estate of a decedent, or if no return is filed as provided in section 205, or if a return contains a false or incorrect statement of a material fact, the collector or deputy collector shall make a return and the commissioner of internal revenue shall assess the tax thereon.

Sec. 207. The executor shall pay the tax to the collector or deputy collector. If for any reason the amount of the tax cannot be determined, the payment of a sum of money sufficient, in the opinion of the collector, to discharge the tax shall be deemed payment in full of the tax, except as in this section otherwise provided. If the amount so paid exceeds the amount of the tax as finally determined, the commissioner of internal revenue shall refund such excess to the executor. If the amount of the tax as finally determined exceeds the amount so paid the commissioner shall notify the executor of the amount of such excess. From the time of such notification to the time of the final payment of such excess part of the tax, interest shall be added thereto at the rate of 10 per centum per annum, and the amount of such excess shall be a lien upon the entire gross estate, except such part thereof as may have been sold to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth.

The collector shall grant to the person paying the tax duplicate receipts, either of which shall be sufficient evidence of such payment, and shall entitle the executor to be credited and allowed the amount thereof by any court having jurisdiction to audit and settle his accounts.

Sec. 208. If the tax herein imposed is not paid within sixty days after it is due the collector shall, unless there is reasonable cause for further delay, commence appropriate proceedings in any court of the United States, in the name of the United States, to subject the property of the decedent to be sold under the judgment or decree of the court. From the proceeds of such sale the amount of the tax, together with the costs and expenses of every description to be allowed by the court, shall be first paid, and the balance shall be deposited according to the order of the court, to be paid under its direction to the person entitled thereto. If the tax or any part thereof is paid by or collected out of that part of the estate passing to or in the possession of any person other than the executor in his capacity as such, such person shall be entitled to reimbursement out of any part of the estate still undistributed or by a just and equitable contribution by the persons whose interest in the estate of the decedent would have been reduced if the tax had been paid before the distribution of the estate or whose interest is subject to equal or prior liability for the payment of taxes, debts or other charges against the estate, it being the purpose and intent of this title that so far as is practicable and unless otherwise directed by the will of the decedent the tax shall be paid out of the estate before its distribution.

Sec. 209. Unless the tax is sooner paid in full, it shall be a lien for ten years upon the gross estate of the decedent, except that such part of the gross estate as is used for the payment of charges against the estate and expenses of its administration, allowed by any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be divested of such lien.

If the decedent makes a transfer of, or creates a trust with respect to, any property in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death (except in the case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth) and if the tax in respect thereto is not paid when due, the transferee or trustee shall be personally liable for such tax, and such property to the extent of the decedent's interest therein at the time of such transfer, shall be subject to a like

lien equal to the amount of such tax. Any part of such property sold by such transferee or trustee to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth shall be divested of the lien and a like lien shall then attach to all the property of such transferee or trustee, except any part sold to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth.

Sec. 210. Whoever knowingly makes any false statement in any notice or return required to be filed by this title shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Whoever fails to comply with any duty imposed upon him by section 205, or, having in his possession or control any record, file or paper, containing or supposed to contain any information concerning the estate of the decedent, fails to exhibit the same upon request to the commissioner of internal revenue or any collector or law officer of the United States, or his duly authorized deputy or agent, who desires to examine the same in the performance of his duties under this title, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding \$500, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in a civil action in the name of the United States.

Sec. 211. All administrative, special and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed, are hereby made to apply to this title so far as applicable and not inconsistent with its provisions.

Sec. 212. The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall make such regulations and prescribe and require the use of such books and forms as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

MUNITION MANUFACTURERS' TAX.

Sec. 301. (1) Every person manufacturing (a) gunpowder and other explosives, excepting blasting powder and dynamite used for industrial purposes; (b) cartridges, loaded and unloaded, caps or primers, exclusive of those used for industrial purposes; (c) projectiles, shells or torpedoes of any kind, including shrapnel, loaded or unloaded, or fuses, or complete rounds of ammunition; (d) firearms of any kind and appendages, including small arms, cannon, machine guns, rifles and bayonets; (e) electric motor boats, submarine or submersible vessels or boats, or (f) any part of any of the articles mentioned in (b), (c), (d) or (e), shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to the regular income tax, an excise tax of 12½ per cent upon the entire net profits actually received or accrued for said year from the sale or disposition of such articles manufactured within the United States. No tax shall be paid upon net profits received in 1916 from the sale of such articles under contracts executed by such person prior to Jan. 1, 1916.

(2) This section shall cease to be of effect at the end of one year after the termination of the present European war, which shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the president of the United States declaring such war to have ended.

Sec. 302. In computing net profits under the provisions of this title there shall be allowed as deductions from the gross amount received or accrued for the taxable year from the sale or disposition of such articles manufactured within the United States the following items:

(a) The cost of raw materials entering into the manufacture.

(b) Running expenses, including rentals, cost of repairs and maintenance, heat, power, insurance, management, salaries and wages.

(c) Interest paid within the taxable year on debts or loans contracted to meet the needs of the business, and the proceeds of which have been actually used to meet such needs;

(d) Taxes of all kinds paid during the taxable year with respect to the business or property relating to the manufacture;

(e) Losses actually sustained within the taxable year in connection with the business of manufacturing such articles, including losses from

fire, flood, storm or other casualty, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise; and

(f) A reasonable allowance according to the conditions peculiar to each concern, for amortization of the values of buildings and machinery, account being taken of the exceptional depreciation of special plants.

Sec. 303. If any person manufactures any article specified in section 301 and, during any taxable year or part thereof, whether under any agreement, arrangement or understanding, or otherwise, sells or disposes of any such article at less than the fair market price obtainable therefor, either (a) in such a manner as directly or indirectly to benefit such person or any person directly or indirectly interested in the business of such person, or (b) with intent to cause such benefit, the gross amount received or accrued for such year or part thereof from the sale or disposition of such article shall be taken to be the amount which would have been received or accrued from the sale or disposition of such article if sold at the fair market price.

Sec. 304. On or before the 1st day of March, 1917, and the 1st day of March in each year thereafter, a true and accurate return under oath shall be made by each person manufacturing articles specified in section 301 to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which such person has his principal office or place of business, in such form as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe, setting forth specifically the gross amount of income received or accrued from the sale or disposition of the articles specified in section 301, and from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items of allowance authorized in section 302, and such other particulars as to the gross receipts and items of allowance as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may require.

Sec. 305. All such returns shall be transmitted forthwith by the collector to the commissioner of internal revenue, who shall, as soon as practicable, assess the tax found due and notify the person making such return of the amount of tax for which such person is liable, and such person shall pay the tax to the collector on or before thirty days from the date of such notice.

Sec. 306. If the secretary of the treasury or the commissioner of internal revenue shall have reason to be dissatisfied with the return as made, or if no return is made, the commissioner is authorized to make an investigation and to determine the amount of net profits and may assess the proper tax accordingly. He shall notify the person making, or who should have made, such return and shall proceed to collect the tax in the same manner as provided in this title, unless the person so notified shall file a written request for a hearing with the commissioner within thirty days after the date of such notice, and on such hearing the burden of establishing to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the gross amount received or accrued or the amount of net profits, as determined by the commissioner, is incorrect shall devolve upon such person.

Sec. 307. The tax may be assessed on any person for the time being owning or carrying on the business, or on any person acting as agent for that person in carrying on the business, or where a business has ceased, on the person who owned or carried on the business, or acted as agent in carrying on the business immediately before the time at which the business ceased.

Sec. 308. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title the commissioner of internal revenue is authorized, personally or by his agent, to examine the books, accounts and records of any person subject to this tax.

Sec. 309. No person employed by the United States shall communicate, or allow to be communicated, to any person not legally entitled thereto any information obtained under the provisions of this title, or allow any such person to inspect or have access to any return furnished under the provisions of this title.

Sec. 310. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this title or the regulations made thereunder, or who knowingly makes false statements in any return, or refuses to give such information as may be called for, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall in addition to paying any tax to which he is liable, be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 311. All administrative, special and general provisions of law relating to the assessment and collection of taxes not specifically repealed are hereby made to apply to this title so far as applicable and not inconsistent with its provisions.

Sec. 312. The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any person subject to such provisions to furnish him with further information whenever in his judgment the same is necessary to collect the tax provided herein.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

There shall be levied and collected a tax of \$1.50 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquor brewed or manufactured and sold within the United States for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law.

Upon all still wines, including vermouth, and upon all artificial or imitation wines or compound sold as wine hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, and upon all like wines there shall be levied, collected and paid taxes at rates as follows:

On wines containing not more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol, 4 cents per wine gallon, the per centum of alcohol taxable under this section to be reckoned by volume and not by weight.

On wines containing more than 14 per centum and not exceeding 21 per centum of absolute alcohol, 10 cents per wine gallon.

On wines containing more than 21 per centum and not exceeding 24 per centum of absolute alcohol, 25 cents per wine gallon.

All such wines containing more than 24 per centum of absolute alcohol by volume shall be classed as distilled spirits and shall pay tax accordingly.

The taxes imposed by this section shall be paid by stamp on removal of the wines from the custom house, winery or other bonded place of storage for consumption or sale, and every person hereafter producing, or having in his possession or under his control when this section takes effect, any wines subject to the tax imposed in this section shall file such notice, describing the premises on which such wines are produced or stored; shall execute a bond in such form; shall make such inventories under oath, and shall, prior to sale or removal for consumption, affix to each cask or vessel containing such wine such marks, labels or stamps as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may from time to time prescribe, and the premises described in such notice shall, for the purpose of this section, be regarded as bonded premises.

Upon all domestic and imported sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds remaining in the hands of dealers when this section takes effect, or thereafter removed from the place of manufacture or storage for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and paid, by stamp, taxes as follows:

On each bottle or other container of champagne or sparkling wine, 3 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

On each bottle or other container of artificially carbonated wine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds, by whatever name sold or offered for sale, containing sweet wine, fortified with grape brandy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

SPECIAL TAXES.

On and after Jan. 1, 1917, special taxes shall be imposed as follows:

1. Every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, shall pay annually an excise tax equivalent to 50 cents for each \$1,000 of the fair value of its capital stock. An exemption of \$99,000 shall be allowed from the capital stock. Corporations organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business in the United States shall pay annually a special excise tax of 50 cents for each \$1,000 of capital actually invested in the transaction of its business in the United States.

2. Stock brokers shall pay \$30. Every person, firm or company, whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes or other securities, for others, shall be regarded as a broker.

3. Pawnbrokers shall pay \$50. Every person, firm or company whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn or exchange, any goods, wares or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker.

4. Ship brokers shall pay \$20. Every person, firm or company whose business it is as a broker to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors, consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded as a ship broker under this section.

5. Custom house brokers shall pay \$10. Every person, firm or company whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other custom house papers, or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, shall be regarded as a custom house broker.

6. Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, where a charge for admission is made, having a seating capacity of not more than 250, shall pay \$25; having a seating capacity of more than 250 and not exceeding 500, shall pay \$50; having a seating capacity exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800, shall pay \$75; having a seating capacity of more than 800, shall pay \$100. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls or armories rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theater. In cities, towns or villages of 5,000 inhabitants or less the amount of such payment shall be one-half of that above stated.

7. The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay \$100. Every building, space, tent or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances not otherwise provided for in this section are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus. No special tax paid in one state, territory or the District of Columbia shall exempt exhibitions from the tax in another state, territory or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be imposed for exhibitions within any one state, territory or district.

8. Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay \$10: Provided, That a special tax paid in one state, territory or the District of Columbia shall not exempt exhibitions from the tax in another state, territory or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be required for exhibitions within any one state, territory or the District of Columbia: Provided further, That this paragraph shall not apply to chautauques, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs or exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable associations: Provided further, That an aggregation of entertainments, known as a street fair, shall not pay a larger tax than \$100 in any state, territory or in the District of Columbia.

9. Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard

rooms shall pay \$5 for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, except in private homes, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or a billiard room, respectively.

Sec. 408. On and after Jan. 1, 1917, special taxes on tobacco, cigar and cigarette manufacturers shall be, and hereby are, imposed annually as follows, the amount of such annual taxes to be computed in all cases on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year:

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$3; Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay \$6;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay \$12;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay at the rate of 8 cents per 1,000 pounds or fraction thereof;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 cigars shall each pay \$2;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay \$3;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay \$5;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 and do not exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay \$12;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay at the rate of 5 cents per 1,000 cigars or fraction thereof.

Manufacturers of cigarettes, including small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, shall each pay at the rate of 3 cents for every 10,000 cigarettes or fraction thereof.

The provisions under this title shall take effect on the day after the passage of the act except where it is otherwise specifically provided.

DYESTUFFS.

On and after the day following the passage of this act, except as otherwise specially provided for, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the articles named in this section when imported from any foreign country, except the Philippines, Guam and Tutulla, the rates of duties which are prescribed in this title, namely:

FREE LIST.

Group I. Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than 25 per cent, benzol, carbazol having a purity of less than 25 per cent, cresol, cumol, fluorene, metacresol having a purity of less than 90 per cent, methylantracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point of less than 79 degrees centigrade, orthocresol having a purity of less than 90 per cent, paracresol having a purity of less than 90 per cent, pyridin, quinolin, toluol, xylol, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or cressote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below 200 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than 5 per cent of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not otherwise specially provided for in this title, shall be exempt from duty.

DUTIABLE LIST.

Group II. Amidonaphthol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, anilin oil, anilin salts, anthracene having a purity of 25 per cent or more, anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, benzidin, blinitrobenzol, blinitrochlorobenzol, blinitroanaphthalene, blinitrotoluol, carbazol having a purity of 25 per cent or more, chlorophthalic acid, cumidin, dimethylanilin, dianisidin, dioxnaphthalene, diphenylamin, metacresol having a purity of 90 per cent or more, methylantracquinone, metanilic acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of 79 degrees centigrade or above, naphthylamin, naphthol, naphthylenediamin, nitrobenzol, nitrotoluol, nitro-

naphthalene, nitrannlin, nitrophenylenediamin, nitrotoluylenediamin, orthocresol having a purity of 90 per cent or more, phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamin, phenylnaphthylamin, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphalnic acid, toluidin, tolidin, toluenylenediamin, xylidin or any sulphoacid or sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained, derived or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I, and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below 200 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than 5 per centum of the original distillate, all the foregoing not colors, dyes or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title, and provided for in the paragraphs of the act of Oct. 3, 1913, which are hereinafter specifically repealed, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Group III. All colors, dyes or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin, or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I, and II., natural alizarin and indigo, and colors, dyes or color lakes obtained, derived or manufactured therefrom, 30 per centum ad valorem.

On and after the day following the passage of this act, in addition to the duties provided, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles contained in Group II. a special duty of 2½ cents per pound and upon all articles contained in Group III. (except natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene and carbazol; natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo; and medicinals and flavors) a special duty of 5 cents per pound.

During the period of five years beginning five years after the passage of this act such special duties shall be annually reduced by 20 per centum of the rate imposed by this section, so that at the end of such period such special duties shall no longer be assessed, levied or collected; but if, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act, the president finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as 60 per centum in value of the domestic consumption of the articles mentioned in Groups II. and III. he shall by proclamation so declare, whereupon the special duties imposed by this section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied or collected.

PRINTING PAPER.

Paragraph 322 schedule M and paragraph 567 of the free list of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, approved Oct. 3, 1913, be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

322. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as handmade or machine handmade paper, japan paper and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued at above 5 cents per pound, 12 per cent ad valorem. Provided, however, That if any country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government shall impose any export duty, export license fee or other charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed upon printing paper, valued above 5 cents per pound, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government, an additional duty equal to the highest export duty or other export charge imposed by such country dependency, province or other subdivision of government, upon either

printing paper or upon an amount of wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to the manufacture of such printing paper.

567. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as handmade or machine-made paper, japan paper, and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not above 5 cents per pound, decalcomania paper not printed.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Sec. 700. A commission is hereby created and established to be known as the United States tariff commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the commission), which shall be composed of six members, who shall be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate, not more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party. In making said appointments members of different parties shall alternate as nearly as may be practicable. The first members appointed shall continue in office for terms of two, four, six, eight, ten and twelve years, respectively, from the date of the passage of this act, the term of each to be designated by the president, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of twelve years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The president shall designate annually the chairman and vice-chairman of the commission. No member shall engage actively in any other business, function or employment. Any member may be removed by the president for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. A vacancy shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the commission, but no vacancy shall extend beyond any session of congress.

Sec. 701. Each commissioner shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per year, payable monthly. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per year, payable in like manner, and it shall have authority to employ and fix the compensations of such special experts, examiners, clerks and other employees as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

With the exception of the secretary, a clerk to each commissioner and such special experts as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the conduct of its work, all employees of the commission shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the civil service commission and in accordance with the civil service law.

All of the expenses of the commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners or by their employees under their orders in making any investigation or upon official business in any other places than at their respective headquarters, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the commission.

Unless otherwise provided by law, the commission may rent suitable offices for its use, and purchase such furniture, equipment and supplies as may be necessary.

The principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such agents as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States or in any foreign country.

Sec. 702. It shall be the duty of said commission to investigate the administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws of this country now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific

duties and of compound specific and ad valorem duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the several schedules of the customs law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs laws, including their relation to the federal revenues, their effect upon the industries and labor of the country, and to submit reports of its investigations as hereafter provided.

Sec. 703. The commission shall report at the disposal of the president of the United States, the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, and the committee on finance of the senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and shall make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the president or by either of said committees or by either branch of the congress, and shall report to congress on the first Monday of December of each year hereafter a statement of the methods adopted and all expenses incurred, and a summary of all reports made during the year.

Sec. 704. The commission shall have power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production.

Sec. 705. Upon the organization of the commission, the cost of production division in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the department of commerce shall be transferred to said commission, and the clerks and employees of said division shall be transferred to and become clerks and employees of the commission and all records, papers and property of the said division and of the former tariff board shall be transferred to and become the records, papers and property of the commission.

Sec. 706. For the purpose of carrying this title into effect the commission or its duly authorized agent or agents shall have access to and the right to copy any document, paper or record, pertinent to the subject matter under investigation, in the possession of any person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or association engaged in the production, importation or distribution of any article under investigation, and shall have power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require any person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or association to produce books or papers relating to any matter pertaining to such investigation. Any member of the commission may sign subpoenas, and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony and receive evidence.

Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any person in the United States at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpoena the commission may invoke the aid of any District court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered, or to give evidence touching the matter in question, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

Upon the application of the attorney-general of the United States, at the request of the commission, any such court shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding compliance with this title or any order of the commission made in pursuance thereof.

The commission may order testimony to be

taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation under this title at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person, firm, copartnership, corporation or association may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission, as hereinbefore provided.

Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same, except employees of the commission, shall severally be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States: Provided, That no person shall be excused, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents and other evidence, in obedience to the subpoena of the commission; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpoena and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, except that no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Sec. 707. The said commission shall in appropriate matters act in conjunction and co-operation with the treasury department, the department of commerce, the federal trade commission or any other departments or independent establishments of the government, and such departments and independent establishments of the government shall co-operate fully with the commission for the purposes of aiding and assisting in its work, and, when directed by the president, shall furnish to the commission, on its request, all records, papers and information in their possession relating to any of the subjects of investigation by said commission and shall detail, from time to time, such officials and employees to said commission as he may direct.

Sec. 708. It shall be unlawful for any member of the United States tariff commission, or for any employee, agent or clerk of said commission, or any other officer or employee of the United States, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person, the trade secrets or processes of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by said commission, or by order of said commission, or by order of any member thereof. Any offense against the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and such offender shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment. The commission shall have power to investigate the Paris economy pact and similar organizations and arrangements in Europe.

Sec. 709. There is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the establishment and maintenance of the commission, including the payment of salaries herein authorized out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for each fiscal year thereafter a like sum is authorized to be appropriated.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Sec. 800. When used in this title the term "person" includes partnerships, corporations and associations.

Sec. 801. It shall be unlawful for any person importing or assisting in importing any articles

from any foreign country into the United States, commonly and systematically to import, sell or cause to be imported or sold such articles within the United States at a price substantially less than the actual market value or wholesale price of such articles, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country of their production, or of other foreign countries to which they are commonly exported, after adding to such market value or wholesale price, freight, duty and other charges and expenses necessarily incident to the importation and sale thereof in the United States: Provided, That such act or acts be done with the intent of destroying or injuring an industry in the United States, or of preventing the establishment of an industry in the United States, or of restraining or monopolizing any part of trade and commerce in such articles in the United States.

Any person who violates or combines or conspires to violate this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person injured in his business or property by reason of any violation of or combination or conspiracy to violate this section may sue therefor in the District court of the United States for the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages sustained, and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The foregoing provisions shall not be construed to deprive the proper state courts of jurisdiction in actions for damages thereunder.

Sec. 802. If any article produced in any foreign country is imported into the United States under any agreement, understanding or condition that the importer thereof or any other person in the United States shall not use, purchase or deal in, or shall be restricted in his using, purchasing or dealing in the articles of any other person, there shall be levied, collected and paid thereon, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law, a special duty equal to double the amount of such duty: Provided, That the above shall not be interpreted to prevent the establishing in this country on the part of a foreign producer of an exclusive agency for the sale in the United States of the products of said foreign producer or merchant, nor to prevent such exclusive agent from agreeing not to use, purchase or deal in the article of any other person, but this proviso shall not be construed to exempt from the provisions of this section any article imported by such exclusive agent if the agent is required by the foreign producer or if it is agreed between such agent and such foreign producer that any agreement, understanding or condition set out in this section shall be imposed by such agent upon the sale or other disposition of such article to any person in the United States.

Sec. 803. The secretary of the treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of section 802.

Sec. 804. Whenever any country, dependency or colony shall prohibit the importation of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals, the president shall have power to prohibit, during the period such prohibition is in force, the importation into the United States of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles from that country, then other articles, the products of such country, dependency or colony.

And the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the execution of the provisions of this section.

RETALIATORY CLAUSES.

Sec. 805. Whenever during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged the president shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the

laws, regulations or practices of any country, colony or dependency, contrary to the law and practice of nations, the importation into their own or any other country, dependency or colony of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals is prevented or restricted, the president is authorized and empowered to prohibit or restrict during the period such prohibition or restriction is in force the importation into the United States of similar or other articles, products of such country, dependency or colony as in his opinion the public interest may require; and in such case he shall make proclamation stating the article or articles which are prohibited from importation into the United States; and any person or persons who shall import, or attempt or conspire to import, or be concerned in importing, such article or articles, into the United States contrary to the prohibition in such proclamation, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$50,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. The president may change, modify, revoke or renew such proclamation in his discretion.

Sec. 106. Whenever, during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged, the president shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that any vessel, American or foreign, is, on account of the laws, regulations or practices of a belligerent government making or giving any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage in any respect whatsoever to any particular person, company, firm or corporation, or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions or to any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad, or is subjecting any particular person, company, firm or corporation or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions, or any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice, disadvantage, injury or discrimination in regard to accepting, receiving, transporting or delivering or refusing to accept, receive, transfer or deliver any cargo, freight or passengers, or in any other respect whatsoever, he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the detention of such vessels by withholding clearance or by formal notice forbidding departure, and to revoke, modify or renew any such direction.

Whenever, during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged, the president shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the laws, regulations or practices of any belligerent country or government, American ships or American citizens are not accorded any of the facilities of commerce which the vessels or citizens of that belligerent country enjoy in the United States or its possessions, or are not accorded by such belligerent equal privileges or facilities of trade with vessels or citizens of any nationality other than that of such belligerent, the president is hereby authorized and empowered to withhold clearance from one or more vessels of such belligerent country until such belligerent shall restore to such American vessels and American citizens reciprocal liberty of commerce and equal facilities of trade; or the president may direct that similar privileges and facilities, if any, enjoyed by vessels or citizens of such belligerent in the United States or its possessions be refused to vessels or citizens of such belligerent; and in such case he shall make proclamation at his discretion, stating the facilities and privileges which shall be refused, and the belligerent to whose vessels or citizens they are to be refused, and thereupon the furnishing of such prohibited privileges and facilities to any vessel or citizen of the belligerent named in such proclamation shall be unlawful; and he may change, modify, revoke or renew such proclamation; and any person or persons who shall furnish or attempt or conspire to furnish or be concerned in furnishing or in the concealment of furnishing fac-

ilities or privileges to ships or persons contrary to the prohibition in such proclamation shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$50,000 or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In case any vessel which is detained by virtue of this act shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States without clearance or other lawful authority, the owner or master or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel shall be severally liable to a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$10,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, and in addition such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States.

The president of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Unless otherwise herein specially provided, this act shall take effect on the day following its passage and all provisions of any act or acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. (Approved Sept. 8, 1916.)

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

There is created a board to be known as the United States shipping board. It shall be composed of five commissioners to be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate. The first commissioners appointed shall remain in office for terms of two, three, four, five and six years respectively, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years. The commissioners shall be appointed with due regard to their fitness for the efficient discharge of the duties imposed on them. Not more than three of them shall be from the same political party. No commissioner shall be in the employ of or hold any official relation to any common carrier by water subject to the act or be financially interested therein.

Each member of the board shall receive a salary of \$7,500 a year. The board shall appoint a secretary at a salary of \$5,000 a year and shall employ and fix the compensation of such attorney, officers, naval architects, experts and other employees as it may find necessary for the performance of its duties. All the employees of the board except the secretary, a clerk to each commissioner, the attorneys, naval architects, special experts and examiners shall be supplied by the civil service commission.

The board, with the approval of the president, is authorized to have constructed and equipped in American shipyards and navy yards or elsewhere, giving preference, other things being equal, to domestic yards, or to purchase, lease or charter vessels suitable, as far as the commercial requirements of the marine trade of the United States may permit, for use as naval auxiliaries or army transports, or for other naval or military purposes, and to make necessary repairs and alterations on such vessels. Neither the board nor any corporation formed under section 11 of the act in which the United States is then a stockholder shall purchase, lease or charter any vessel—

(a) Which is then engaged in the foreign or domestic commerce of the United States, unless it is about to be withdrawn from such commerce without any intention on the part of the owner to return it thereto within a reasonable time;

(b) Which is under the registry or flag of a foreign country, which is then engaged in war;

(c) Which is not adapted, or cannot easily be adapted, to the purposes specified in this section;

(d) Which, upon expert examination made under the direction of the board, is not without alteration or repair found to be at least 75 per cent as efficient as at the time it was originally put in commission as a seaworthy vessel.

The president may transfer to the board, either permanently or for limited periods, such vessels belonging to the war or navy department as are suitable for commercial uses and not required for

military or naval use in time of peace, or cause to be transferred to the board vessels owned by the Panama Railroad company and not required in its business.

The board, upon terms and conditions prescribed by it and approved by the president, may charter, lease or sell to any person, a citizen of the United States, any vessel so purchased, constructed or transferred.

Any vessel purchased, chartered or leased from the board may be registered or enrolled and licensed, or both, as a vessel of the United States and entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining thereto. Foreign built vessels admitted to American registry or enrollment and license, and vessels owned, chartered or leased by any corporation in which the United States is a stockholder, and vessels sold, leased or chartered to any person, a citizen of the United States, as provided in the act, may engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Every vessel purchased, chartered or leased from the board shall, unless otherwise authorized by the board, be operated only under such registry, or enrollment and license. Such vessels while employed solely as merchant vessels shall be subject to all laws, regulations and liabilities governing merchant vessels, whether the United States be interested therein as owner, in whole or in part. No such vessel, without the approval of the board, shall be transferred to a foreign registry or flag, or sold; nor, except under regulations prescribed by the board, be chartered or leased.

When the United States is at war, or during any national emergency the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the president, no vessel registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States shall, without the approval of the board, be sold, leased or chartered to any person not a citizen of the United States, or transferred to a foreign registry or flag. No vessel registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, or owned by any person a citizen of the United States, except one which the board is prohibited from purchasing, shall be sold to any person not a citizen of the United States or transferred to a foreign registry or flag, unless such vessel is first tendered to the board at the price in good faith offered by others, or, if no such offer, at a fair price to be determined in the manner provided in section 10.

Any vessel sold, chartered, leased, transferred or operated in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the United States, and whoever violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment of not more than five years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 10. The president, upon giving to the person interested such reasonable notice in writing as in his judgment the circumstances permit, may take possession absolutely or temporarily, for any naval or military purpose, of any vessel purchased, leased or chartered from the board: Provided, That if, in the judgment of the president, an emergency exists requiring such action he may take possession of any such vessel without notice.

Thereafter, upon ascertainment by agreement or otherwise, the United States shall pay the person interested the fair actual value based upon normal conditions at the time of taking of the interest of such person in every vessel taken absolutely, or if taken for a limited period, the fair charter value under normal conditions for such period. In case of disagreement as to such fair value it shall be determined by appraisers, one to be appointed by the board, one by the person interested, and a third by the two so appointed. The finding of such appraisers shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Sec. 11. The board, if in its judgment such action is necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, may form under the laws of the District of Columbia one or more corporations for the purchase, construction, equipment, lease,

charter, maintenance and operation of merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States. The total capital stock thereof shall not exceed \$50,000,000. The board may, for and on behalf of the United States, subscribe to, purchase and vote not less than a majority of the capital stock of any such corporation, and do all other things in regard thereto necessary to protect the interests of the United States and to carry out the purposes of this act. The board, with the approval of the president, may sell any or all of the stock of the United States in such corporation, but at no time shall it be a minority stockholder therein: Provided, That no corporation in which the United States is a stockholder, formed under the authority of this section, shall engage in the operation of any vessel constructed, purchased, leased, chartered or transferred under the authority of this act unless the board shall be unable, after a bona fide effort, to contract with any person a citizen of the United States for the purchase, lease or charter of such vessel under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the board.

The board shall give public notice of the fact that vessels are offered and the terms and conditions upon which a contract will be made and shall invite competitive offerings. In the event that the board shall determine that it is unable to enter into contract with such private parties for the purchase, lease or charter of such vessel, it shall make a full report to the president and if he shall approve it he shall make an order declaring that the conditions have been found to exist which justify the operation of such vessel by a corporation formed under the provisions of this section.

At the expiration of five years from the conclusion of the present European war the operation of vessels on the part of any such corporation in which the United States is then a stockholder shall cease and the corporation shall stand dissolved. The vessels and property of any such corporation shall revert to the board. The board may sell, lease or charter such vessels and shall dispose of the property other than vessels on the best available terms.

The board shall investigate the relative cost of building merchant vessels in the United States and in foreign maritime countries, and the relative cost, advantages and disadvantages of operating in the foreign trade vessels under United States registry and under foreign registry. It shall examine the rules under which vessels are constructed abroad and in the United States, and the methods of classifying and rating same, and it shall examine into the subject of marine insurance and ascertain what steps may be necessary to develop an ample marine insurance system as an aid to the development of an American merchant marine. It shall investigate the navigation laws of the United States and make such recommendations to congress as it deems proper for the improvement and revision of such laws. The board shall make an annual report with its recommendations to congress on or before Dec. 1 of each year.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act no liability shall be incurred exceeding a total of \$50,000,000 and the secretary of the treasury, upon the request of the board, approved by the president, shall from time to time issue and sell or use any of the bonds of the United States now available in the treasury under the acts of Aug. 5, 1909; Feb. 4, 1910, and March 2, 1911, relating to the issue of bonds for the construction of the Panama canal, to a total amount not to exceed \$50,000,000. The proceeds of such bonds and the net proceeds of all sales, charters and leases of vessels and of sales of stock made by the board, and all other moneys received by it from any source, shall be covered into the treasury to the credit of the board.

No common carrier by water shall directly or indirectly—

1. Pay, or allow, or enter into any combination, agreement, or understanding, express or implied, to pay or allow a deferred rebate to any shipper.
2. Use a fighting ship either separately or in

conjunction with any other carrier, through agreement or otherwise.

3. Retaliate against any shipper by refusing, or threatening to refuse, space accommodations when such are available, or resort to other discriminating or unfair methods, because such shipper has patronized any other carrier or has filed a complaint charging unfair treatment, or for any other reason.

4. Make any unfair or unjustly discriminatory contract with any shipper based on the volume of freight offered, or unfairly treat or unjustly discriminate against any shipper in the matter of (a) cargo space accommodations or other facilities, due regard being had for the proper loading of the vessel and the available tonnage; (b) the loading and landing of freight in proper condition; or (c) the adjustment and settlement of claims.

Any carrier who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$25,000 for each offense.

It shall be unlawful for any common carrier by water, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, directly or indirectly—

1. To make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, locality or description of traffic in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, locality or description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

2. To allow any person to obtain transportation for property at less than the regular rates then established and enforced on the line of such carrier, by means of false billing, false classification, false weighing, false report of weight or by any other unjust or unfair device or means.

3. To induce, persuade or otherwise influence any marine insurance company or underwriter or agent thereof not to give a competing carrier by water as favorable a rate of insurance on vessel or cargo, having due regard to the class of vessel or cargo, as is granted to such carrier or other person subject to this act.

No common carrier by water in foreign commerce shall demand, charge or collect any rate, fare or charge which is unjustly discriminatory between shippers or ports, or unjustly prejudicial to exporters of the United States as compared with their foreign competitors. Whenever the board finds that any such rate, fare or charge is demanded, charged or collected it may alter the same to the extent necessary to correct such unjust discrimination or prejudice.

Every such carrier and every other person subject to this act shall establish, observe and enforce just and reasonable regulations and practices relating to or connected with the receiving, handling, storing or delivering of property. Whenever the board finds that any such regulation or practice is unjust or unreasonable it may determine, prescribe and order enforced a just and reasonable regulation or practice.

Every common carrier by water in interstate commerce shall establish, observe and enforce just and reasonable rates, fares, charges, classifications and tariffs and just and reasonable regulations and practices relating thereto and to the issuance, form and substance of tickets, receipts and bills of lading, the manner and method of presenting, marking, packing and delivering property for transportation, the carrying of personal, sample and excess baggage, the facilities for transportation and all other matters relating to or connected with the receiving, handling, transporting, storing or delivering of property.

Every such carrier shall file with the board and keep open to public inspection the maximum rates, fares and charges for or in connection with transportation between points on its own route; and, if a through route has been established, the maximum rates, fares and charges for or in connection with transportation between points on its own route and points on the route of any other carrier by water.

No such carrier shall demand, charge or collect a greater compensation for such transporta-

tion than the rates, fares and charges filed in compliance with this section, except with the approval of the board and after ten days' public notice stating the increase proposed to be made; but the board for good cause shown may waive such notice.

Whenever the board finds that any rate, fare, charge, classification, tariff, regulation or practice demanded, charged, collected or observed by such carrier is unjust or unreasonable, it may determine and order enforced a just and reasonable maximum rate, fare, charge, classification, tariff, regulation or practice.

Whenever a common carrier by water in interstate commerce reduces its rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points below a fair and remunerative basis with the intent of driving out or otherwise injuring a competitive carrier by water, it shall not increase such rates until, after a hearing, the board finds that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of competition.

It shall be unlawful for any common carrier by water or any officer, receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or employee of such carrier knowingly to disclose to any person other than the shipper or consignee any information concerning the nature, kind, quantity, destination, consignee or routing of any property delivered for transportation, which information may be used to the detriment or prejudice of such shipper or consignee or carrier. The board may require any common carrier by water to file with it any periodical or special report appertaining to the business of such carrier.

The board shall have power, and it shall be its duty, whenever complaint shall be made to it, to investigate the action of any foreign government with respect to the privileges afforded and burdens imposed upon vessels of the United States engaged in foreign trade whenever it shall appear that the laws, regulations or practices of any foreign government operate in such a manner that vessels of the United States are not accorded equal privileges in foreign trade with vessels of such foreign countries or vessels of other foreign countries either in trade to or from the ports of such foreign country or in respect of the passage or transportation through such foreign country of passengers or goods intended for shipment or transportation in such vessels of the United States, either to or from ports of other foreign country or to or from ports of other foreign countries. It shall be the duty of the board to report the results of its investigation to the president with its recommendations and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to secure by diplomatic action equal privileges for vessels of the United States engaged in such foreign trade. And if by such diplomatic action the president shall be unable to secure such equal privileges then the president shall advise congress as to the facts and his conclusions by special message, if deemed important in the public interest, in order that proper action may be taken thereon.

Whoever violates any provision of this act, except where a different penalty is provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not to exceed \$5,000.

This act shall not be construed to affect the power or jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, or to confer upon the board concurrent power or jurisdiction over any matter within the power or jurisdiction of such commission; nor shall this act be construed to apply to intrastate commerce.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the board, including the payment of salaries.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to refuse a clearance to any vessel or other vehicle laden with merchandise destined for a foreign or domestic port whenever he shall have satisfactory reason to believe that the master, owner or other officer of such vessel or other vehicle

refuses or declines to accept or receive freight or cargo in good condition tendered for such port of destination or for some intermediate port of call, together with the proper freight or transportation charges therefor, by any citizen of the United States, unless the same is fully laden and has no space accommodations for the freight or cargo so tendered, due regard being had for the proper loading of such vessel or vehicle, or unless such freight or cargo consists of merchandise for which such vessel or vehicle is not adaptable. (Approved Sept. 7, 1916.)

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The title and preamble of the Philippine act follow:

"An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

"Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipency of the war with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement, and

"Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein; and

"Whereas for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence: Therefore

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the provisions of this act and the name 'The Philippines' as used in this act shall apply to and include the Philippine islands ceded to the United States government by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on the 11th day of April, 1899, the boundaries of which are set forth in Article III. of said treaty, together with those islands embraced in the treaty between Spain and the United States concluded at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900."

Section 2 of the act defines the citizenship of the Philippine islands and section 3 contains the bill of rights. Section 4 provides that all expenses, except those for defenses, barracks and other works undertaken by the United States, shall be paid by the government of the Philippines. Section 5 provides that the statutory laws of the United States hereafter enacted shall not apply to the Philippines except when they so specifically provide. Section 6 declares that the laws now in force in the Philippines shall continue in force except as altered by the present act or by act of congress of the United States. Section 7 provides that the legislative authority conferred by the act shall have power, when not inconsistent with the act, to amend or repeal any law, civil or criminal, continued in force by the act as it may from time to time see fit. Under section 8 the general legislative power is granted to the Philippine legislature, authorized by the act. In section 9 it is provided that all the property and rights acquired by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain, except military reservations and certain other lands, shall be placed under control of the government of the islands, but acts of the Philippine legislature with reference to land of the public domain, timber and mining shall not become law until approved by the president of the United States, such approval to be given within six months. Section 10 declares that while this act provides that the Philippine government

shall have the authority to enact a tariff law the trade relations between the islands and the United States shall continue to be governed exclusively by laws of the congress of the United States. Tariff acts or acts amendatory to the tariff of the Philippine islands shall not become law until they shall receive the approval of the president of the United States, nor shall any act of the Philippine legislature affecting immigration or the currency or coinage laws of the Philippines become a law until it has been approved by the president of the United States.

It is provided in section 11 that no export duties shall be levied or collected on exports from the Philippine islands, but taxes and assessments on property and license fees for franchises and privileges, and internal taxes, direct or indirect, may be imposed for the purposes of the Philippine government and the provincial and municipal governments, as may be provided by acts of the Philippine legislature, and, where necessary to anticipate taxes and revenues, bonds and other obligations may be issued by the Philippine government or any provincial or municipal government therein. The entire indebtedness of the Philippine government created by the authority conferred herein shall not exceed at any one time the sum of \$15,000,000, exclusive of those obligations known as friar land bonds, nor that of any province or municipality a sum in excess of 7 per centum of the aggregate tax valuation of its property at any one time.

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

Sections 12 to 20 inclusive deal with the creation, duties and powers of the Philippine legislature. There shall be two houses, a senate and house of representatives. Senators are to be elected for terms of six years and representatives for terms of three years. Senators must be more than 30 years of age and able to read and write either the Spanish or English language. Representatives must be more than 25 years of age and must be able to read and write either the Spanish or English language. The Philippine islands are divided into twelve senatorial districts and ninety representative districts. There shall be two senators for each senatorial district and one representative for each representative district. The governor-general of the Philippine islands shall appoint, without the consent of the senate and without restriction as to residence, senators and representatives who will, in his opinion, best represent the senate district and those representative districts which may be included in the territory not now represented in the Philippine assembly. The legislature shall hold annual sessions beginning Oct. 16. Every bill that is passed must be approved by the governor-general before it becomes a law. In case a bill is passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote in each house it shall be presented to the president of the United States for approval.

All laws enacted by the Philippine legislature shall be reported to the congress of the United States, which reserves the power and authority to annul the same. If, at the termination of any fiscal year, the appropriations necessary for the support of government for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for the objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same may be done, shall be deemed to be reappropriated for the several objects and purposes specified in said last appropriation bill; and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer shall, when so directed by the governor-general, make the payments.

At the first meeting of the Philippine legislature and triennially thereafter there shall be chosen by the legislature, two resident commissioners to the United States, who shall hold their office for a term of three years beginning with the 4th day of March following their election, and who shall be entitled to an official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the president of a certificate of election by the governor-general of the islands. Each of the resident commissioners shall, in addition to the salary and the sum in lieu of

mileage now allowed by law, be allowed the same sum for stationery and for the pay of necessary clerk hire as is now allowed to the members of the house of representatives of the United States, and the franking privilege allowed by law to members of congress. No person shall be eligible to election as resident commissioner who is not a bona fide elector of the islands and who does not owe allegiance to the United States and who is not more than 30 years of age and who does not read and write the English language. The present two resident commissioners shall hold office until the 4th of March, 1917.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Section 21 provides that the supreme executive power shall be vested in an executive officer, whose official title shall be "The governor-general of the Philippine islands." He shall be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate of the United States, and hold his office at the pleasure of the president. The governor-general shall reside in the Philippines during his official incumbency and maintain an office at the seat of government. He shall appoint, with the consent of the Philippine senate, such officers as may now be appointed by the governor-general or such as he is authorized by this act to appoint. He shall have general supervision and control of all the departments and bureaus and shall be commander in chief of all the locally created armed forces and militia. He is vested with the exclusive power to grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures, and may veto any legislation enacted. Within ten days of each regular session of the legislature he shall submit a budget of receipts and expenses, which shall be the basis of the annual appropriation bill. He shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Philippine islands and of the United States operative within the islands. Whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the islands or the locally created armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection or rebellion. When public safety requires it he may suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus or place the islands under martial law.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ENDED.

It is provided in section 22 that the executive departments of the Philippine government shall continue as at present with certain exceptions. When the Philippine legislature provided for by the act shall organize the Philippine commission shall cease to exist.

The Philippine legislature may thereafter by appropriate legislation increase the number or abolish any of the executive departments or make such changes in the names and duties thereof as it may see fit, and shall provide for the appointment and removal of the heads of the executive departments by the governor-general. All executive functions of the government must be directly under the governor-general or within one of the executive departments under the supervision and control of the governor-general. There is established a bureau, to be known as the bureau of non-Christian tribes, which bureau shall be embraced in one of the executive departments to be designated by the governor-general, and shall have general supervision over the public affairs of the inhabitants of the territory represented in the legislature by appointive senators and representatives.

Sections 23, 24 and 25 provide for the appointment by the president of the United States of a vice-governor, an auditor and a deputy auditor of the Philippine islands, and define their duties and powers.

COURT PROVISIONS.

In section 26 it is provided that the Supreme court and the courts of first instance of the Philippine islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided and such additional jurisdiction as shall hereafter be prescribed

by law. The Municipal courts of the islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as now provided by law, subject in all matters to such alteration and amendment as may be hereafter enacted by law; and the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme court shall hereafter be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States. The judges of the court of first instance shall be appointed by the governor-general, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine senate. The admiralty jurisdiction of the Supreme court and courts of first instance shall not be changed except by act of congress.

Section 27 provides that the Supreme court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify or affirm the final judgments and decrees of the Supreme court of the Philippine islands in all actions, cases, causes and proceedings now pending therein or hereafter determined thereby in which the constitution or any statute, treaty, title, right or privilege of the United States is involved or in causes in which the value in controversy exceeds \$25,000, or in which the title or possession of real estate exceeding in value the sum of \$25,000 is involved or brought in question.

GRANTS OF FRANCHISES.

Section 28 provides that the government of the Philippine islands may grant franchises and rights, including the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain, for the construction and operation of works of public utility and service, and may authorize such works to be constructed and maintained over and across the public property of the United States, including streets, highways, squares and reservations, and over similar property of the government of the islands, and may adopt rules and regulations under which the provincial and municipal governments may grant the right to use and occupy such public property belonging to said provinces or municipalities. No private property shall be damaged or taken for any purpose under this section without just compensation, and that such authority to take and occupy land shall not authorize the taking, use or occupation of any land except such as is required for the actual necessary purposes for which the franchise is granted, and that no franchise or right shall be granted to any individual, firm or corporation except under the conditions that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration or repeal by the congress of the United States, and that lands or right of use and occupation of lands thus granted shall revert to the governments by which they were respectively granted upon the termination of the franchises and rights under which they were granted or upon their revocation or repeal. All franchises or rights granted under this act shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash or for property at a fair valuation equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends, and, in the case of public service corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, for the official inspection and regulation of the books and accounts of such corporations, and for the payment of a reasonable percentage of gross earnings into the treasury of the Philippine islands or of the province or municipality within which such franchises are granted and exercised. It shall be unlawful for any corporation organized under this act, or for any person, company, or corporation receiving any grant, franchise, or concession from the government of the islands, to use, employ or contract for the labor of persons held in involuntary servitude; and any person, company or corporation so violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit all rights, grants or franchises for doing business in the islands, and in addition shall be deemed guilty of an offense and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

SALARIES.

In section 29 it is provided that the salaries of all the officials of the Philippines not ap-

pointed by the president, including deputies, assistants and other employees, shall be such and be so paid out of the revenues of the Philippines as shall from time to time be determined by the Philippine legislature; and, if the legislature shall fail to make an appropriation for such salaries, the salaries so fixed shall be paid without the necessity of further appropriations therefor. The salaries of all officers and all expenses of the offices of the various officials of the Philippines appointed as herein provided by the president shall also be paid out of the revenues of the Philippines. The annual salaries of the following named officials appointed by the president and so to be paid shall be: The governor-general, \$18,000; in addition thereto he shall be entitled to the occupancy of the buildings heretofore used by the chief executive of the Philippines, with the furniture and effects therein, free of rental; vice-governor, \$10,000; chief justice of the Supreme court, \$5,000; associate justices of the Supreme court, \$7,500 each; auditor, \$6,000; deputy auditor, \$3,000.

Section 30 declares that the provisions of the foregoing section shall not apply to provincial and municipal officials; their salaries and the compensation of their deputies, assistants and other help, as well as all other expenses incurred by the provinces and municipalities, shall be paid out of the provincial and municipal revenues in such manner as the Philippine legislature shall provide. Section 31 provides that all laws or parts of laws applicable to the Philippines not in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are continued in force and effect. (Approved Aug. 29, 1916.)

CHILD LABOR LAW.

No producer, manufacturer or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in the United States in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of 14 years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of 14 years and 16 years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 p. m., or before the hour of 6 a. m. A prosecution and conviction of a defendant for the shipment or delivery for shipment of any article or commodity under the conditions herein prohibited shall be a bar to any further prosecution against the same defendant for shipments or deliveries for shipment of any such article or commodity before the beginning of such prosecution.

The attorney-general, the secretary of commerce and the secretary of labor shall constitute a board to make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the act.

For the purpose of securing the proper enforcement of the act the secretary of labor, or any person duly authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time mines, quarries, mills, canneries, workshops, factories, manufacturing establishments and other places in which goods are produced or held for interstate commerce; and the secretary of labor shall have authority to employ such assistance for the purposes of this act as may from time to time be authorized by appropriation or other law.

It shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the secretary of labor shall report any violation of the act, or to whom any state factory or mining or quarry inspector, commissioner of labor, state medical inspector, or school attendance officer, or any other person shall present satisfactory evidence of any violation,

to cause appropriate proceedings to be begun and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay for the enforcement of the penalties in such cases herein provided. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the agricultural department of the several states and of the United States.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, or who refuses or obstructs entry or inspection authorized by section 3 of this act, shall for each offense prior to the first conviction of such person be punished by a fine of not more than \$200, and shall for each offense subsequent to such conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, nor less than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act for a shipment, delivery for shipment or transportation who establishes a guaranty issued by the person by whom the goods shipped or delivered for shipment or transportation were manufactured or produced, resident in the United States, to the effect that such goods were produced or manufactured in a mine or quarry in which within thirty days prior to their removal therefrom no children under the age of 16 years were employed or permitted to work, or in a mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such goods therefrom no children under the age of 14 years were employed or permitted to work, nor children between the ages of 14 years and 16 years employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week or after the hour of 7 p. m., or before the hour of 6 a. m.; and in such event, if the guaranty contains any false statement of a material fact, the guarantor shall be amenable to prosecution and to the fine or imprisonment provided by this section for violation of the provisions of this act. The guaranty, to afford the protection above provided, shall contain the name and address of the person giving the same; and provided further, that no manufacturer or dealer shall be prosecuted under this act for the shipment, delivery for shipment or transportation of a product of any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment, if the only employment therein, within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom, of a child under the age of 16 years has been that of a child as to whom the producer or manufacturer has in good faith procured, at the time of employing such child, and has since in good faith relied upon and kept on file a certificate, issued in such form, under such conditions and by such persons as may be prescribed by the board, showing the compliance of such child with that the shipment, delivery for shipment or transportation was not prohibited by this act. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or presents false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor shall be amenable to prosecution and to the fine or imprisonment provided by this section for violations of this act. In any state designated by the board, an employment certificate or other similar paper as to the age of the child, issued under the laws of that state and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall have the same force and effect as a certificate herein provided for.

The word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to include any individual or corporation or the members of any partnership or other unincorporated association. The term "ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce" as used in this act means to transport or to ship or deliver for shipment from any state or territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other state or territory or the District of Columbia or to any foreign country; and in the case of a dealer means only to transport or to ship or deliver for ship-

ment from the state, territory or district of manufacture or production.

This act shall take effect from and after one year from the date of its passage. (Approved Sept. 1, 1916.)

COMPENSATION FOR DISABLED EMPLOYEES.

The United States shall pay compensation for the disability or death of an employe [in federal service] resulting from a personal injury sustained while in the performance of his duty. No compensation shall be paid if the injury or death is caused by willful misconduct or intoxication. If the disability is total the employe shall receive a monthly compensation equal to 66 2-3 per cent of his monthly pay. If the injury is partial he shall receive a monthly compensation equal to 66 2-3 per cent of the difference between his monthly pay and his monthly wage earning capacity after the beginning of the injury. If a partially disabled employe refuses to work, if suitable work is secured for him, he shall receive no compensation.

The monthly compensation for total disability shall not be more than \$66.67, nor less than \$33.33, unless the employe's monthly pay is less than \$33.33, in which case his monthly compensation shall be the full amount of his monthly pay. The monthly compensation for partial disability shall not be more than \$66.67.

The United States shall furnish its injured employes reasonable medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies where practicable. Where it is not practicable the services shall be furnished by private physicians and hospitals approved by the United States employes' compensation commission, and be paid for out of the employe's compensation.

If death results from the injury within six years the United States shall pay to the following persons for the following periods a monthly compensation equal to the following percentages of the deceased employe's monthly pay, subject to the modification that no compensation shall be paid where the death takes place more than one year after the cessation of disability resulting from such injury, or, if there has been no disability preceding death, more than one year after the injury:

(a) To the widow, if there is no child, 35 per centum. This compensation shall be paid until her death or marriage.

(b) To the widower, if there is no child, 35 per centum if wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employe at the time of her death. This compensation shall be paid until his death or marriage.

(c) To the widow or widower, if there is a child, the compensation payable under clause (a) or clause (b) and in addition thereto 10 per centum for each child, not to exceed a total of 66 2-3 per centum for such widow or widower and children. The compensation payable on account of any child shall cease when he dies, marries or reaches the age of 18, or, if over 18 and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support.

(d) To the children, if there is no widow or widower, 35 per centum for one child and 10 per centum additional for each additional child, not to exceed a total of 66 2-3 per centum, divided among such children share and share alike. The compensation of each child shall be paid until he dies, marries or reaches the age of 18, or, if over 18 and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support. The compensation of a child under legal age shall be paid to its guardian.

(e) To the parents, if one is wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employe at the time of his death and the other is not dependent to any extent, 25 per cent; if both are wholly dependent, 20 per centum to each; if one is or both are partly dependent, a proportionate amount in the discretion of the commission.

The above percentages shall be paid if there

is no widow, widower or child. If there is a widow, widower or child, there shall be paid so much of the above percentages as, when added to the total percentages payable to the widow, widower and children, will not exceed a total of 66 2-3 per centum.

(f) To the brothers, sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, if one is wholly dependent upon the deceased employe for support at the time of his death, 20 per centum to such dependent; if more than one are wholly dependent, 30 per centum, divided among such dependents share and share alike; if there is no one of them wholly dependent, but one or more partly dependent, 10 per centum, divided among such dependents share and share alike.

The above percentages shall be paid if there is no widow, widower, child or dependent parent. If there is a widow, widower, child or dependent parent, there shall be paid so much of the above percentages as, when added to the total percentage payable to the widow, widower, children and dependent parents, will not exceed a total of 66 2-3 per centum.

(g) The compensation of each beneficiary under clauses (e) and (f) shall be paid for a period of eight years from the time of the death, unless before that time he, if a parent or grandparent, dies, marries or ceases to be dependent, or, if a brother, sister or grandchild dies, marries or reaches the age of 18, or, if over 18 and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support. The compensation of a brother, sister or grandchild under legal age shall be paid to his or her guardian.

If death results from the injury within six years the United States shall pay to the personal representative of the deceased employe burial expenses not to exceed \$100.

There is created a commission to be known as the United States employes' compensation commission and to be composed of three commissioners appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, one of whom shall be designated by the president as chairman. No commissioner shall hold any other office or position under the United States. No more than two of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party. One shall be appointed for two years, one for four and one for six years; all subsequent appointments shall be for six years. The salary of each commissioner shall be \$4,000 a year. The principal office shall be in Washington, D. C.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for the salaries and expenses of the commission and \$500,000 to be set aside as an employes' compensation fund. (Approved Sept. 7, 1916.)

GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

The grain standards act, incorporated in the agricultural appropriation bill of 1916, authorizes the secretary of agriculture to investigate the handling and grading of grain and to establish standards for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed and other grains. Whenever such standards are established for any grain, the act forbids the shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce originating in the United States, of any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, unless it is inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, either at the place of shipment, at a point in transit or at the destination. In case no licensed inspector is located either at the point of shipment or at the point of destination, the grain may be shipped without inspection, in which event either party to the transaction may refer any dispute as to the grade to the secretary of agriculture.

When grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is required to be inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, it is made unlawful for any person to represent that it is of a grade other than that stated in a certificate issued in compliance with the act.

The act permits the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of grain sold by sample or by type, or under any description which is not false and misleading and does not include any of the terms of the official grain standards.

The secretary of agriculture is authorized to examine grain that has been offered to conform to any grade of the official grain standards, or that has been shipped in interstate or foreign commerce. If, after an opportunity for hearing has been given to the interested parties, it is determined that any such grain has been incorrectly certified or has been sold under false or misleading description, he may publish his findings. Appeals may be made to the secretary of agriculture in disputed questions of grade. Every person employed to inspect and grade grain is prohibited from certifying the grain according to the official grain standards unless he holds a license issued by the secretary of agriculture. Any person who presents satisfactory evidence of competency may secure a license as a grain inspector. The object of the act is to simplify the relations between producers, dealers and consumers. Under these grades, fairly used, the grower or shipper of a superior quality of grain will be in a position to demand from the buyer the fair value to which the quality of his product entitles him. On the other hand, the producer of a product of inferior quality will receive a lower return.

The act became a law Aug. 11, 1916.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

The central purpose of the United States warehouse act, which was incorporated in the agricultural appropriation bill of 1916 and which became law Aug. 11 in that year, is to establish a form of warehouse receipt for cotton, grain, wool, tobacco and flaxseed which will make these receipts easily and widely negotiable as delivery orders or as collateral for loans and so of assistance in financing crops. This purpose the act aims to secure by licensing and bonding warehouses under conditions which will insure the integrity of their receipts and make these receipts reliable evidence of the condition, quality, quantity and ownership of the products named which may be stored with them.

The secretary of agriculture is given general authority to investigate the storage, warehousing, classification, weighing and certifying of cotton, wool, grains, tobacco and flaxseed, and to classify warehouses for which licenses are applied for or issued.

He may issue to warehousemen licenses for the conduct of warehouses in which such products may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, and also of warehouses located in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States in which such products may be stored. Persons who are not warehousemen may also be licensed to accept such products for storage in warehouses owned, operated or leased by any state. Licenses may be issued for periods not exceeding one year, and are renewable. It is not, however, compulsory that any warehouseman be licensed by the secretary of agriculture. The system is wholly permissive.

Every applicant for a license as a warehouseman must agree to comply with the act and the rules and regulations prescribed under it. He must give a bond, with other than personal surety, to secure the performance of his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the place in which the warehouse is conducted, under his contract with his depositors and under the United States warehouse act. The right is given to any person injured through its breach to sue in his own name on the bond for any damages sustained by him. When such bond has been given, the warehouse may be designated as bonded under the United States warehouse act.

Licensed warehousemen are not permitted to discriminate between persons desiring to store agricultural products in their warehouses. All agricultural products, except fungible products

(such as grain and the like), of the same kind and grade, for which separate receipts are issued, must be so kept that they may be separately identified and redelivered to the depositor. Warehousemen may mix grain and other fungible products, ordinarily mixed in storage, when they are of the same kind and grade and are delivered from the same mass, but may not mix such products when they are of different grades.

Original receipts must be issued for all agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses, but only when such products are actually stored at the time of the issuance of the receipts.

The act enumerates certain facts which must be stated in all receipts issued by licensed warehousemen. They must show (a) the location of the warehouse, (b) the date of issuance, (c) the consecutive number, (d) whether the products will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person or to a specified person or his order, (e) the rate of storage charges, (f) a description of the product stored, including the quantity or weight, (g) the grade or other class according to the official standards of the United States for such products, unless there be no such standard, in which event it must be stated according to some recognized standard or according to rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, (h) that they are issued subject to the United States warehouse act and the rules and regulations under it, (i) ownership, if any, of the products by the warehouseman, (j) any lien claimed by the warehouseman for advance made or liabilities incurred, (k) any other facts required by the secretary of agriculture, (l) the signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent. Unless otherwise required by the law of the state in which the warehouse is located, the grade may be omitted at the request of depositors, except in case of fungible agricultural products, if the receipts clearly show that they are not negotiable.

The secretary of agriculture may license competent persons to classify and weigh agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses, and to certify the classification or weight of the products. All grain, flaxseed and other fungible products stored for interstate or foreign commerce in licensed warehouses must be inspected and graded by persons licensed for the purpose. Authority is given to establish official standards for the agricultural products named in the act, and standards established under any other act of congress are adopted for the purpose of the warehouse act.

Upon demand of depositors or holders of receipts, licensed warehousemen, in the absence of some lawful excuse, must deliver products stored without unnecessary delay.

The act expressly provides that nothing contained in it shall be construed to interfere with state laws relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers, graders and classifiers or with similar federal laws. On the contrary, the secretary of agriculture is authorized to co-operate with officials charged with the enforcement of such state laws in order to carry out the provisions of the United States warehouse act.

COTTON FUTURES ACT.

The act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, approved Aug. 11, 1916, contains a re-enactment, effective Sept. 1, 1916, of the United States cotton futures act of Aug. 18, 1914, with a few changes. Authority is conferred upon the secretary of agriculture, in case of disputes referred to him, to include in his findings a complete classification of the cotton for the purposes of delivery on future contracts. Under the act of Aug. 18, 1914, his findings were confined to the specific question of grade, quality or length of staple in dispute. A new section, known as section 6A, is inserted, which provides an optional contract under which parties may, without being subject to tax, agree that, under certain specified conditions, the

buyer may demand delivery of the basis grade named in the contract. The other changes are of a minor character.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

There is created in the department of the interior a service to be called the national park service, which shall be under the charge of a director, who shall be appointed by the secretary and who shall receive a salary of \$4,500 a year. There shall also be appointed by the secretary one assistant director at \$2,500, one chief clerk at \$2,000 and such other employees as the secretary shall deem necessary. The service established shall promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

The director shall, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, have the supervision, management and control of the several national parks and national monuments which are now under the jurisdiction of the department of the interior, and of the Hot Springs reservation in the state of Arkansas, and of such other national parks and reservations of like character as may be hereafter created by congress.

The secretary of the interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the use and management of the parks, monuments and reservations under the jurisdiction of the national park service. He may also, upon terms and conditions to be fixed by him, sell or dispose of timber in those cases where in his judgment the cutting of such timber is required in order to control the attacks of insects or diseases or otherwise conserve the scenery or the natural or historic objects in any such park, monument or reservation. He may also provide in his discretion for the destruction of such animals and of such plant life as may be detrimental to the use of any of said parks, monuments or reservations. He may also grant privileges, leases and permits for the use of land for the accommodation of visitors in the various parks, monuments or other reservations herein provided for, but for periods not exceeding twenty years; and no natural curiosities, wonders or objects of interest shall be leased, rented or granted to any one on such terms as to interfere with free access to them by the public. (Approved Aug. 25, 1916.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN HOMESTEAD.

The United States accepts title to the lands mentioned in the deed of gift or conveyance now in the possession of the secretary of war, together with all the buildings thereon, especially the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born and the memorial hall inclosing the same, which deed of conveyance was executed April 11, 1916, by the Lincoln Farm association, a corporation, to the United States of America, describing certain lands (137 acres) situated near the town of Hodgenville, Larue county, Ky. The title to such lands and buildings is accepted upon the terms and conditions stated in the conveyance, namely: That the land therein described, together with the buildings and appurtenances thereon, shall be forever dedicated to the purposes of a national park or reservation, the United States of America agreeing to protect and preserve the lands, buildings and appurtenances, and especially the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born and the memorial hall inclosing the same, from spoliation and further disintegration, to the end that they may be preserved for all time, so far as may be; and further agreeing that there shall

never be any charge or fee made to or asked from the public for admission to the park or reservation.

The United States of America also accepts title to the endowment fund of \$50,000 mentioned in the assignment and transfer, now in the possession of the secretary of war, which assignment and transfer was executed on April 11, 1916, by the Lincoln Farm association to the United States of America, turning over all its right, title and interest in and to the endowment fund. Upon the passage of the act and the vesting of the title to the property accepted thereunder in the United States, it shall be under the control of the secretary of war and administered under such regulations not inconsistent with law as he may from time to time prescribe. (Approved July 17, 1916.)

The homestead and cabin were formally transferred to the government Monday, Sept. 4, 1916, when President Wilson spoke to a large assemblage before the Lincoln memorial hall in Larue county, near Hodgenville, Ky. Other speakers were Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville, Secretary of War Baker, Senator J. S. Williams of Mississippi, Joseph W. Folk of Missouri and Robert J. Collier of New York.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK.

The act to establish the Lassen Volcanic National park in the Sierra Nevada mountains in California defines its boundaries and declares that the tract of land so defined shall be set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and pleasure of the people of the United States. It is to be known and designated as the Lassen Volcanic National park. The secretary of the interior is given charge of the park with the usual provisions for care and maintenance. (Approved Aug. 9, 1916.)

Lassen peak, which showed volcanic activity only a few years ago, was set apart as a national monument in 1906. Cinder Cone, in its immediate neighborhood, was also thus distinguished at the same time. The new national park includes both of these remarkable volcanic monuments within its area of 82,880 acres. The region is one of extraordinary interest and the only one in the United States exhibiting recent volcanic action. Among its features are Lassen peak, 10,437 feet elevation, and still exhibiting some volcanic activity; North peak, 8,600 feet elevation; Southwest peak, 9,200 feet elevation; Prospect peak, 9,200 feet elevation; Cinder Cone, 6,907 feet elevation; the Devil's Half Acre, showing hot springs; and mud geysers; Bumpass, Morgan and other hot springs; seven lakes, many interesting ice caves and lakes of volcanic glass; numerous trout streams; and beautiful and majestic canyons. There are forests of yellow pine, fir, white pine and lodgepole.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK.

Certain tracts of land on the islands of Hawaii and Maui, in the territory of Hawaii, are perpetually dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, to be known as Hawaii National park. The tracts of land are described in detail. There are two tracts on the island of Hawaii included in the park, with a strip of land wide enough for a road to connect them. One of the tracts contains 35,865 acres and the other 17,920 acres. On the island of Maui the tract made into a park contains 21,150 acres. The Hawaii National park is placed under the executive control of the secretary of the interior. The act contains the usual provisions for the care, improvement and maintenance of the park. (Approved Aug. 1, 1916.)

The Hawaii is the first national park lying outside the continental boundaries of the United States. It sets apart three celebrated Hawaiian volcanoes, Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala

as national spectacles. Kilauea crater has been nearly continuously active with a lake or lakes of molten lava for a century. Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano and mountain mass in the world, with eruptions about once a decade. Haleakala is a mountain mass 10,000 feet high with a crater rift in its summit eight miles in diameter and 3,000 feet deep, with many high lava cones built up inside the crater. It is probably the largest of all known craters among volcanoes that are technically known as active. The lava lake at Kilauea draws visitors from all over the world. It is a lake of fire 1,000 feet long. Great fountains boil through it fifty feet high, sending quantities of glowing spray over the shore. Mauna Loa is capped with perpetual snow. It is 13,675 feet high. Around the base of these volcanoes are gorgeous tropical forests. Sandalwood, elsewhere extinct, grows there luxuriantly. There are mahogany groves, forests of tree ferns forty feet high and tropical jungles, alternating with green meadows. There are also tracts of desert and wonderful lava caves.

DRAFTING OF MILITIA.

Joint resolution to authorize the president to draft members of the national guard and of the organized militia and members of the national guard and militia reserves into the military service of the United States.

In the opinion of congress an emergency now exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army of the United States and the president is hereby authorized to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of section 111 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms hereof, any or all members of the national guard and of the organized militia of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia and any and all members of the national guard and organized militia reserves, to serve for the period of the emergency, not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged: Provided, That all persons so drafted shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia during the period of their service under said draft.

Sec. 2. The provisions of section 112 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, shall be applicable to any officer or enlisted man drafted into the service of the United States pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution.

Sec. 3. When organizations the members of which are drafted under the provisions of this resolution do not constitute complete tactical units the president may, by combining such organizations, organize battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and may appoint officers for such units from the regular army, from the members of such organizations, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section 23 of the act of congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, or members of the officers' reserve corps as provided in section 38 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, officers with rank not above that of colonel to be appointed by the president alone and all other officers to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate: Provided, That vacancies incident to the appointment of officers of the regular army to the positions in the forces drafted for this emergency may be filled under the provisions of section 8 of the act of April 25, 1914.

Sec. 4. Whenever in time of war or public danger, or during the emergency declared in section 1 of this resolution, two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department or command, or organizations thereof, the president may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade. In the absence of such assignment by the president, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order without regard

to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First, officers of the regular army and officers of the marine corps detached for service with the army by order of the president; second, officers of forces drafted into the military service of the United States: Provided, That officers of the regular army holding commissions in forces drafted into the service of the United States shall rank and have precedence under said commissions as if they were commissioned in the regular army; but the rank of officers of the regular army under their commissions in the forces drafted into the service of the United States shall not for the purpose of this resolution be held to antedate muster or draft into the service of the United States. (Approved July 1, 1916.)

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY EXPENSES.

To meet expenses on account of the military establishment, incurred and to be incurred during the fiscal years 1916 and 1917, because of or incident to an emergency (Mexican) demanding the use of troops in addition to the regular army the following appropriations were made:

Signal service of the army, \$250,000.
Radio installations on Mexican border, \$60,000.
Pay of national guard, \$1,648,000.
Milage of regular army officers mustering in national guard, \$50,000.
Subsistence of the army, \$623,700; regular supplies, \$105,410.
Incidental expenses quartermaster corps, \$57,620.
Horses for cavalry, artillery and engineers, \$8,025,965.
Barracks and quarters, \$35,000.
Transportation, \$9,983,213.83.
Water and sewers at military posts, \$70,000.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$3,791,160.
Construction and repair of hospitals, \$100,000.
Medical and hospital department, \$1,584,000.
Engineer department, \$820,000.
Marine corps, \$265,000.
Miscellaneous, \$90,250.
Approved July 1, 1916.

ARMY AND NAVY MEDAL OF HONOR ROLL.

There is established in the war and navy departments, respectively, a roll designated as "the army and navy medal of honor roll." The name of each surviving person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in any war, who has attained or shall attain the age of 65 years, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, and who was honorably discharged from service, shall be entered upon the roll. Application blanks shall be furnished without charge upon request.

Each surviving person whose name shall have been entered upon the roll shall be entitled to and shall receive a special pension of \$10 a month for life, payable quarterly. This pension shall not deprive him of any other pension but shall be in addition thereto. The pension is not subject to any attachment, lien, tax, levy, execution or detention under any process whatever. In case any person has been awarded two or more medals he shall not be entitled to more than one such special pension. Rank in service shall not be considered in applications filed under the act. (Approved April 27, 1916.)

POSTAL SAVINGS ACT AMENDED.

The act of June 25, 1910, authorizing the postal savings system, is amended so as to make that part of section 6 that reads, "but no one shall be permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any one calendar month," read as follows: "but the balance to the credit of any person, upon which interest is payable, shall not exceed \$1,000, exclusive of accumulated interest"; and said act is further amended so that the proviso in section

7 thereof shall read as follows: "Provided, That board of trustees may, in their discretion, and under such regulations as such board may promulgate, accept additional deposits not to exceed in the aggregate \$1,000 for each depositor, but upon which no interest shall be paid." (Approved May 18, 1916.)

MCKINLEY SOUVENIR DOLLAR.

For the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing the work of erecting a memorial in the city of Niles, O., to William McKinley, late president of the United States of America, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to purchase in the market so much gold and bullion as may be necessary for the purpose, from which there shall be coined at the United States mint, Philadelphia, standard gold dollars of the legal weight and fineness, to the number of not exceeding 100,000 pieces, to be known as the McKinley souvenir dollar, the devices and designs upon which coin shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. All provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal tender quality of the standard gold dollar shall be applicable to the coins issued under this act, and when so coined the souvenir dollars shall be delivered, in suitable parcels, at par, and without cost to the United States, to the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial association and the dies shall be destroyed. (Approved Feb. 23, 1916.)

FREE SUGAR PROVISOS REPEALED.

The proviso in paragraph 177 of the tariff act of 1913 reading, "Provided further, That on and after the first day of May, 1916, the articles hereinbefore enumerated in this paragraph shall be admitted free of duty," is repealed. The paragraph in question fixes the tariff rates on sugar and molasses.

The proviso of paragraph 178 of the same act reading, "Provided, That on and after the first day of May, 1916, the articles hereinbefore enumerated in this paragraph shall be admitted free of duty," is repealed. The paragraph in question fixes the tariff rates on maple sugar, maple sirup, glucose or grape sugar and sugar cane. (Approved April 27, 1916.)

WAR TAXES CONTINUED IN FORCE.

The provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 22, 1914 (Statutes at Large, volume thirty-eight, pages 745 to 764, inclusive), are continued in full force and effect until and including Dec. 31, 1916. (Approved Dec. 17, 1915.)

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

The act incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters, after naming the members of the organization (a list of whom will be found on another page of this volume), provides that the purposes of the corporation shall be the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts; that the academy shall consist of not more than fifty regular members and of foreign, domestic and honorary associate members to be elected by the regular members; that the academy shall hold an annual meeting and make an annual report to congress, to be filed with the librarian of congress, and that it may receive bequests and donations for the purpose of furthering the interests of literature and the fine arts. (Approved April 17, 1916.)

BOY SCOUTS INCORPORATED.

Colin H. Livingstone and Ernest P. Bicknell of Washington, D. C.; Benjamin L. Dulancy of Bristol, Tenn.; Milton McRae of Detroit, Mich.; David Starr Jordan of Berkeley, Cal.; F. L. Seely of Asheville, N. C.; A. Stamford White of Chicago, Ill.; Daniel Carter Beard of Flushing, N. Y.; George D. Pratt of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Franklin C. Hoyt, Jeremiah W. Jenks, Charles P. Nell, Frank Presbrey, Edgar M. Robinson, Mortimer L. Schiff and James E. West of New

Y. Y.; Robert Garrett of Baltimore, Md.; John Sherman Hoyt of Newwalk, Conn.; Charles C. Jackson of Boston, Mass.; John H. Nicholson of Pittsburgh, Pa.; William D. Murray of Philadelphia, N. J., and George D. Porter of Philadelphia, Pa., their associates and successors, are created a body corporate of the District of Columbia, where its domicile shall be.

The name of the corporation shall be "Boy Scouts of America," and by that name it shall have perpetual succession, with powers to sue and be sued, to hold such real estate and personal property as may be necessary to its corporate purpose, to receive gifts, bequests, etc. The purpose of the corporation shall be to promote, through organization and co-operation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in scoutcraft and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance and kindred virtues, using the methods which are now in common use by Boy Scouts.

The governing body of the Boy Scouts of America shall consist of an executive board composed of citizens of the United States. The persons mentioned in the first section of the act shall constitute the first executive board. The act provides for annual meetings, reports to congress and kindred matters. (Approved June 15, 1916.)

TEXAS BICENTENNIAL.

Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the president of the United States that a suitable site has been selected and that adequate provision has been made for buildings and grounds that will enable the Texas Bicentennial and Pan-American exposition to hold an exposition at the city of San Antonio, Tex., on or about the first day of November, 1918, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the settlement of San Antonio, the president is authorized to invite Spain and all the pan-American countries and nations to take part in the exposition. (Approved June 5, 1916.)

MISSISSIPPI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The joint resolution provides that the government exhibit at the Panama-California exposition in San Diego, Cal., shall be transferred to the Mississippi Centennial exposition to be held in Gulfport, Miss., from December, 1917, to March, 1918. The sum of \$75,000 is appropriated for the purpose. (Approved Sept. 8, 1916.)

Another joint resolution approved Sept. 8, 1916, authorizes the postmaster-general to provide the postmaster of Gulfport, Miss., with a special canceling die for the exposition.

RELIEF OF U. S. CITIZENS IN MEXICO.

For the relief of destitute American citizens in Mexico, including transportation to their homes in the United States, there is appropriated the sum of \$300,000 to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state, and to be available for the fiscal years 1916 and 1917. American citizens to whom relief is extended or transportation is furnished shall reimburse the United States for all reasonable expenses so incurred on their account, if financially able to do so. (Approved July 14, 1916.)

RELIEF OF FLOOD SUFFERERS.

The sum of \$540,000 is appropriated for the relief of persons suffering and in destitution by reason of recent floods in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee and Mississippi; and the secretary of war is authorized to expend so much of the sum as he may deem necessary in supplying such seeds as may be suitable to produce quick growing crops to provide food for the population and animals of the flood areas; and to supply the destitute with some form of employment at a moderate rate of pay. The secretary of war is also authorized to fur-

nish such supplies of the quartermaster and medical departments as he may deem proper, to those who are destitute and unable to work, but for a period not exceeding ninety days from the passage of this resolution. (Approved Aug. 3, 1916.)

The above appropriation, by a joint resolution approved Aug. 24, 1916, was also made available for the relief of flood sufferers in West Virginia.

JOHN ERICSSON MEMORIAL.

The sum of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized for the

erection, in the city of Washington, D. C., of a suitable memorial to John Ericsson, the inventor and constructor of the Monitor, the sum to be expended for the purposes herein named by a commission consisting of the chairman of the committee on the library of the senate, the chairman of the committee on the library of the house of representatives, and the secretary of the navy. The design and location of the memorial and the plan for the treatment of the grounds connected with its site must be approved by the commission of fine arts. (Approved Aug. 31, 1916.)

APPROPRIATIONS BY 64TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

TITLE.	Reported to house.	Passed house.	Reported to senate.	Passed senate.	Law, 1916-17.	Law, 1915-16.
Agriculture.....	\$24,501,093.00	\$24,673,393.00	\$23,928,320.00	\$25,230,527.00	\$24,948,852.00	\$22,971,782.00
Army.....	137,223,246.10	182,303,356.10	330,599,010.10	313,970,447.10	267,596,530.10	101,974,195.87
Diplomatic and consular.....	5,483,246.66	5,098,346.66	5,259,096.66	5,301,096.66	5,355,096.66	4,061,280.01
District of Columbia.....	11,894,737.34	11,931,817.34	14,962,002.96	13,827,734.72	12,841,707.10	11,859,584.45
Fortifications.....	21,937,050.00	22,368,050.00	25,120,110.00	26,257,110.00	25,747,550.00	6,060,216.90
Indian.....	9,330,546.66	9,961,437.66	12,057,187.44	11,936,793.44	10,967,614.88	9,771,902.76
Legislative, etc.....	37,601,539.25	37,616,049.25	38,193,732.25	38,210,002.25	37,925,680.25	36,904,739.75
Military academy.....	1,218,804.57	1,218,804.57	2,238,328.57	2,238,544.57	1,225,043.57	1,069,813.37
Navy.....	241,371,858.59	269,591,961.34	315,720,516.54	316,726,556.54	313,300,555.84	149,661,864.88
Pension.....	158,065,000.00	158,065,000.00	158,065,000.00	158,065,000.00	158,065,000.00	164,100,000.00
Postoffice.....	321,352,979.00	321,399,979.00	322,905,679.00	322,915,679.00	322,937,679.00	313,364,667.00
River and harbor.....	37,898,410.00	37,898,410.00	40,889,839.00	41,723,935.00	40,588,135.00	30,000,000.00
Sundry civil.....	127,287,221.24	127,540,651.24	128,246,445.24	129,657,186.67	128,299,285.24	126,922,750.79
Total regular.....	1,155,195,922.41	1,208,947,266.16	1,418,192,895.76	1,406,120,615.95	1,369,808,769.64	978,722,857.78
Urgent deficiency, 1916, mail bags, etc.....	191,444.17	191,444.17	197,684.17	197,684.17	197,684.17	
General, 1916, and prior years.....	12,572,304.30	12,572,076.92	13,523,247.17	13,526,247.17	13,442,907.17	
Navy, etc.....	3,260,800.00	3,260,800.00	3,442,800.00	3,609,046.06	3,479,046.06	
Army.....	8,611,502.11	8,611,502.11	8,611,502.11	8,611,502.11	8,611,502.11	12,316,343.90
Army and navy.....	25,952,068.83	27,536,068.83	27,536,068.83	27,536,068.83	27,536,068.83	
Deficiency, 1916, and prior years.....	14,326,272.33	14,332,069.11	15,467,968.66	15,741,870.54	15,288,468.65	
Total, regular annual and deficiency.....	1,220,110,014.15	1,275,451,227.30	1,486,972,166.70	1,475,443,034.83	1,418,364,536.63	991,089,201.68
Miscellaneous.....					85,000,000.00	2,380,608.34
Total.....					1,503,364,536.63	993,369,805.02
Permanent annual and indefinite.....					123,074,673.00	121,567,207.00
Grand total.....					1,626,439,209.63	1,114,937,012.02

TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS SIX CONGRESSES.

Congress.	Years.	Amount.	Congress.	Years.	Amount.	Congress.	Years.	Amount.
58th.....	1905-1906	\$1,600,053,544.80	60th.....	1909-1910	\$2,052,441,841.79	62d.....	1913-1914	\$2,118,060,671.12
59th.....	1907-1908	1,799,587,964.70	61st.....	1911-1912	2,053,391,290.72	63d.....	1915-1916	2,231,055,150.57

STEAM LAUNDRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

	1914.	1909.	Pct. inc.
Establishments.....	6,097.	5,186	17.6
Persons in the industry.....	149,100	124,214	20.0
Proprietors.....	6,397	5,560	15.1
Salaried employees.....	12,062	9,170	31.5
Wage earners.....	130,641	109,484	19.3
Primary horsepower.....	174,881	123,477	41.6
Capital.....	\$98,055,001	\$68,935,226	42.2
Services.....	71,764,059	53,007,747	35.4
Materials.....	26,919,200	17,696,360	52.1
Receipts for work done.....	142,503,253	104,680,086	36.1

*Per cent increase 1909 to 1914.
New York, the most populous state, ranked first in the steam laundry industry. There were

614 steam laundries giving employment to 15,489 persons, or 10.4 per cent of the total for the United States. The receipts for work done amounted to \$14,304,964, or 10 per cent of the total for the United States. Pennsylvania, which ranked second in population, was fourth in the steam laundry industry. Illinois, the third in population, was second in number of persons engaged in the industry and third in establishments and amount received for work done, while California, which was twelfth in population, was second in establishments and amount received for work done, and third in number of persons engaged in the industry.

SLATE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of slate of all kinds sold in the United States in 1915 was \$4,958,515, according to the United States geological survey. This was a decrease of 13 per cent compared with 1914. The sales of roofing slate in 1915 were 967,780 squares, valued at \$3,745,934, and of mill stock 4,576,112 square feet, valued at \$819,672. Blackboard material and school slates decreased nearly 31 per cent. The value of slate exports,

which was \$226,413 in 1913 and \$139,125 in 1914, was only \$46,137 in 1915, the lowest recorded since 1895. England, which has heretofore been the largest user of American slates, did not import any in 1915; neither did Belgium, Denmark, Germany or the Netherlands.

The chief slate producing states are Maryland, New York, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia.

MOVEMENT FOR BETTER NATIONAL DEFENSE.

AMERICAN PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGN.

Many reasons impelled the American people in 1915 to begin and in 1916 to carry to a climax a campaign for strengthening the military, naval and industrial defenses of the nation. Some of these reasons were set forth by President Wilson in his message to congress Dec. 7, 1915. Here are a few of his utterances in that message:

"We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of development."

"From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen."

"War has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined right. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. * * * They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play."

For these and other reasons the president urged congress to increase the army and navy, to build up the merchant marine, to provide additional revenue, to pass laws punishing disloyalty, to create the right instrumentalities by which to mobilize the country's economic resources in time of national necessity and to make an inquiry into the transportation problem in times of emergency.

Though the defenselessness of the United States from a military point of view had frequently been called to the attention of congress and the public in the annual messages of various secretaries of war and in other ways, it was not until after the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the resulting diplomatic controversies over that and other acts involving disregard of international right in general and American rights in particular that the conviction was brought sharply home to the average citizen that something must be done to put the nation into a position where it would be reasonably secure from attack and where, when it appealed to nations at war to observe the rights of humanity, its words would carry weight. It was felt that so long as the United States had merely a nominal army, and a navy that could not cope with that of any first class naval power, it would be treated with more or less contempt, that its citizens and property rights in foreign countries would never be safe and that it would be distanced in the race for international trade.

Mexico, by its treatment of American citizens and property, not only within the confines of the republic but on the north side of the international boundary, and by its disregard of the representations made to it by the president and the state department, furnished a good example close at hand of the results naturally to be expected where a nation, even though the richest in the world in natural resources, could not immediately enforce its rights or command respect because of lack of adequate military power.

Keenly alive to the vulnerability of the United States to attack and to its helplessness in case an invasion of its territory should be attempted by a foreign power, many of the thoughtful and earnest men of the nation began a campaign for preparedness, not for but against war. In other words, the purpose of the movement was to preserve the peace by being fully prepared to resist aggression. With this end in view organizations were formed to agitate for and promote all means for national security. Under the auspices of these societies mass meetings were held and speeches made in favor of increasing the armed strength of the nation; numerous articles citing the arguments for preparedness were printed in the newspapers and magazines, and strong resolutions on the same subject were

passed by many public bodies. There was opposition by noted peace advocates like William Jennings Bryan and David Starr Jordan and also by various "peace at any price" societies, but so far as could be judged the great majority of the people favored strengthening the national defenses.

This was the general situation when congress began work in December, 1915, and when President Wilson delivered his notable preparedness message to the lawmakers. It developed soon after the opening of the new year that, while the statesmen were agreed that the army and navy must be increased, their views as to methods of procedure did not coincide.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY GARRISON.

Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, resigned his position Feb. 10, 1916, owing to irreconcilable differences of opinion with President Wilson as to the military policy to be adopted by the country and to the Philippine independence bill before congress. The following correspondence will explain in detail the differences of view held by the chief executive and the secretary of war:

"Jan. 12, 1916.—My Dear Mr. President: In my judgment we are facing a critical juncture with respect to the military part of the national defense program.

"I am convinced that unless the situation is dealt with promptly and effectively we can indulge in no reasonable expectation of any acceptable result.

"So far as the military part of national defense is concerned, there can be no honest or worthy solution which does not result in national forces under the exclusive control and authority of the national government. Any other solution is illusory and not real, is apparent and not substantial.

"There is a perfectly legitimate field of discussion and debate as to the means of obtaining these national forces. The proportion thereof that should be regular standing army, that should be organized reserves of the regular standing army, or should be drawn from the body of citizens for shorter periods of national service than those in the regular standing army, are all legitimate and proper matters for consideration, analysis and discussion.

"But there is absolutely no dissent, from the military standpoint, from the conclusion that the only measure of national defense that possesses any virtue is one which produces national forces. From the beginning of the government to this time, excepting during periods of actual war, the acknowledged weakness and defect of the situation arose out of the lack of any system producing these federal forces. The situation was rendered worse by the presence of state troops, raised, officered, trained and governed by the states, that were assumed to be a military reliance for the nation, when in fact they are not and are made to be. Under the constitution of the United States these state troops must always be governed, officered and trained by the respective states.

"The very first line of cleavage, therefore, which must be encountered and dealt with by the student of the situation is between reliance upon a system of state troops, forever subject to constitutional limitations which render them absolutely insecure as a reliance for the nation, or reliance upon national forces raised, officered, trained and controlled by the national authorities. Upon this subject there does not exist, and there cannot legitimately exist, any difference of opinion among those who are unbiased and who believe in real national security and defense.

"The policy recommended to you and adopted by you squarely placed the nation upon the sure foundation of national forces. If that policy is made effective by legislation there will be secured to this country for the first time a real, stable foundation for the military part of its

national defense. If, however, instead thereof a policy is adopted based upon the state troops as the main reliance of this country for its military arm not only has no advance been made from the deplorable and inexcusable situation in which we have so long been, but an effective block has been placed across the pathway toward a proper settlement. The adoption of such a policy would serve to divide the people into two camps, the subject had been settled and therefore required no further consideration upon their part. It would, therefore, in my judgment, be infinitely worse than an entire failure of all legislative enactment upon the subject. The latter would at least leave it open for future settlement.

"I, of course, am not advised as to the statements of intention made by Mr. Hay to you in the conversations held with you prior to your message to congress at the opening of the present session. I have always felt, and have so expressed myself to you, that the situation in the congress was such that unless you personally exerted the power of your leadership you would not obtain any worthy results in this matter."

"Mr. Hay has now made open declaration of his intention. He announces that he does not intend to press for the enactment of the military policy advocated in your message. With respect to the regular army, he does not purpose giving us the organizations asked for and imperatively necessary if the federal volunteers (so-called continental army) are to be properly trained; he purposes adding a few thousand men to the enlisted strength of the army in its present organization, the adding of a few regiments of field artillery to the existing organizations of the regular army, the entire abandonment of the idea of a federal force of national volunteers and the passing of a bill granting direct federal pay to the enlisted men and officers of the state troops."

"In my judgment the effect of the enactment of Mr. Hay's program would be to set back the whole cause of legitimate, honest national defense in an entirely unjustifiable and inexcusable way. It would be, in my judgment, a betrayal of the trust of the people in this regard. It would be illusory and apparent without any reality or substance."

"There is, unfortunately, very little knowledge and very little intense personal interest in any members of the house concerning military affairs. Apart from the power that always resides in every chairman of committee, Mr. Hay has the additional power of dealing with a subject concerning which the rest of the house has no knowledge and about which it has never concerned itself. In this particular instance his proposal of settling this matter by voting money to the enlisted men and officers of the state troops appeals to the direct personal and political interest of the members. In these circumstances it seems to me to be perfectly clear that unless you interpose your position as leader of the country on this great subject the result will be the lamentable one which I have just described."

"It seems to me equally imperative that this interposition should be immediate. If this proposed program of Mr. Hay is accepted by the committee and by public opinion, and by the house, as a real solution of this vital matter, any position subsequently taken will be negligible so far as substantial results are concerned."

"The issue must be plainly and clearly drawn. It has nothing whatever to do with the numbers of men to be raised or with the means of raising them, as Mr. Hay would have it appear that it has. It is between two absolutely different systems, one of which is based upon the nation's undertaking upon its own responsibility the raising and management of the national troops, and the other of which leaves us in the position that we have always been in since the institution of the government—to rely upon the states doing this thing for the nation—a situation in which the nation is relying upon a military force that

it does not raise, that it does not officer, that it does not train and that it does not control. A mere statement of the situation shows that the two different proposals are as wide apart as any two proposals upon any subject possibly can be."

"Mr. Hay's proposal to include a draft or compulsory provision, so that at the outbreak of war the nation could bring under its control these state troops, utterly fails to meet the essential objections to the perpetuation of the militia system. The difficulty to be dealt with does not arise out of the government not being able to take over these troops in the event of war, but arises out of its inability, under the constitution, to have the essential unity of responsibility, authority and control in the raising, officering, training and governing of its military forces."

"If the public obtains the impression that Mr. Hay's solution is merely another means of accomplishing the same end as your proposed policy, they will accept the same and rest content that their desires have been properly met. If, on the other hand, they are clearly and unmistakably advised that to adopt the policy suggested by Mr. Hay is to make a mockery of all that was worthy and virtuous in the proposal of a proper military policy and that it is a delusion to consider such a solution as a real reliance or security, then there is hope that we can obtain results commensurate with the necessities of the case and with a self-respecting consideration and treatment thereof."

"I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon you my view of the imperative necessity of your seeking an occasion at the earliest possible moment to declare yourself with respect to the matter, and, in doing so, to make it clear beyond peradventure that nothing except national forces, raised by the nation and subject to its exclusive authority, responsibility and control, is any real settlement of this issue. Sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON."

The correspondence shows that a conversation between the president and the secretary followed this letter, for on Jan. 14 Mr. Garrison wrote:

"Jan. 14, 1916.—My Dear Mr. President: What you said by way of response to my letter of the 12th requires me to make my position perfectly clear to you."

"You stated that Mr. Hay told you that your proposal of federal volunteers could not be procured and that the same end for which you were striving could be procured by other means—by utilizing the state troops as the basis of the policy and making appropriations of pay to the states conditioned on federal control of the state troops."

"You stated to him that you were not interested in any particular program or means of accomplishing the purpose of securing them, and would accept his proposal if it accomplished that purpose."

"Since the policy that was recommended to you and adopted by you discarded as absolutely impossible a military system based upon state troops and asserted that the only possible basis for a military policy was national forces, it is entirely clear that the proposals are diametrically opposed to each other and are irreconcilable."

"Those who are conscientiously convinced that nothing but national forces can properly be the basis of a policy of national defense cannot possibly accept a policy based upon state forces. It not only does not in my belief offer an acceptable solution, but acts to prevent any proper solution."

"If those who are thus convinced are faced with the necessity of declaring their position on the matter, they can only show their sincerity and good faith by declining to admit the possibility of compromise with respect to this essential, fundamental principle."

"I am thus convinced."

"I feel that we are challenged by the existing situation to declare ourselves promptly, openly

and unequivocally or be charged properly with lack of sincerity and good faith.

"We cannot hope to see our program, based on this essential principle, succeed if we admit the possibility of compromise with respect to it.

"Yours is the ultimate responsibility; yours is the final determination as to the manner in which the situation shall be faced and treated. I fully realize this and I do not desire to cause you the slightest embarrassment on my account: if, therefore, my withdrawal from the situation would relieve you, you should not hesitate for a moment on that account. Sincerely yours,

"LINDLEY M. GARRISON."

To that the president replied:

"Jan. 17, 1916.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am very much obliged to you for your letters of Jan. 12 and Jan. 14. They make your views with regard to adequate measures of preparation for national defense sharply clear. I am sure that I already understood just what your views were, but I am glad to have them restated in this succinct and striking way. You believe, as I do, that the chief thing necessary is that we should have a good citizen reserve and that the training, organization and control of that reserve should be under immediate federal direction.

"But, apparently, I have not succeeded in making my own position equally clear to you, though I feel sure that I have made it perfectly clear to Mr. Hay. It is that I am not irrevocably or dogmatically committed to any one plan of providing the nation with such a reserve and am cordially willing to discuss alternative proposals.

"Any other position on my part would indicate an attitude toward the committee on military affairs of the house of representatives which I should in no circumstances feel at liberty to assume. It would never be proper or possible for me to say to any committee of the house of representatives that so far as my participation in legislation was concerned they would have to take my plan or none.

"I do not share your opinion that the members of the house who are charged with the duty of dealing with military affairs are ignorant of them or of the military necessities of the nation. On the contrary, I have found them well informed and actuated by a most intelligent appreciation of the grave responsibilities imposed upon them. I am sure that Mr. Hay and his colleagues are ready to act with a full sense of all that is involved in this great matter both for the country and for the national parties which they represent.

"My own duty toward them is perfectly plain. I must welcome a frank interchange of views and a patient and thorough comparison of all the methods proposed for obtaining the objects we all have in view. So far as my own participation in final legislative action is concerned, no one will expect me to acquiesce in any proposition that I regard as inadequate or illusory. If, as the outcome of a free interchange of views, my own judgment and that of the committee should prove to be irreconcilably different and a bill should be presented to me I could not accept as accomplishing the essential things sought, it would manifestly be my duty to veto it and go to the country on the merits.

"But there is no reason to anticipate or fear such a result, unless we should ourselves take at the outset the position that only the plans of the department are to be considered; and that position it seems to me would be wholly unjustifiable. The committee and the congress will expect me to be as frank with them as I hope they will be with me, and will of course hold me justified in fighting for my own matured opinion.

"I have had a delightfully frank conference with Mr. Hay. I have said to him that I was perfectly willing to consider any plan that would give us a national reserve under unmistakable national control, and would support any such scheme if convinced of its adequacy and wise policy.

More he has not asked or desired. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

Secretary Garrison's next letter follows:

Feb. 9, 1916.—My Dear Mr. President: Two matters within the jurisdiction of this department are now of immediate and pressing importance and I am constrained to declare my position definitely and unmistakably thereon. I refer, of course, to the Philippine question and the matter of national defense. You know my convictions with respect to each of them.

"I consider the principle embodied in the Clarke amendment an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust toward the Filipinos; so believing, I cannot accept it or acquiesce in its acceptance.

"I consider the reliance upon the militia for national defense an unjustifiable imperiling of the nation's safety. It would not only be a sham in itself but its enactment into law would prevent if not destroy the opportunity to procure measures of real, genuine national defense. I could not accept it or acquiesce in its acceptance.

"I am obliged to make my position known immediately upon each of these questions in a speech on Thursday afternoon on the national defense question and in a communication to the house committee having charge of the Philippine question.

"If, with respect to either matter, we are not in agreement upon these fundamental principles, then I could not, with propriety, remain your seeming representative in respect thereto. Our convictions would be manifestly not only divergent but utterly irreconcilable.

"You will appreciate the necessity of timely knowledge upon my part of the determination reached by you with respect to each of these matters, so that I may act advisedly in the premises. Sincerely yours,

"LINDLEY M. GARRISON."

President Wilson replied:

"Feb. 10, 1916.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: In reply to your letter of to-day let me say:

"First, that it is my own judgment that the action embodied in the Clarke amendment to the bill extending further self-government to the Philippines is unwise at this time, but it would clearly be most inadvisable for me to take the position that I must dissent from that action should both houses of congress concur in a bill embodying that amendment. That is a matter upon which I must, of course, withhold judgment until the joint action of the two houses reaches some definite form. What the final action of both houses will be no one at this time can forecast. I am now, of course, engaged in conference with Mr. Jones and others with regard to the possible action of the house of representatives in this matter and do not know what it is likely to be.

"The one obvious thing, it seems to me, is the necessity for calm and deliberate action on our part at this time, when matters of such gravity are to be determined and not only calm and deliberate action, but action which takes into very serious consideration views differing from our own.

"Second, as I have had occasion to say to you, I am not yet convinced that the measure of preparation for national defense which we deem necessary can be obtained through the instrumentality of the national guard under federal control and training, but I feel in duty bound to keep my mind open to conviction on that side and think that it would be most unwise and most unfair to the committee of the house which has such a plan in mind to say that it cannot be done. The bill in which it will be embodied has not yet been drawn, as I learned to-day from Mr. Hay. I should deem it a very serious mistake to shut the door against this attempt on the part of the committee in perfect good faith to meet the essentials of

the program set forth in my message, but in a way of their own choosing.

"As you know, I do not at all agree with you in favoring compulsory enlistment for training and I fear the advocacy of compulsion before the committee of the house on the part of representatives of the department of war has greatly prejudiced the house against the proposal for a continental army, little necessary connection as there is between the plan and the opinion of the chief of staff in favor of compulsory enlistment.

"I owe you this frank repetition of my views and policy in this matter which we have discussed on previous occasions, in the letters which we have exchanged and in conversation. I am very much obliged to you for your own frank avowal of your convictions. I trust that you will feel no hesitation about expressing your personal views on both these subjects on the two occasions to which you refer, but I hope that you will be kind enough to draw very carefully the distinction between your own individual views and the views of the administration.

"You will, of course, understand that I am devoting my energy and attention unsparingly in conference with members of the various committees of congress to an effort to procure an agreement upon a workable and practicable program. This is a time when it seems to me patience on the part of all of us is of the essence in bringing about a consummation of the purpose we all have in mind. Very sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

Mr. Garrison thereupon decided that resignation from the cabinet was his only course and wrote:

"Feb. 10, 1916.—My Dear Mr. President: I am just in receipt of yours of Feb. 10 in reply to mine of Feb. 9. It is evident that we hopelessly disagree on what I believe to be fundamental principles. This makes manifest the impropriety of my longer remaining your seeming representative with respect to these matters.

"I hereby tender my resignation as secretary of war, to take effect at your convenience. Sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON."

The president replied:

"Feb. 10, 1916.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: I must confess to feeling a very great surprise at your letter of to-day offering your resignation as secretary of war. There has been no definite action taken yet in either of the matters to which your letter of yesterday referred. The whole matter is under debate and all the influences that work for clarity and judgment ought to be available at this very time.

"But since you have felt obliged to take this action and since it is evident that your feeling in the matter is very great indeed, I feel that I would be only imposing a burden upon you should I urge you to retain the secretaryship of war while I am endeavoring to find a successor. I ought to relieve you at once and do hereby accept your resignation because it is so evidently your desire that I should do so.

"I cannot take this important step, however, without expressing to you my very warm appreciation of the distinguished service you have rendered as secretary of war and I am sure that in expressing this appreciation I am only putting into words the judgment of our fellow citizens far and wide.

"With sincere regret at the action you have felt constrained to take, sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

Henry S. Breckinridge, assistant secretary of the war department, resigned on the same date as his chief and his resignation was accepted.

N. D. BAKER SUCCEEDS GARRISON.

Newton D. Baker of Ohio was appointed successor to Lindley M. Garrison as secretary of

war by President Wilson March 7, 1916, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate the same day. Mr. Baker was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., Dec. 3, 1871. He was educated at Johns Hopkins and the Washington and Lee universities. After serving as private secretary to Postmaster-General Wilson in Cleveland's cabinet in 1896-97, he began the practice of law in his native town. Moving to Cleveland, O., in 1902, he became city solicitor, serving in that capacity from 1902 to 1912. He was twice elected mayor of Cleveland on the democratic ticket for the terms 1912-1914 and 1914-1916.

WILSON'S PREPAREDNESS TOUR.

Throughout the winter and spring of 1916 the campaign for preparedness was continued with vigor. Congress seemed apathetic and in part hostile to any material increase in the armed forces of the country and for that reason it was deemed necessary to arouse the people to a full realization of the situation in order that public opinion might make itself effective. President Wilson himself did much to call attention to the pressing need of better national defenses by making an extensive tour and speaking on the subject. He addressed large assemblages in the following cities: New York city, Jan. 27; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Cleveland, O., Jan. 29; Milwaukee and Racine, Wis., and Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31; Des Moines, Iowa City and Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 1; Topeka, Kas., and Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2, and St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3. His speeches were well received by the people generally. In substance he advocated a reserve of 500,000 citizen soldiers, trained and equipped with arms and prepared to assist the regular army in time of war, but not a part of that body in time of peace. He also made a number of addresses before various organizations along the same line.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was, as a matter of course, a strong and outspoken champion of preparedness. In addresses before such organizations as the American Defense society, the National Americanization committee and the National Security league and in editorial articles he advocated compulsory military training on the Swiss system. William Howard Taft in a speech at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 2, and on other occasions advocated reasonable preparedness. Some of the other public men who spoke or wrote in favor of preparedness included Charles J. Bonaparte, Charles W. Eliot, Elihu Root, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Seth Low, G. W. Wickersham, E. H. Gary, H. L. Stimson, Charles S. Whitman, P. Belmont, Newton D. Baker and J. H. Choate. Those who were most prominent in opposing preparedness were William J. Bryan, David Starr Jordan, Henry Ford, A. Pinchot, Dr. F. M. Royce and William H. P. Faunce.

PREPAREDNESS PARADES.

One of the most successful methods of arousing interest in the effort to increase the defensive strength of the United States was to organize preparedness parades. New York city started off with a magnificent demonstration May 13, when more than 125,000 men and women marched through the streets of that city. The example was generally followed throughout the country by cities, large and small. Chicago had 130,214 in line June 3 and claimed to hold the lead in the number of marchers. Here is a list, by no means complete, of the principal preparedness parades held from May 13 to July 22:

New York, N. Y., May 13.....	125,683
Boston, Mass., May 27.....	40,000
Chicago, Ill., June 3.....	130,214
Providence, R. I., June 3.....	55,415
St. Louis, Mo., June 3.....	50,000
New Orleans, La., June 3.....	40,000
Memphis, Tenn., June 3.....	35,000
Portland, Ore., June 3.....	30,000
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 3.....	10,000
Hartford, Conn., June 3.....	17,000
Washington, D. C., June 14.....	60,000
Los Angeles, Cal., June 14.....	54,000
El Paso, Tex., June 14.....	10,000

Atlanta, Ga., July 4..... 25,000
 Milwaukee, Wis., July 4..... 30,187
 San Francisco, Cal., July 22..... 51,319

The San Francisco parade was marred by the explosion of a bomb placed, presumably by anarchists, at Steuart and Market streets, causing the death of six persons and the injury of half a hundred more.

These parades were not of a military character, although the national guard and other soldiers and sailors took part. The vast body of marchers was composed of men and women representing every walk in life and nearly every profession, trade, industry and calling.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

As was the case in 1915, much attention was paid to military training camps where citizen volunteers of suitable age and physical condition were given instruction by regular army officers in the rudiments of military drill and science. The chief of these camps was at Plattsburg, N. Y. Even women were instructed in special camps in such military duties as they might be able to perform. In the army appropriation bill the sum of \$2,000,000 was set aside for maintaining on military reservations or elsewhere such camps for military instruction and training as might be selected and to furnish the necessary subsistence, transportation and uniforms.

CONVENTION DECLARATIONS.

As will be seen from the national party platforms given in full elsewhere in this volume military and naval preparedness was advocated as a leading feature of their policy by the republicans, progressives and democrats.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Spurred on by President Wilson's public speeches and personal influence, by the preparedness parades, by newspaper editorials, by addresses by public men, by the activities of the patriotic organizations of the country, by the action of the national party conventions and perhaps most of all by the critical relations of the United States with one or two of the European belligerents and with Mexico, both houses took up the task of making the country's defenses commensurate in some degree with its population and wealth. Opinions differed widely as to methods and there was in some quarters opposition to any increase whatever in the military and naval establishments. Some men, like James Hay of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, did all in their power to discourage any marked increase in the strength of the army. Both the bills for army and navy increases met with obstruction and criticism, but these and other measures having in view the bettering of the national defenses were finally forced through both branches of congress. Voting was not on strictly partisan lines and when the final test came the members as a rule cast their ballots in accordance with their personal views.

FIGHT FOR STRONGER ARMY.

March 23 the Hay army bill, though condemned as inadequate by the preparedness advocates, was passed by the house by a vote of 402 to 2. This did not indicate that all those who voted for it were satisfied with its provisions. An amendment offered by Representative Julius Kahn of California providing for an army of 220,000 men was defeated by the close vote of 191 yeas to 213 nays, showing that there was really a strong sentiment for a larger army than that provided for in the Hay bill. Thirty-two democrats voted for the Kahn amendment, while thirty-four republicans voted against it. The two votes against the Hay bill were cast by Representatives Fred A. Britten (Rep.) of Chicago and Meyer London (Soc.) of New York city.

In the senate there was less opposition to an adequate army, though there was a divergence of views as to whether dependence should be

placed on the national guard for a considerable part of the proposed increase in the armed strength or upon volunteer forces. The measure which was advocated by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, and which was popularly known as the Chamberlain bill, provided both for a federal volunteer army and for federalized national guard forces. This was passed by the senate without a record vote April 18 on the eve of a joint session of both houses of congress to hear a message from the president on the crisis that had arisen between the United States and Germany in relation to the submarine question.

In the meantime, owing to developments in the foreign relations of the United States and the increased pressure of public opinion, sentiment in the house of representatives had crystallized in favor of a large army and when the senate and house bills were sent into conference it was almost a foregone conclusion that the conferees would reject the Hay bill and adopt what in substance was the Chamberlain bill. This came to pass and May 13 it was announced that the conferees had agreed upon an army with a peace strength of approximately 254,000 men. The conference report was agreed to by the senate May 17 and by the house May 20. Those voting against the report in the house were:

Britten.	Morgan, Okla.
Buchanan, Ill.	Nelson.
Gardner.	Platt.
Gillett.	Randall.
Guernsey.	Rogers.
Hadley.	Sanford.
Humphrey, Wash.	Schall.
Husted.	Tavenner.
Johnson, Ky.	Thomas.
Johnson, Wash.	Tinkham.
London.	Walsh.
Mann.	Wheeler.
Moores, Ind.	

FOR A BIGGER NAVY.

While the legislative struggle for a larger army was protracted, the increase of the navy was still more so, and it was not until the close of August that the naval bill was signed by the president. As originally passed by the house on June 2, by a vote of 360 yeas to 4 nays, the measure made no provision for battle ships. It merely provided for five battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, ten destroyers, three seagoing submarines, forty-seven submarines, one fuel ship and one ammunition ship. A motion to adopt the general board's plan for two battle ships and six battle cruisers was defeated by the close vote of 183 yeas to 189 nays. Those voting against a larger navy were chiefly democrats, while most of those favoring the increase were republicans. However, twenty-five democrats voted for a large navy and eighteen republicans against it.

In the senate the question seemed to be chiefly as to whether the navy of the United States should be so increased as to be equal to any other in the world or whether it should be made second in rank. There was a strong sentiment for battle ships of the largest size, this having been brought about by a study of the results of the great naval fight in the North sea. When the bill was finally passed, July 21, it provided for ten battle ships, six battle cruisers, ten scout destroyers, fifty destroyers, nine fleet submarines, fifty-nine other submarines and other ships. The total number of vessels to be constructed in three years was 157 in place of only seventy-two in the house bill. The vote on the bill was seventy-one yeas to eight nays. The senators voting in the negative were Clapp of Minnesota, Curtis of Kansas, Gronna of North Dakota, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska and Works of California, republicans, and Thomas of Colorado and Vardaman of Mississippi, democrats.

The bill as it passed the senate was agreed to by the house Aug. 15 by a vote of 283 to 51, the representatives thus completely reversing

their former position. Those voting against concurrence in the measure were:

Anderson.	Kinkaid.
Ayres.	Kitchin.
Bailey.	Lenroot.
Black.	London.
Blackmon.	McClintic.
Buchanan, Ill.	Mondell.
Burnett.	Morgan, Okla.
Campbell.	Nelson.
Connelly.	Page, N. C.
Cox.	Randall.
Cramton.	Shallenberger.
Davis, Minn.	Shouse.
Dies.	Sisson.
Dillon.	Slayden.
Doolittle.	Steele, Iowa.
Ellsworth.	Taggart.
Garrett.	Tavener.
Gray, Ind.	Taylor, Ark.
Hardy.	Thomas.
Haugen.	Thompson.
Helgesen.	Tillman.
Helvering.	Van Dyke.
Hilliard.	Watkins.
Hollingsworth.	Webb.
Huddleston.	Young, N. Dak.
Johnson, Ky.	

Of those voting in the negative thirty-five were democrats, fifteen republicans and one socialist.

In addition to the army and navy bills, congress passed a number of other measures designed to supplement them in strengthening the national defenses. Among them were acts increasing the number of cadets at the United States military academy and the number of midshipmen at the United States naval academy. The main features of the defense program, however, will be found in the acts providing for increasing the military establishments and in some of the appropriation bills.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

In a statement made to the house just before the close of the session Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said that the appropriations for military and naval purposes and for additional seacoast defenses alone amounted to \$885,709,823.00. In addition to this sum expendable before July 1, 1917, contract obligations to be met by appropriation at the next or subsequent sessions of congress had been authorized amounting to \$225,266,325.20, making a grand total of actual appropriations and contract obligations on account of preparedness of \$910,976,148.29. Still further, congress had specifically authorized a definite naval building program involving the construction and armor and armament within the next three years of additional war vessels that would cost \$295,000,000 more when completed and in commission. This sum, added to the amount actually appropriated and the contracts authorized, made a grand total of \$1,205,976,148.29 for preparedness.

The actual appropriations for national defense made by the 64th congress at its first session are shown in the following table:

Army appropriation act.....	\$267,596,530.10
Naval appropriation act.....	313,300,555.84
Fortification appropriation act.....	25,747,550.00
Military academy act.....	1,225,043.57
Sundry civil—Armories and arsenals	4,689,495.00
Military posts	1,616,000.00
Military surveys	35,000.00
Panama canal fortifications.....	4,535,000.00
Deficiency appropriations.....	46,770,648.58
National guard camps.....	200,000.00
Nitrate plant	20,000,000.00
Total	685,709,823.09

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Included in the army appropriation bill, approved Aug. 29, 1916, were the following items:

Pay of officers of the line, \$10,000,000; additional pay for length of service, \$2,225,000.
Pay of officers, national guard, \$9,000,000.
Pay of enlisted men, all grades, \$23,000,000.

Pay of enlisted men, all grades, national guard, \$18,000,000.
Horses for cavalry, artillery, etc., \$2,500,000.
Ordnance stores and ammunition, \$10,000,000.
Small arms target practice, \$3,000,000.
Manufacturing arms, \$5,000,000.
Automatic machine rifles, \$12,000,000.
Armored motor cars, \$5,000,000.
Field artillery, national guard, \$10,000,000.
Ammunition for field artillery, national guard, \$10,000,000.

Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., national guard, \$2,000,000.
Citizens' training camps, \$2,000,000.
Aviation service, \$13,281,666.
Nitrate supply (in army reorganization act), \$20,000,000.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Included in the naval appropriation bill, approved Aug. 29, 1916, were the following items:

Increase of the navy, \$139,345,287.
Aviation, \$3,500,000.
Advisory committee for aeronautics, \$85,000.
Arming and equipping naval militia, \$1,270,737.73.
Naval auxiliaries, \$1,069,460.
Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$6,402,485.
Projectile plant, \$705,611.
Armor plant, \$11,000,000.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Included in the act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof and for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, were the following items:

Construction of guns and mortar batteries, \$2,300,000.
Fire control stations and accessories, \$600,000.
Searchlights, \$226,700.
Sites for fortifications, \$1,400,000.
Purchase, manufacture and test of mountain, field and siege cannon, \$2,821,500.
Purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition for foregoing, \$6,000,000.
Purchase, manufacture and test of seacoast cannon, \$1,284,000.
Purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition for seacoast cannon, \$3,000,000.
Purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition, subcaliber guns, for seacoast, mountain, field and siege artillery practice, \$970,000.
Submarine mines and torpedo experiments, \$123,000.

HAMMOND TORPEDO.

For the procurement of the exclusive rights of John Hays Hammond, Jr., and the Radio Engineering company, New York, to their discoveries and inventions in the art of control by radio-dynamic energy of the movement of waterborne carriers of high explosives, in accordance with a proposal heretofore made by John Hays Hammond, Jr., and said company, \$750,000. The sum is not to be paid except upon the approval by the president of the report of a board of three army and three navy officers to be appointed by him, which report shall be favorable to the acquisition of such rights, such report to be made after a demonstration of the application of said system to the control of torpedoes. In the event that the government acquires the rights mentioned the commissioner of patents is directed to issue the patents to the United States and to keep the applications for patents in the secret archives of the patent office, not open to disclosure even in cases of interference.

For the procurement and installation of one radiodynamic torpedo unit, \$417,000, provided the rights of J. H. Hammond, Jr., and the Radio Engineering company of New York have been acquired by the United States.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Following is the full-text of the "act making further and more effectual provision for the national defense":

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the army of the

United States shall consist of the regular army, the volunteer army, the officers' reserve corps, the enlisted reserve corps, the national guard while in the service of the United States, and such other land forces as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

Sec. 2. Composition of the Regular Army.—The regular army of the United States, including the existing organizations, shall consist of sixty-four regiments of infantry, twenty-five regiments of cavalry, twenty-one regiments of field artillery, a coast artillery corps, the brigade, division, army corps and army headquarters, with their detachments and troops, a general staff corps, an adjutant-general's department, an inspector-general's department, a judge advocate general's department, a quartermaster corps, a medical department, a corps of engineers, an ordnance department, a signal corps, the officers of the bureau of insular affairs, the militia bureau, the detached officers, the detached noncommissioned officers, the chaplains, the regular army reserve, all organized as hereinafter provided, and the following as now authorized by law: The officers and enlisted men on the retired list; the additional officers; the professors; the corps of cadets; the general army service detachment, and detachments of cavalry, field artillery and engineers and the band of the United States military academy; the post noncommissioned staff officers; the recruiting parties, the recruit depot detachments and unassigned recruits; the service school detachments; the disciplinary guards; the disciplinary organizations; the Indian scouts; and such other officers and enlisted men as are now or may be hereafter provided for: Provided, That hereafter the enlisted personnel of all organizations of the regular army shall at all times be maintained at a strength not below the minimum strength fixed by law; Provided further, That the total enlisted force of the line of the regular army, excluding the Philippine scouts and the enlisted men of the quartermaster corps, of the medical department, and of the signal corps, and the unassigned recruits, shall not at any one time, except in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it, exceed 175,000 men: Provided further, That the unassigned recruits at depots or elsewhere shall at no time, except in time of war, exceed by more than seven per centum the total authorized enlisted strength.

Sec. 3. Composition of Brigades, Divisions and So Forth.—The mobile troops of the regular army of the United States shall be organized, as far as practicable, into brigades and divisions. The president is authorized, in time of actual or threatened hostilities or when in his opinion the interests of the public service demand it, to organize the brigades and divisions into such army corps or armies as may be necessary. The typical infantry brigade shall consist of a headquarters and three regiments of infantry. The typical cavalry brigade shall consist of a headquarters and three regiments of cavalry. The typical field artillery brigade shall consist of a headquarters and three regiments of field artillery. The typical infantry division shall consist of a headquarters, three infantry brigades, one regiment of cavalry, one field artillery brigade, one regiment of engineers, one field signal battalion, one aero squadron, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train and one sanitary train. The typical cavalry division shall consist of a headquarters, three cavalry brigades, one regiment of field artillery (horse), one battalion of mounted engineers, one field signal battalion (mounted), one aero squadron, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train and one sanitary train. The typical army corps shall consist of a headquarters, two or more infantry divisions, one or more cavalry brigades or a cavalry division, one field artillery brigade, one telegraph battalion and one field signal battalion, and such ammunition, supply, engineer and sanitary trains as the president may deem necessary. A brigade,

a division, an army corps and an army headquarters shall consist of such officers, enlisted men and civilians as the president may prescribe. Each supply train, ammunition train, sanitary train and engineer train shall consist of such officers and enlisted men and shall be organized as the president may prescribe, the line officers necessary therewith to be detailed under the provisions of sections 26 and 27, act of congress approved Feb. 2, 1901. Nothing herein contained, however, shall prevent the president from increasing or decreasing the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions and army corps, or from prescribing new and different organizations and personnel as the efficiency of the service may require.

Sec. 4. General Officers of the Line.—Officers commissioned to and holding in the army the office of a general officer shall hereafter be known as general officers of the line; officers commissioned to and holding in the army an office other than that of a general officer, but to which the rank of a general officer is attached, shall be known as general officers of the staff. The number of general officers of the line now authorized by law is hereby increased by four major-generals and nineteen brigadier-generals: Provided, That hereafter in time of peace major-generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of brigadier-general of the line and brigadier-generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of colonel of the line of the regular army.

Sec. 5. The General Staff Corps.—The general staff corps shall consist of one chief of staff, detailed in time of peace from major-generals of the line; two assistants to the chief of staff, who shall be general officers of the line, one of whom, not above the grade of brigadier-general, shall be the president of the army war college; ten colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, fifteen majors and seventeen captains, to be detailed from corresponding grades in the army, as in this section hereinafter provided. All officers detailed in the general staff corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the general staff corps officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the army. Upon being relieved from duty in the general staff corps, officers shall return to the branch of the army in which they hold permanent commissions, and no officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the general staff corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the army in which commissioned, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities. Section 27 of the act of congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, shall apply to each position vacated by officers below the grade of general officer detailed in the general staff corps.

Not more than one-half of all of the officers detailed in said corps shall at any time be stationed or assigned to or employed upon any duty in or near the District of Columbia. All officers detailed in said corps shall be exclusively employed in the study of military problems, the preparation of plans for the national defense and the utilization of the military forces in time of war, in investigating and reporting upon the efficiency and state of preparedness of such forces for service in peace or war or on appropriate general staff duties in connection with troops, including the national guard, or as military attaches in foreign countries, or on other duties not of an administrative nature, on which they can be lawfully and properly employed: Provided, That no officer shall be detailed as a member of the general staff corps other than the chief of staff and the general officers herein provided for as assistants to the chief of staff, except upon the recommendation of a board of five officers not below the rank of colonel, who shall be selected by the president or the secretary of war, and neither the chief of staff nor more than two other members of the general staff corps, nor any officer not a member of

said corps, who shall have been stationed or employed on any duty in or near the District of Columbia within one year prior to the date of convening of any such board, shall be detailed as a member thereof. No recommendation made by any such board shall, for more than one year after the making of such recommendation or at any time after the convening of another such board, unless again recommended by the new board, be valid as a basis for the detail of any officer as a member of the general staff corps, and no alteration whatever shall be made in any report or recommendation of any such board, either with or without the consent of members thereof, after the board shall have submitted such report or recommendation and shall have adjourned sine die: Provided further, That the war college shall remain fully subject to the supervising, co-ordinating and informing powers conferred by law upon members of the general staff corps, and officers for duty as instructors or students in or as attaches of said college may be selected and detailed freely from among members of said corps, but any officer so selected and detailed other than one director shall thereupon cease to be a member of said corps and shall not be eligible for redetail therein so long as he shall remain on said duty, and no officer on the active list of the army shall, for more than thirty days in any calendar year, be attached to or assigned to duty in the war college in any capacity other than that of president, director, instructor or student, or, unless a member of the general staff corps, be attached to or employed in the office of the chief of staff: Provided further, That the organizations heretofore existing in or in connection with the office of the chief of staff under the designations of the mobile army division and the coast artillery division be, and they are hereby, abolished and shall not be re-established. The business heretofore transacted in said divisions, except such as come clearly within the general class specified in and conferred upon members of the general staff corps by the organic act of congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, is hereby transferred as follows, to wit, to the office of the chief of coast artillery, all business apportioned to that office by law or army regulations at the time of the creation of the coast artillery division of the office of the chief of staff; to the office of the adjutant-general or other bureau or bureaus concerned, all other business; and, subject to the exercise of the supervising, co-ordinating and informing powers conferred upon members of the general staff corps by the act of congress last hereinbefore cited, the business transferred by this proviso to certain bureaus or offices shall hereafter be transacted exclusively by or under the direction of the respective heads thereof, and the chief of coast artillery shall be an additional member of the general staff corps and shall also be adviser to and informant of the chief of staff in respect to the business under his charge: Provided further, That hereafter members of the general staff corps shall be confined strictly to the discharge of the duties of the general nature of those specified for them in this section and in the organic act of congress last hereinbefore cited, and they shall not be permitted to assume or engage in work of an administrative nature that pertains to established bureaus or offices of the war department, or that, being assumed or engaged in by members of the general staff corps, would involve impairment of the responsibility or initiative of such bureaus or offices or would cause injurious or unnecessary duplication of or delay in the work thereof: Provided further, That all pay and allowances shall be forfeited by any superior for any period during which, by his order or his suspension, or by reason of his neglect, any subordinate shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this section: Provided further, That if any officer detailed in the general staff corps, or as an officer of any staff corps or department of the army, shall be promoted to the next higher grade while so serving he may be permitted to serve out the

period of his detail, and the number of officers in the organization in which he shall be serving and in the grade to which he shall have been promoted shall be increased by one for such time as he shall be an additional number in said organization and grade; but the whole number of officers detailed to said organization shall at no time exceed the aggregate of the numbers allowed to the several grades thereof by law other than this proviso.

Sec. 6. The Adjutant-General's Department.—The adjutant-general's department shall consist of the adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier-general, seven adjutants-general with the rank of colonel, thirteen adjutants-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and thirty adjutants-general with the rank of major.

Sec. 7. The Inspector-General's Department.—The inspector-general's department shall consist of one inspector-general with the rank of brigadier-general, four inspectors-general with the rank of colonel, eight inspectors-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and sixteen inspectors-general with the rank of major.

Sec. 8. The Judge Advocate General's Department.—The judge advocate general's department shall consist of one judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier-general, four judge advocates with the rank of colonel, seven judge advocates with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and twenty judge advocates with the rank of major: Provided, That acting judge advocates may be detailed under the provisions of existing law for separate brigades and for separate general court-martial jurisdictions, and when not immediately required for service with a geographical department, tactical division, separate brigade or other separate general court-martial jurisdiction, acting judge advocates may be assigned to such other legal duty as the exigencies of the service may require: Provided further, That, of the vacancies created in the judge advocate general's department by this act, or such vacancy, not below the grade of major, shall be filled by the appointment of a person from civil life, not less than 45 nor more than 50 years of age, who shall have been for ten years a judge of the Supreme court of the Philippine Islands, shall have served for two years as a captain in the regular or volunteer army and shall be proficient in the Spanish language and laws: Provided further, That so much of the act of congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, as relates to the detachment or detail of officers for duty in the judge advocate general's department shall hereafter be held to apply only to the acting judge advocates authorized by law; and hereafter no officer shall be or remain detached from any command or assigned to any duty or station with intent to enable or aid him to pursue the study of law: And provided further, That no officer of the judge advocate general's department below the rank of colonel shall be promoted therein until he shall have successfully passed a written examination before a board consisting of not less than two officers of the judge advocate general's department, to be designated by the secretary of war, such examination to be prescribed by the secretary of war and to be held at such time anterior to the accruing of the right to promotion as may be for the best interests of the service: Provided, That, should any officer in the grade of major of the judge advocate general's department fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted; but if he should be found disqualified for promotion for any other reason a second examination shall not be allowed, but the secretary of war shall appoint a board of review, to consist of two officers of the judge advocate general's department superior in rank to the officer examined, none of whom shall have served as a member of the board which examined him. If the unfavorable finding of the examining board is concurred in by the board of review, the officer reported disqualified for promotion shall be honorably discharged from

the service with one year's pay. If the action of the examining board is disapproved by the board of review, the officer shall be considered qualified and shall be promoted: Provided further, That any lieutenant-colonel of the judge advocate general's department who, at his first examination for promotion to the grade of colonel, has been found disqualified for such promotion for any reason other than physical disability incurred in the line of duty, shall be suspended from promotion and his right thereto shall pass successively to such officers next below him in rank as are or may become eligible to promotion under existing law during the period of his suspension; and any such officer suspended from promotion shall be re-examined as soon as practicable after the expiration of one year from the date of the completion of the examination that resulted in his suspension; and if on such re-examination he is found qualified for promotion he shall again become eligible thereto; but if he is found disqualified by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty in either examination he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted; and if he is not found disqualified by reason of such physical disability, but is found disqualified for promotion for any other reason in the second examination, he shall be retired without promotion.

Sec. 9. The Quartermaster Corps.—The quartermaster corps shall consist of one quartermaster-general with the rank of major-general, two assistants to the quartermaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, twenty-one colonels, twenty-four lieutenant-colonels, sixty-eight majors, 180 captains and the pay clerks now in active service, who shall hereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, and the president is hereby authorized to appoint and commission them by and with the advice and consent of the senate, second lieutenants in the quartermaster corps, United States army. The total enlisted strength of the quartermaster corps and the number in each grade shall be limited and fixed from time to time by the president in accordance with the needs of the army, and shall consist of quartermaster-sergeants (senior grade), quartermaster-sergeants, sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, cooks, privates (first class) and privates. The number in the various grades shall not exceed the following percentages of the total authorized enlisted strength of the quartermaster corps, namely: Quartermaster-sergeants, senior grade, five-tenths of 1 per centum; quartermaster-sergeants, 6 per centum; sergeants, first class, 2 and five-tenths per centum; sergeants, 25 per centum; corporals, 10 per centum; privates, first class, 45 per centum; privates, 9 per centum; cooks, 2 per centum: Provided, That the master electricians now authorized by law for the quartermaster corps shall hereafter be known as quartermaster-sergeants, senior grade, and shall be included in the number of quartermaster-sergeants, senior grade, herein authorized: And provided further, That all work pertaining to construction and repair that has heretofore been done by or under the direction of officers of the quartermaster corps shall, except as otherwise now provided by laws or regulations, hereafter be done by or under the direction of officers of said corps.

Sec. 10. The Medical Department.—The medical department shall consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank of major-general during the active service of the present incumbent of that office, and thereafter with the rank of brigadier-general, who shall be chief of said department; a medical corps, a medical reserve corps within the limit of time fixed by this act, a dental corps, a veterinary corps, an enlisted force, the nurse corps and contract surgeons as now authorized by law, the commissioned officers of which shall be citizens of the United States.

The medical corps shall consist of commissioned officers below the grade of brigadier-general, proportionally distributed among the sev-

eral grades as in the medical corps now established by law. The total number of such officers shall approximately be equal to, but not exceed, except as hereinafter provided, seven for every 1,000 of the total enlisted strength of the regular army authorized from time to time by law: Provided, That if by reason of a reduction by law in the authorized enlisted strength of the army aforesaid the total number of officers in the medical corps commissioned previously to such reduction shall for the time being exceed the equivalent of seven to 1,000 of such reduced enlisted strength, no original appointment to commissioned rank in said corps shall be made until the total number of commissioned officers thereof shall have been reduced below the equivalent of seven to the 1,000 of the said reduced enlisted strength, nor thereafter so as to make the total number of commissioned officers thereof in excess of the equivalent of seven to the 1,000 of said reduced enlisted strength, and no promotion shall be made above the grade of captain in said corps until the number of officers in the grade above that of captain to which the promotion is due shall have been reduced below the proportional number authorized for such grade on the basis of the reduced enlisted strength, nor thereafter so as to make the number of officers in such grade in excess of the proportional number authorized on the basis of said reduced enlisted strength: Provided further, That when in time of war the regular army shall have been increased by virtue of the provisions of this or any other act, the medical officers appointed to meet such increase shall be honorably discharged from the service of the United States when the reduction of the enlisted strength of the army shall take place: Provided further, That persons hereafter commissioned in the medical corps shall be citizens of the United States between the ages of 22 and 30 years and shall be promoted to the grade of captain upon the completion of five years' service in the medical corps and upon passing the examinations prescribed by the president for promotion to the grade of captain in the medical corps: Provided further, That relative rank among captains in the medical corps, who have or shall have attained that rank by operation of law after a period of service fixed thereby, shall be determined by counting all the service rendered by them as officers in said corps and as assistant surgeons in the regular army, subject, however, to loss of files by reason of sentence of court-martial or by reason of failure to pass examination for promotion: Provided further, That hereafter the president shall be authorized to detail not to exceed five officers of the medical department of the army for duty with the military relief division of the American National Red Cross.

The enlisted force of the medical department shall consist of the following personnel, who shall not be included in the effective strength of the army nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law: Master hospital sergeants, hospital sergeants, sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, cooks, horseshoers, saddlers, farriers, mechanics, privates (first class) and privates: Provided, That master hospital sergeants shall be appointed by the secretary of war, but no person shall be appointed master hospital sergeant until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe before a board of one or more medical officers as to his qualifications for the position, including knowledge of pharmacy, and demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as hospital sergeant or sergeant (first class) medical department, or as sergeant (first class) in the hospital corps now established by law; and no person shall be designated for such examination except by written authority of the surgeon-general: Provided further, That original enlistments for the medical department shall be made in the grade of private and re-enlistments and promotions of enlisted men therein, except

as hereinbefore prescribed, and transfers thereto from the enlisted force of the line or other staff departments and corps of the army shall be governed by such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe: Provided further, That the enlisted men of the hospital corps who are in active service at the time of the approval of this act are hereby transferred to the corresponding grades of the medical department established by this act: Provided further, That the total number of enlisted men in the medical department shall be approximately equal to, but not exceed, except as hereinafter provided, the equivalent of 5 per centum of the total enlisted strength of the army authorized from time to time by law: Provided further, That in time of actual or threatened hostilities the secretary of war is hereby authorized to enlist or cause to be enlisted in the medical department such additional number of men as the service may require: Provided further, That the number of enlisted men in each of the several grades designated below shall not exceed, except as hereinafter provided, the following percentages of the total authorized enlisted strength of the medical department, to wit: Master hospital sergeants, one-half of 1 per centum; hospital sergeants, one-half of 1 per centum; sergeants (first class), 7 per centum; sergeants, 11 per centum; corporals, 5 per centum, and cooks, 6 per centum: Provided further, That the number of horseshoers, saddlers, farriers and mechanics in the medical department shall not exceed one each to each authorized ambulance company or like organization: Provided further, That in said department the number of privates (first class), shall not exceed 25 per centum of the number of privates: Provided further, That if by reason of a reduction by operation of law in the authorized enlisted strength of the army aforesaid the number of noncommissioned officers of any grade in the medical department whose warrants were issued previously to such reduction shall for the time being exceed the percentage hereinabove specified for such grade, no promotion to such grade shall be made until the percentage of noncommissioned officers therein shall have been reduced below that authorized for such grade on the basis of the said reduced enlisted strength, nor thereafter so as to make the percentage of noncommissioned officers therein in excess of the percentage authorized on the basis of the said reduced enlisted strength; but noncommissioned officers may be re-enlisted in the grades held by them previously to such reduction regardless of the percentages aforesaid; and when under this provision the number of noncommissioned officers of any grade exceeds the percentage specified, any noncommissioned officer thereof, not under charges, may be discharged on his own application: Provided further, That privates (first class) of the medical department shall be eligible for ratings for additional pay as follows: As dispensary assistant, \$2 a month; as nurse, \$3 a month; as surgical assistant, \$5 a month: Provided further, That no enlisted man shall receive more than one rating for additional pay under the provisions of this section, nor shall any enlisted man receive any additional pay under such rating unless he shall have actually performed the duties for which he shall be rated.

The president is hereby authorized to appoint and commission, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, dental surgeons, who are citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 27 years, at the rate of one for each 1,000 enlisted men of the line of the army. Dental surgeons shall have the rank, pay and allowances of first lieutenants until they have completed eight years' service. Dental surgeons of more than eight but less than twenty-four years' service shall, subject to such examination as the president may prescribe, have the rank, pay and allowances of captains. Dental surgeons of more than twenty-four years' service shall, subject to such examination as the president may prescribe, have the rank, pay and allowances of majors: Provided, That the total number of dental surgeons with rank, pay and allowances of

majors shall not at any time exceed fifteen: And provided further, That all laws relating to the examination of officers of the medical corps for promotion shall be applicable to dental surgeons.

Authority is hereby given to the secretary of war to grant permission, by revocable license to the American National Red Cross to erect and maintain on any military reservations within the jurisdiction of the United States buildings suitable for the storage of supplies, or to occupy for that purpose buildings erected by the United States, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe, such supplies to be available for the aid of the civilian population in case of serious national disaster.

Sec. 11. Corps of Engineers.—The corps of engineers shall consist of one chief of engineers with the rank of brigadier-general, twenty-three colonels, thirty lieutenant-colonels, seventy-two majors, 152 captains, 148 first lieutenants, seventy-nine second lieutenants and the enlisted men hereinafter enumerated. The engineer troops of the corps of engineers shall consist of one band, seven regiments and two mounted battalions.

Each regiment of engineers shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, eleven captains, twelve first lieutenants, six second lieutenants, two master engineers (senior grade), one regimental sergeant-major, two regimental supply sergeants, two color sergeants, one sergeant bugler, one cook, one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train, and two battalions.

Each battalion of a regiment of engineers shall consist of one major, one captain, one battalion sergeant-major, three master engineers (junior grade) and three companies. Each engineer company (regimental) shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, three sergeants (first class), one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, six sergeants, twelve corporals, one horseshoer, two buglers, one saddler, two cooks, nineteen privates (first class) and fifty-nine privates: Provided, That the president may, in his discretion, increase a regiment of engineers by two master engineers (senior grade) and two sergeants; each battalion of a regiment of engineers by three master engineers (junior grade), and each engineer company (regimental) by two sergeants, six corporals, one cook, twelve privates (first class) and thirty-four privates.

The engineer band shall consist of one band leader, one assistant band leader, one first sergeant, two band sergeants, four band corporals, two musicians (first class), four musicians (second class), thirteen musicians (third class) and two cooks.

Each battalion of mounted engineers shall consist of one major, five captains, seven first lieutenants, three second lieutenants, one master engineer (senior grade), one battalion sergeant-major, one battalion supply sergeant, three master engineers (junior grade), one corporal, one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train and three mounted companies. Each mounted engineer company shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, two sergeants (first class), one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two horseshoers, one saddler, two cooks, two buglers, twelve privates (first class) and thirty-seven privates: Provided, That the president may, in his discretion, increase the battalions of mounted engineers by one master engineer (senior grade), two sergeants and three master engineers (junior grade), and a mounted engineer company by two sergeants, three corporals, eight privates (first class) and twenty-four privates: Provided further, That appropriate officers to command the regiments, battalions and companies herein authorized and for duty with and as staff officers of such organizations shall be detailed from the corps of engineers, and shall not be in excess of the numbers in each grade enumerated in this section. The enlisted force of the corps of engineers and

the officers serving therewith shall constitute a part of the line of the army.

Sec. 12. The Ordnance Department—The ordnance department shall consist of one chief of ordnance with the rank of brigadier-general, ten colonels, fifteen lieutenant-colonels, thirty-two majors, forty-two captains, forty-two first lieutenants, the ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law, and such other enlisted men of grades now authorized by law as the president may direct: Provided, That ordnance sergeants shall be selected by the secretary of war from the sergeants of the line or ordnance department who shall have served faithfully for eight years, including four years in the grade of noncommissioned officer: Provided further, That vacancies which may occur in the commissioned personnel of the ordnance department shall be subject to the provisions of sections 26 and 27 of the act approved Feb. 2, 1901, the acts approved June 25, 1906, and Feb. 24, 1915, and acts amendatory thereof relating to the ordnance department: Provided further, That hereafter the secretary of war is authorized to detail not to exceed thirty lieutenants from the army at large for duty as student officers in the establishments of the ordnance department for a period of two years, and the completion of the prescribed course of instruction shall constitute the examination for detail in the ordnance department.

Sec. 13. The Signal Corps—The signal corps shall consist of one chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier-general, three colonels, eight lieutenant-colonels, ten majors, thirty captains, seventy-five first lieutenants and the aviation section, which shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, eight majors, twenty-four captains and 114 first lieutenants, who shall be selected from among officers of the army at large of corresponding grades or from among officers of the grade below, exclusive of those serving by detail in staff corps or departments, who are qualified as military aviators, and shall be detailed to serve as aviation officers for periods of four years unless sooner relieved, and the provisions of section 27 of the act of congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, are hereby extended to apply to said aviation officers and to vacancies created in any arm, corps or department of the army by the detail of said officers therefrom, but nothing in said act or in any other law now in force shall be held to prevent the detail or re-detail at any time, to fill a vacancy among the aviation officers authorized by this act, of any officer who, during prior service as an aviation officer of the aviation section, shall become proficient in military aviation.

Aviation officers may, when qualified therefor, be rated as junior military aviators or as military aviators, but no person shall be so rated until there shall have been issued to him a certificate to the effect that he is qualified for the rating, and no certificate shall be issued to any person until an aviation examining board, which shall be composed of three officers of experience in the aviation service and two medical officers, shall have examined him, under general regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of war and published to the army by the war department, and shall have reported him to be qualified for the rating. No person shall receive the rating of military aviator until he shall have served creditably for three years as an aviation officer with the rating of a junior military aviator.

Each aviation officer authorized by this act shall, while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, receive an increase of 25 per centum in the pay of his grade and length of service under his commission. Each duly qualified junior military aviator shall, while so serving, have the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by him under his commission if his rank under said commission be not higher than that of captain, and while on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in

aerial flights he shall receive in addition an increase of 50 per centum in the pay of his grade and length of service under his commission. Each military aviator shall, while so serving, have the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by him under his commission if his rank under said commission be not higher than that of captain, and while on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights he shall receive in addition an increase of 75 per centum of the pay of his grade and length of service under his commission: Provided further, That the provisions of the act of March 2, 1913, allowing increase of pay and allowances to officers detailed by the secretary of war on aviation duty, are hereby repealed: Provided further, That hereafter married officers of the line of the army shall be eligible equally with unmarried officers, and subject to the same conditions, for detail to aviation duty; and the secretary of war shall have authority to cause as many enlisted men of the aviation section to be instructed in the art of flying as he may deem necessary: Provided further, That hereafter the age of officers shall not be a bar to their first detail in the aviation section of the signal corps, and neither their age nor their rank shall be a bar to their subsequent details in said section: Provided further, That, when it shall be impracticable to obtain from the army officers suitable for the aviation section of the signal corps in the number allowed by law, the difference between that number and the number of suitable officers actually available for duty in said section may be made up by appointments in the grade of aviator, signal corps, and that grade is hereby created. The personnel for said grade shall be obtained from especially qualified civilians who shall be appointed and commissioned in said grade: Provided further, That whenever any aviator shall have become unsatisfactory he shall be discharged from the army as such aviator. The base pay of an aviator, signal corps, shall be \$150 per month, and he shall have the allowances of a master signal electrician and the same percentage of increase in pay for length of service as is allowed to a master signal electrician.

The total enlisted strength of the signal corps shall be limited and fixed from time to time by the president in accordance with the needs of the army, and shall consist of master signal electricians, sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, cooks, horseshoers, privates (first class) and privates; the number in each grade being fixed from time to time by the president. The numbers in the various grades shall not exceed the following percentages of the total authorized enlisted strength of the signal corps, namely: Master signal electricians, 2 per centum; sergeants (first class), 7 per centum; sergeants, 10 per centum; corporals, 20 per centum. The number of privates (first class) shall not exceed 25 per centum of the number of privates. Authority is hereby given the president to organize, in his discretion, such part of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the signal corps into such number of companies, battalions and aero squadrons as the necessities of the service may demand.

Sec. 14. Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department—Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal existing laws relating to the organization of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department.

Sec. 15. Chaplains—The president is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, chaplains in the army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in service, one for each regiment of cavalry, infantry, field artillery and engineers, and one for each 1,200 officers and men of the coast artillery corps, with rank, pay and allowances as now authorized by law: Provided, That in the appointment of chaplains in the regular army preference and priority shall be given to applicant veterans, if otherwise duly qualified, and who shall not have passed the age of 41 years at the time of application, who have rendered honorable

war service in the army of the United States or who have been honorably discharged from such army.

Sec. 16. Veterinarians.—The president is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint veterinarians and assistant veterinarians in the army, not to exceed, including veterinarians now in service, two such officers for each regiment of cavalry, one for every three batteries of field artillery, one for each mounted battalion of engineers, seventeen as inspectors of horses and mules and as veterinarians in the quartermaster corps and seven as inspectors of meats for the quartermaster corps; and said veterinarians and assistant veterinarians shall be citizens of the United States and shall constitute the veterinary corps and shall be a part of the medical department of the army.

Hereafter a candidate for appointment as assistant veterinarian must be a citizen of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 27 years, a graduate of a recognized veterinary college or university and shall not be appointed until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to character, physical condition, general education and professional qualifications.

An assistant veterinarian appointed under this act shall, for the first five years of service as such, have the rank, pay and allowances of second lieutenant; that after five years of service he shall have the rank, pay and allowances of first lieutenant; that after fifteen years of service he shall be promoted to be a veterinarian with the rank, pay and allowances of captain, and that after twenty years' service he shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major: Provided, That any assistant veterinarian, in order to be promoted as hereinbefore provided, must first pass a satisfactory examination, under such rules as the president may prescribe, as to professional qualifications and adaptability for the military service; and if such assistant veterinarian shall be found deficient at such examination he shall be discharged from the army with one year's pay.

The veterinarians of cavalry and field artillery now in the army, together with such veterinarians of the quartermaster corps as are now employed in said corps, who at the date of the approval of this act shall have had less than five years' governmental service may be appointed in the veterinary corps as assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay and allowances of second lieutenant; those who shall have had over five years of such service may be appointed in said corps as assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay and allowances of first lieutenant; and those who shall have had over fifteen years of such service may be appointed in said corps as veterinarians with the rank, pay and allowances of captain: Provided, That no such appointment of any veterinarian shall be made unless he shall first pass satisfactorily a practical professional and physical examination as to his fitness for the military service: Provided further, That veterinarians now in the army or in the employ of the quartermaster corps who shall fail to pass the prescribed physical examination because of disability incident to the service and sufficient to prevent them from the performance of duty valuable to the government shall be placed upon the retired list of the army with 75 per centum of the pay to which they would have been entitled if appointed in the veterinary corps as hereinbefore prescribed.

The secretary of war, upon recommendation of the surgeon-general of the army, may appoint in the veterinary corps, for such time as their services may be required, such number of reserve veterinarians as may be necessary to attend public animals pertaining to the quartermaster corps. Reserve veterinarians so employed shall have the pay and allowances of second lieutenant during such employment and no longer: Provided, That such reserve veterinarians shall be graduates of a recognized veterinary college or university and shall pass a satisfactory examination as to character, physical condition, general

education and professional qualifications in like manner as hereinbefore required of assistant veterinarians: such reserve veterinarians shall constitute a list of eligibles for appointment as assistant veterinarians, subject to all conditions hereinbefore prescribed for the appointment of assistant veterinarians.

Within a limit of time to be fixed by the secretary of war, candidates for appointment as assistant veterinarians who shall have passed satisfactorily the examinations prescribed for that grade by this act shall be appointed, in the order of merit in which they shall have passed such examination, to vacancies as they occur, such appointments to be for a probationary period of two years, after which time, if the services of the probationers shall have been satisfactory, they shall be permanently appointed with rank to date from the dates of rank of their probationary appointments. Probationary veterinarians whose services are found unsatisfactory shall be discharged at any time during the probationary period, or at the end thereof, and shall have no further claims against the government on account of their probationary service.

The secretary of war shall from time to time appoint boards of examiners to conduct the veterinary examinations hereinbefore prescribed, each of said boards to consist of three medical officers and two veterinarians.

Sec. 17. Composition of Infantry Units.—Each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, fifteen captains, sixteen first lieutenants, fifteen second lieutenants, one headquarters company, one machine-gun company, one supply company, and twelve infantry companies organized into three battalions of four companies each.

Each battalion shall consist of one major, one first lieutenant, mounted (battalion adjutant), and four companies. Each infantry company in battalion shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, six sergeants, eleven corporals, two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic, nineteen privates (first class) and fifty-six privates.

Each infantry headquarters company shall consist of one captain, mounted (regimental adjutant); one regimental sergeant major, mounted; three battalion sergeants major, mounted; one first sergeant (drum major), two color sergeants, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, one sergeant, two cooks, one horseshoer, one band leader, one assistant band leader, one sergeant bugler, two band sergeants, four band corporals, two musicians (first class), four musicians (second class), thirteen musicians (third class), four privates (first class), mounted, and twelve privates, mounted.

Each infantry machine gun company shall consist of one captain, mounted; one first lieutenant, mounted; two second lieutenants, mounted; one first sergeant, mounted; one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, mounted; one stable sergeant, mounted; one horseshoer, five sergeants; six corporals; two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic, eight privates (first class) and twenty-four privates.

Each infantry supply company shall consist of one captain, mounted; one second lieutenant, mounted; three regimental supply sergeants, mounted; one first sergeant, mounted; one mess sergeant, one stable sergeant, one corporal, mounted; one cook, one saddler, one horseshoer and one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train: Provided, That the president may in his discretion increase a company of infantry by two sergeants, six corporals, one cook, one mechanic, nine privates (first class) and fifty-one privates; an infantry machine gun company by two sergeants, two corporals, one mechanic, four privates (first class) and twelve privates.

The commissioned officers required for the infantry headquarters, supply and machine gun companies and for the companies organized into

battalions shall be assigned from those hereinbefore authorized.

Sec. 18. Composition of Cavalry Units—Each regiment of cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, fifteen captains, sixteen first lieutenants, sixteen second lieutenants, one headquarters troop, one machine gun troop, one supply troop and twelve troops organized into three squadrons of four troops each.

Each squadron shall consist of one major, one first lieutenant (squadron adjutant) and four troops. Each troop in squadron shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two cooks, two horse-shoers, one saddler, two buglers, ten privates (first class) and thirty-six privates.

Each headquarters troop shall consist of one captain (regimental adjutant), one regimental sergeant major, three squadron sergeants major, one first sergeant (drum major), two color sergeants, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, one sergeant, two cooks, one horse-shoer, one saddler, two privates (first class), nine privates, one band leader, one assistant band leader, one sergeant bugler, two band sergeants, four band corporals, two musicians (first class), four musicians (second class) and thirteen musicians (third class).

Each machine gun troop shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, two horse-shoers, five sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, one mechanic, one saddler, two buglers, twelve privates (first class) and thirty-five privates.

Each supply troop shall consist of one captain (regimental supply officer), two second lieutenants, three regimental supply sergeants, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one stable sergeant, one corporal, one cook, one horse-shoer, one saddler and one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train: Provided, That the president may, in his discretion, increase each troop of cavalry by ten privates (first class) and twenty-five privates; the headquarters troop by two sergeants, five corporals, one horse-shoer, five privates (first class) and eighteen privates; each machine gun troop by three sergeants, two corporals, one mechanic, one private (first class) and fourteen privates; each supply troop by one corporal, one cook, one saddler and one horse-shoer.

The commissioned officers required for the cavalry headquarters, supply and machine gun troops and for the troops organized into squadrons shall be assigned from those hereinbefore authorized.

Sec. 19. Composition of Field Artillery Units—The field artillery, including mountain artillery, light artillery, horse artillery, heavy artillery (field and siege types), shall consist of 126 gun or howitzer batteries organized into twenty-one regiments.

In time of actual or threatened hostilities the president is authorized to organize such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions and such artillery parks with such numbers and grades of personnel and such organization as he may deem necessary.

The officers necessary for such organization shall be supplied from the officers reserve corps provided by this act and by temporary appointments as authorized by section 8 of the act of congress approved April 25, 1914. The enlisted men necessary for such organizations shall be supplied from the regular army reserve provided by this act or from the regular army.

Each regiment of field artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, one headquarters company, one supply company and such number of gun and howitzer battalions as the president may direct. Nothing shall prevent the assembling, in the same regiment, of gun and howitzer battalions of different calibers and classes.

Each gun or howitzer battery shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one first sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, one mess sergeant, six sergeants, thirteen corporals, one chief mechanic, one saddler, two horse-shoers, one mechanic, two buglers, three cooks, twenty-two privates (first class) and seventy-one privates. When no enlisted men of the quartermaster corps are attached for such positions there shall be added to each battery of mountain artillery one packmaster (sergeant, first class), one assistant packmaster (sergeant), and one cargador (corporal).

Each headquarters company of a regiment of two battalions shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one regimental sergeant major, two battalion sergeants major, one first sergeant, two color sergeants, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, two sergeants, nine corporals, one horse-shoer, one saddler, one mechanic, three buglers, two cooks, five privates (first class), fifteen privates, one band leader, one assistant band leader, one sergeant bugler, two band sergeants, four band corporals, two musicians (first class), four musicians (second class) and thirteen musicians (third class). When a regiment consists of three battalions there shall be added to the headquarters company one battalion sergeant major, one sergeant, three corporals, one bugler, one private (first class) and five privates. When no enlisted men of the quartermaster corps are attached for such positions, there shall be added to each mountain artillery headquarters company one packmaster (sergeant, first class), one assistant packmaster (sergeant) and one cargador (corporal).

Each supply company of a regiment of two battalions shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two regimental supply sergeants, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one corporal, one cook, one horse-shoer, one saddler, two privates and one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field train. When a regiment consists of three battalions there shall be added to the supply company one second lieutenant, one regimental supply sergeant, one private and one wagoner for each additional authorized wagon of the field train.

Each gun or howitzer battalion shall consist of one major, one captain and batteries as follows: Mountain artillery battalions and light artillery gun or howitzer battalions serving with the field artillery of infantry divisions shall contain three batteries; horse artillery battalions and heavy field artillery gun or howitzer battalions shall contain two batteries: Provided, That the president may, in his discretion, increase the headquarters company of a regiment of two battalions by two sergeants, five corporals, one horse-shoer, one mechanic, one private (first class) and six privates; the headquarters company of a regiment of three battalions by one sergeant, seven corporals, one horse-shoer, one mechanic, two cooks, two privates (first class) and seven privates; the supply company of a regiment of two battalions by one corporal, one cook, one horse-shoer and one saddler; the supply company for a regiment of three battalions by one corporal, one cook, one horse-shoer and one saddler; a gun or howitzer battery by three sergeants, seven corporals, one horse-shoer, two mechanics, one bugler, thirteen privates (first class) and thirty-seven privates.

20. Coast Artillery Corps—The coast artillery corps shall consist of one chief of coast artillery with the rank of brigadier-general, twenty-four colonels, twenty-four lieutenant-colonels, seventy-two majors, 360 captains, 360 first lieutenants, 360 second lieutenants, thirty-one sergeants-major (senior grade), sixty-four sergeants-major (junior grade), forty-one master electricians, seventy-two engineers, ninety-nine electrician sergeants (first class), 275 assistant engineers, ninety-nine electrician sergeants (second class), 106 firemen, ninety-three radio sergeants, sixty-two master gunners, 263 first sergeants, 263 supply sergeants, 263 mess ser-

geants, 2,104 sergeants, 3,150 corporals, 526 cooks, 526 mechanics, 526 buglers, 5,225 privates (first class), 15,675 privates and eighteen bands, organized as hereinafter provided for the engineer band. The rated men of the coast artillery corps shall consist of casemate electricians, observers (first class), plotters, chief planters, coxswains, chief loaders, observers (second class), gun commanders and gun pointers. The total number of rated men shall not exceed 1,784. Coxswains shall receive \$9 per month in addition to the pay of their grade.

Sec. 21. Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.—The Porto Rico regiment of infantry of the United States army shall hereafter have the same organization and the same grades and numbers of commissioned officers and enlisted men as are by this act or shall hereafter be prescribed by law for other regiments of infantry of the army. All vacancies created by this act or occurring hereafter in commissioned officers of said regiment above the grade of second lieutenant and below the grade of colonel shall, except as hereinafter provided to the contrary, be filled by promotion according to seniority in the several grades and within the regiment subject to the examination prescribed by section three of the act of congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, and said section is hereby extended so as to apply in the cases of all officers below the grade of lieutenant-colonel who shall hereafter be examined for promotion in the Porto Rico regiment of infantry, except that the president may prescribe such a system of examination for the promotion of officers of said regiment as he may deem advisable.

The colonel of said regiment shall be detailed by the president from among officers of infantry of the army not below the grade of lieutenant-colonel, for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. Vacancies created by this act in the grade of lieutenant-colonel and major in said regiment shall be filled by appointments from the senior captains in regimental rank of the Porto Rico regiment mentioned in the act of March 4, 1915, and captains and lieutenants of said regiment shall also be eligible for such detached service, transfer, or assignment to duty with other organizations as may be approved by the secretary of war; but vacancies created by such detachment of officers shall not be filled by promotions or appointments.

All men hereafter enlisting in said regiment shall be natives of Porto Rico. All enlistments in the regiment shall hereafter be the same as is provided herein for the regular army, and the regiment, or any part thereof, may be ordered for service outside the island of Porto Rico. The pay and allowances of members of said regiment shall be the same as provided by law for officers and enlisted men of like grades in the regular army.

Vacancies created by this act or occurring hereafter in the grade of second lieutenant in said regiment shall be filled during any calendar year by the appointment by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, of any native of Porto Rico graduated from the United States military academy, and, after such appointment shall have been made or provided for, by like appointment of native citizens of Porto Rico between 21 and 27 years of age.

Provided, That officers of the Porto Rico regiment of infantry, United States army, who held commissions in the Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry on June 30, 1908, shall now and hereafter take rank in their grades in the same relative order held by them in said Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry on June 30, 1908, subject to any loss in rank due to failure to pass examinations for promotion or to sentence of court-martial.

Sec. 22. All existing laws pertaining to or affecting the United States military academy and civilian or military personnel on duty thereat in any capacity whatever, the officers and enlisted men on the retired list, the detached and additional officers under the act of

congress approved March 3, 1911, recruiting parties, recruit depots and unassigned recruits, service school detachments, United States disciplinary barracks guards, disciplinary organizations, the Philippine scouts, and Indian scouts shall continue and remain in force except as herein specifically provided otherwise.

Sec. 23. Original Appointments to Be Provisional.—Hereafter all appointments of persons other than graduates of the United States military academy to the grade of second lieutenant in the regular army shall be provisional for a period of two years, at the close of which period such appointments shall be made permanent if the appointees shall have demonstrated, under such regulations as the president may prescribe, their suitability and moral, professional and physical fitness for such permanent appointment, but should any appointee fail so to demonstrate his suitability and fitness, his appointment shall terminate, and should any officer become eligible for promotion to a vacancy in a higher grade and qualify therefor before the expiration of two years from the date of his original appointment, he shall receive a provisional appointment in such higher grade, which appointment shall be made permanent when he shall have qualified for permanent appointment upon the expiration of two years from the date of his original appointment, or shall terminate if he shall fail so to qualify.

Sec. 24. Increase to Be Made in Five Increments.—Except as otherwise specifically provided by this act, the increases in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the regular army provided by this act shall be made in five annual increments, each of which shall be, in each grade of each arm, corps and department, as nearly as practicable, one-fifth of the total increase authorized for each arm, corps and department. Officers promoted to vacancies created or caused by the addition of the first increment shall be promoted to rank from July 1, 1916, and those promoted to vacancies created or caused by the second increment shall be promoted to rank from July 1, 1917; those promoted to vacancies created or caused by the addition of the third increment shall be promoted to rank from July 1, 1918; those promoted to vacancies created or caused by the addition of the fourth increment shall be promoted to rank from July 1, 1919; and those promoted to vacancies created or caused by the addition of the fifth increment shall be promoted to rank from July 1, 1920: Provided, That in the event of actual or threatened war, or similar emergency, in which the public safety demands it the president is authorized to immediately organize the entire increase authorized by this act, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, and when, in the judgment of the president, war becomes imminent, all of said organizations that shall then be below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength and shall be maintained as nearly as possible thereat so long as war, or the imminence of war, shall continue.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, created or caused by the increases due to this act, in any fiscal year shall be filled by appointment in the following order: (1) of cadets graduated from the United States military academy during the preceding fiscal year for whom vacancies did not become available during the fiscal year in which they were graduated; (2) under the provisions of existing law, of enlisted men, including officers of the Philippine scouts, whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; (3) of members of the officers' reserve corps between the ages of 21 and 27 years; (4) of commissioned officers of the national guard between the ages of 21 and 27 years; (5) of such honor graduates, between the ages of 21 and 27 years, of distinguished colleges as are now or may hereafter be entitled to preference by general orders of the war department; and (6) of candidates from civil life between the ages of 21 and 27 years; and the president is authorized to make

the necessary rules and regulations to carry these provisions into effect: Provided, That any such original vacancies not so filled, and remaining at the time of graduation of any class at the United States military academy, may be filled by the appointment of members of that class; and all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant not created or caused by the increases due to this act shall be filled as provided in the act making appropriation for the support of the army, approved March 3, 1911: Provided further, That enlisted men of the regular army who have completed one year's service with an organization may become candidates for vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant created or caused by the increases due to the operation of this act: Provided further, That appointments to the grade of second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, including those created by this act, shall continue to be made as now provided by law, but that officers of the army or navy of the United States may become candidates for said appointments under the provisions of section 5 of the act of congress approved Feb. 27, 1911, without previously vacating their commissions as officers, and that the secretary of war may, in his discretion, allow persons to become candidates without previously establishing eligibility for appointment as junior engineer under the engineer bureau of the war department: Provided further, That officers appointed to original vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant created or caused by this act shall take lineal and relative rank according to dates of appointment, and the lineal and relative rank of second lieutenants appointed on the same date shall be determined under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe: Provided further, That the president may recommission persons who have heretofore held commissions in the regular army and have left the service honorably, after ascertaining that they are qualified for service physically, morally and as to age and military fitness; such recommissioned officers shall take rank at the foot of the respective grades which they held at the time of their separation from the army: Provided further, That the provisions of existing law requiring examinations to determine fitness for promotion of officers of the army are hereby extended to include promotions to all grades below that of brigadier-general: Provided further, That examinations of officers in the grades of major and lieutenant-colonel shall be confined to problems involving the higher functions of staff duties and command: And provided further, That in time of war retired officers of the army may be employed on active duty, in the discretion of the president, and when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade: And provided further, That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be detailed on active duty, shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the grade, not above that of major, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement.

Sec. 25. The Detached Officers.—That on July 1, 1916, the line of the army shall be increased by 822 extra officers of the cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery corps and field arms of the service, of grade from first lieutenant to colonel, inclusive, lawfully available for detachment from their proper arms for duty with the national guard, or other duty the usual period of which exceeds one year. Said extra officers, together with the 200 detached officers provided for by the act of congress approved March 3, 1911, shall, on and after July 1, 1916, constitute the detached officers' list, and all positions vacated by officers assigned to said list, and the officers so assigned, shall be subject to the provisions of section 27 of the act of congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, with reference to details to the staff corps. The total number of officers hereby authorized for each grade on

said list entire shall be in proportion to the total number of officers of the corresponding grade now authorized by law other than this act for all of the said four arms combined, exclusive of second lieutenants and of the 200 extra officers authorized by the act of congress approved March 3, 1911, and exclusive also of the additional officers authorized by the act to restore lineal rank lost through the system of regimental promotion formerly in force; and the total number of officers hereby authorized for each grade in each of said arms on said list shall be in the proportion borne by the number of officers now authorized by law other than this act for such grade and arm to the total number of officers now authorized by law other than this act for the corresponding grade in all of the said four arms combined, exclusive of the extra and additional officers last hereinbefore specified and excluded: Provided, That all vacancies created or caused by the foregoing provisions of this section in grades above that of second lieutenant shall be filled by promotion according to law existing on and before the date of approval of this act, and subject to the examinations prescribed by existing law. As soon as practicable after such promotions shall have been made, there shall be detached from each arm and assigned to the detached officers' list a number of officers of each grade equal to the number of officers of said grade by which said arm shall have been increased by the foregoing provisions of this section; and thereafter any vacancy created or caused in any of the said arms of the service by the assignment of an officer of any grade to said detached officers' list shall be filled, subject to such examination as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law, by the promotion of the officer who shall be the senior in length of commissioned service of those eligible to promotion in the next lower grade in the arm in which such vacancy shall occur: Provided further, That no officer of any of said arms of the service shall be permitted to remain on said detached officers' list for more than forty-five days unless he shall have been actually present for duty for at least two years out of the last preceding six years with an organization composed of one or more statutory units, or the equivalent thereof, of the arm to which he shall belong. Any vacancy created in said list by the removal of any officer therefrom because he shall not have been present for duty as before prescribed in this proviso shall be filled by the transfer to said list of an officer having the same grade and belonging to the same arm as the officer whose removal from said list shall have created said vacancy; but, except as before prescribed in this proviso, all officers who shall have been assigned to said list shall remain thereon for not less than four years from the respective dates of their assignment thereto, unless in the meantime they shall have been separated entirely from the army, or shall have been promoted or appointed to higher offices, or shall have been retired from active service: Provided further, That after the apportionment of officers to said detached officers' list shall have been made as authorized by this act, whenever any vacancy shall have been caused in said list by the separation of an officer of any grade therefrom, such vacancy shall, except as prescribed in the last preceding proviso, be filled by the detail and assignment to said list of an officer of the corresponding grade in that arm in which there shall be found the officer of the next lower grade who at that time shall be the senior in length of commissioned service of all the officers of the said lower grade in all of the four arms hereinbefore specified; if two or more officers of different arms shall be found to have equal seniority in length of commissioned service in said lower grade, the question of seniority shall be decided by their relative standing on the list of the commissioned officers of the army: Provided further, That, with a view further to equalize inequalities in past promotions of officers of the line of the army, on July 1, 1916, the cavalry shall be increased by

seventeen colonels and the infantry by four colonels, all of whom shall be additional officers in that grade, and shall not be entitled to promotion to which any officer would be entitled if the appointment of the said additional officers had never been authorized, and after July 1, 1919, no vacancies occurring among the said additional officers shall be filled and the offices so vacated shall cease and determine: And provided further, That for the purpose of lessening as much as possible inequalities of promotion due to the increase in the number of officers of the line of the army under the provisions of this act, any vacancies created or caused by this act in commissioned grades below that of lieutenant-colonel in any arm or service may, in the discretion of the president and under such regulations as he may prescribe in furtherance of the purpose stated in this proviso, be filled by the promotion, or transfer without promotion, of officers of other branches of the line of the army; but no such promotion or transfer shall be made in the case of any officer unless it shall have been recommended by an examining board composed of five officers, senior in rank to such officer and of the arm to which the promotion or transfer of such officer shall have been proposed, who, after having made a personal examination of such officer and of his official record, shall have reported him qualified for service in said arm in the grade to which his promotion or transfer shall have been proposed.

Sec. 25. Retirement of Officers of Philippine Scouts.—Captains and lieutenants of Philippine scouts who are citizens of the United States shall hereafter be entitled to retirement under the laws governing the retirement of enlisted men of the regular army, except that they shall be retired in the grade held by them at the date of retirement, shall be entitled to retirement for disability under the same conditions as officers of the regular army, and that they shall receive, as retired pay, the amounts allowed by law, as retired pay and allowances, of master signal officers of the United States army, and no more: Provided, That double time for service beyond the continental limits of the United States shall not be counted for the purposes of this section so as to reduce the actual period of service below twenty years: Provided further, That former officers of the Philippine scouts who, because of disability occasioned by wounds received in action, have resigned or been discharged from the service, or who have heretofore served as such for a period of more than five years and have been retired as enlisted men, shall be placed upon the retired list as officers of Philippine scouts and thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances provided by this section for other officers of Philippine scouts: And provided further, That any former officer of Philippine scouts who vacated his office in the Philippine scouts by discharge or resignation on account of disability contracted in the line of duty and who was subsequently retired as an enlisted man, except any former officer of Philippine scouts who has been retired as an enlisted man by special act of congress, shall be transferred to the retired list created by this section and shall thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances authorized by this section, and no more. Officers of Philippine scouts retired under the provisions of this section shall not form part of the limited retired list now authorized by law.

Sec. 27. Enlistment in the Regular Army.—On and after the first day of November, 1916, all enlistments in the regular army shall be for a term of seven years, the first three years to be in the active service with the organizations of which those enlisted form a part and, except as otherwise provided herein, the last four years in the regular army reserve hereinafter provided for: Provided, That at the expiration of three years' continuous service with such organizations, either under a first or any subsequent enlistment, any soldier may be re-enlisted for another period of seven years, as above provided for, in which event he shall receive his final discharge from his prior enlistment: Provided further, That after the expiration of one year's honor-

able service any enlisted man serving within the continental limits of the United States whose company, troop, battery or detachment commander shall report him as proficient and sufficiently trained may, in the discretion of the secretary of war, be furloughed to the regular army reserve under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe, but no man furloughed to the reserve shall be eligible to re-enlist in the service until the expiration of his term of seven years: Provided further, That in all enlistments hereafter accomplished under the provisions of this act three years shall be counted as an enlistment period in computing continuous service pay: Provided further, That any non-commissioned officer discharged with an excellent character shall be permitted, at the expiration of three years in the active service, to re-enlist in the organization from which discharged with the rank and grade held by him at the time of his discharge if he re-enlists within twenty days after the date of such discharge: Provided further, That no person under the age of 18 years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parents or guardians, provided that such minor has such parents or guardians entitled to his custody and control: And provided further, That the president is authorized to discontinue or utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the army, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the army the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of \$5.

In addition to military training, soldiers while in the active service shall hereafter be given the opportunity to study and receive instruction upon educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial and general business occupations. Civilian teachers may be employed to aid the army officers in giving such instruction, and part of this instruction may consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanic arts. The secretary of war, with the approval of the president, shall prescribe rules and regulations for conducting the instruction herein provided for, and the secretary of war shall have the power at all times to suspend, increase or decrease the amount of such instruction offered as may in his judgment be consistent with the requirements of military instruction and service of the soldiers.

Sec. 28. Pay of Certain Enlisted Men.—Hereafter the monthly pay of enlisted men of certain grades of the army created in this act shall be as follows, namely: Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, quartermaster corps; master hospital sergeant, medical department; master engineer, senior grade, corps of engineers, and band leader, infantry, cavalry, artillery and corps of engineers, \$75; hospital sergeant, medical department, and master engineer, junior grade, corps of engineers, \$65; sergeant (first class), medical department, \$50; sergeant (first class), corps of engineers, regimental supply sergeant, infantry, cavalry, field artillery and corps of engineers; battalion supply sergeant, corps of engineers, and assistant engineer, coast artillery corps, and assistant band leader, infantry, cavalry, artillery and corps of engineers, and sergeant bugler, infantry, cavalry, artillery and corps of engineers, \$40; musician (first class), infantry, cavalry, artillery and corps of engineers; supply sergeant, mess sergeant and stable sergeant, corps of engineers; sergeant medical department, \$36; supply sergeant, infantry, cavalry and artillery; mess sergeant, infantry, cavalry and artillery; cook, medical department; horseshoer, infantry, cavalry, artillery, corps of engineers, signal corps and medical departments; stable sergeant, infantry and cavalry; radio sergeant, coast artillery corps, and musicians (second class), infantry, cavalry, artillery and corps of engineers, \$30; musician (third class), infantry, cavalry, artillery and corps of engineers; corporal, medical department, \$24; saddler, infantry,

try, cavalry, field artillery, corps of engineers and medical department; mechanic, infantry, cavalry and field artillery and medical department; farrier, medical department, and wagoner, infantry, field artillery and corps of engineers, \$21; private (first class), infantry, cavalry, artillery and medical department, \$18; private, medical department, and bugler, \$15. Nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any grade of enlisted men of the army.

Sec. 29. Final Discharge of Enlisted Men.—No enlisted man in the regular army shall receive his final discharge until the termination of his seven-year term of enlistment except upon re-enlistment as provided for in this act or as provided by law for discharge prior to expiration of term of enlistment, but when an enlisted man is furloughed to the regular army reserve his account shall be closed and he shall be paid in full to the date such furlough becomes effective, including allowances provided by law for discharged soldiers: Provided, That when by reason of death or disability of a member of the family of an enlisted man occurring after his enlistment members of his family become dependent upon him for support, he may, in the discretion of the secretary of war, be discharged from the service of the United States or be furloughed to the regular army reserve, upon due proof being made of such condition: Provided further, That when an enlisted man is discharged by purchase while in active service he shall be furloughed to the regular army reserve, unless, in the discretion of the secretary of war, he is given a final discharge from the army.

Sec. 30. Composition of the Regular Army Reserve.—The regular army reserve shall consist of, first, all enlisted men now in the army reserve or who shall hereafter become members of the army reserve under the provisions of existing law; second, all enlisted men furloughed to or enlisted in the regular army reserve under the provisions of this act; and, third, any person holding an honorable discharge from the regular army with character reported at least good who is physically qualified for the duties of a soldier and not over 45 years of age who enlists in the regular army reserve for a period of four years.

Sec. 31. The president is authorized to assign members of the regular army reserve as reserves to particular organizations of the regular army or to organize the regular army reserve, or any part thereof, into units or detachments of any arm, corps or department in such manner as he may prescribe, and to assign to such units and detachments officers of the regular army or of the officers' reserve corps herein provided for; and he may summon the regular army reserve or any part thereof for field training for a period not exceeding fifteen days in each year, the reservists to receive travel expenses and pay at the rate of their respective grades in the regular army during such periods of training; and in the event of actual or threatened hostilities he may mobilize the regular army reserve in such manner as he may determine, and thereafter retain it, or any part thereof, in active service for such period as he may determine the conditions demand: Provided, That all enlistments in the regular army, including those in the regular army reserve, which are in force on the date of the outbreak of war shall continue in force for one year, unless sooner terminated by order of the secretary of war, but nothing herein shall be construed to shorten the time of enlistment prescribed: Provided further, That subject to such regulations as the president may prescribe for their proper identification and location and physical condition, the members of the regular army reserve shall be paid semiannually at the rate of \$24 a year while in the reserve.

Sec. 32. Regular Army Reserve in Time of War.—When mobilized by order of the president, the members of the regular army reserve shall, so long as they may remain in active service, receive the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the regular army of like grades: Provided, That any enlisted man who shall have re-enlisted in

the regular army reserve shall receive during such active service the additional pay now provided by law for enlisted men in his arm of the service in the second enlistment period: Provided further, That upon reporting for duty and being found physically fit for service, members of the regular army reserve shall receive a sum equal to \$3 per month for each month during which they shall have belonged to the reserve, as well as the actual necessary cost of transportation and subsistence from their homes to the places at which they may be ordered to report for duty under such summons: And provided further, That service in the regular army reserve shall confer no right to retirement or retired pay, and members of the regular army reserve shall become entitled to pension only through disability incurred while on active duty in the service of the United States.

Sec. 33. Use of Other Departments of the Government.—The president may, subject to such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary, utilize the services of members and employees of all departments of the government of the United States, without expense to the division, reservist for keeping in touch with, paying and mobilizing the regular army reserve, the enlisted reserve corps and other reserve organizations.

Sec. 34. Re-Enlistment in Time of War.—For the purpose of utilizing as an auxiliary to the regular army reserves the services of men who have had experience and training in the regular army or in the United States volunteers, outside of the continental limits of the United States, in time of actual or threatened hostilities, and after the president shall, by proclamation, have called upon honorably discharged soldiers of the regular army to present themselves for re-enlistment therein within a specified period, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any person who shall have been discharged honorably from any service, with character reported as at least good, and who, having been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, if not over 50 years of age, shall re-enlist in the line of said army, or in the signal, quartermaster or medical department thereof, within the period that shall be specified in said proclamation, shall receive on so re-enlisting a bounty which shall be computed at the rate of \$8 for each month for the first year of the period that shall have elapsed since his last discharge from the regular army and the date of his re-enlistment therein under the terms of said proclamation; at the rate of \$6 per month for the second year of such period; at the rate of \$4 per month for the third year of such period; and at the rate of \$2 per month for any subsequent year of such period: but no bounty in excess of \$300 shall be paid to any person under the terms of this section.

Sec. 35. Enlisted Men Prohibited from Civil Employment.—Hereafter no enlisted man in the active service of the United States in the army, navy and marine corps, respectively, whether a noncommissioned officer, musician or private, shall be detailed, ordered or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades or professions.

Sec. 36. Sergeants for Duty with the National Guard.—For the purpose of assisting in the instruction of the personnel and care of property in the hands of the national guard the secretary of war is authorized to detail from the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, corps of engineers, coast artillery corps, medical department and signal corps of the regular army not to exceed 1,000 sergeants for duty with corresponding organizations of the national guard and not to exceed 100 sergeants for duty with the disciplinary organizations at the United States disciplinary barracks, who shall be additional to the sergeants authorized by this act for the corps, companies, troops, batteries and detachments from which they may be detailed.

Sec. 37. The Officers' Reserve Corps—For the purpose of securing a reserve of officers available for service as temporary officers in the regular army, as provided for in this act and in section 8 of the act approved April 25, 1914, as officers of the quartermaster corps and other staff corps and departments, as officers for recruit rendezvous and depots, and as officers of volunteers, there shall be organized, under such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, an officers' reserve corps of the regular army. Said corps shall consist of sections corresponding to the various arms, staff corps and departments of the regular army. Except as otherwise herein provided, a member of the officers' reserve corps shall not be subject to call for service in time of peace and whenever called upon for service shall not, without his consent, be so called in a lower grade than that held by him in said reserve corps.

The president alone shall be authorized to appoint and commission as reserve officers in the various sections of the officers' reserve corps, in all grades up to and including that of major, such citizens as, upon examination prescribed by the president, shall be found physically, mentally and morally qualified to hold such commissions. Provided, That the proportion of officers in any section of the officers' reserve corps shall not exceed the proportion for the same grade in the corresponding arm, corps or department of the regular army, except that the number commissioned in the lowest authorized grade in any section of the officers' reserve corps shall not be limited.

All persons now carried as duly qualified and registered pursuant to section 23 of the act of congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, shall, for a period of three years after the passage of this act, be eligible for appointment in the officers' reserve corps in the section corresponding to the arm, corps or department for which they have been found qualified, without further examination, except a physical examination, and subject to the limitations as to age and rank herein prescribed: Provided, That any person carried as qualified and registered in the grade of colonel or lieutenant-colonel pursuant to the provisions of said act on the date when this act becomes effective may be commissioned and recommissioned in the officers' reserve corps with the rank for which he has been found qualified and registered, but when such person thereafter shall become separated from the officers' reserve corps for any reason the vacancy so caused shall not be filled and such office shall cease and determine.

No person shall, except as hereinafter provided, be appointed or reappointed a second lieutenant in the officers' reserve corps after he shall have reached the age of 32 years, a first lieutenant after he shall have reached the age of 36 years, a captain after he shall have reached the age of 40 years, or a major after he shall have reached the age of 45 years. When an officer of the reserve corps shall reach the age limit fixed for appointment or reappointment in the grade in which commissioned he shall be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and be entitled to retain his official title and, on occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade he shall have held in the officers' reserve corps: Provided, That nothing in the foregoing provisions as to the ages of officers shall apply to the appointment or reappointment of officers of the quartermaster, engineer, ordnance, signal, judge advocate and medical sections of said reserve corps.

One year after the passage of this act the medical reserve corps, as now constituted by law, shall cease to exist. Members thereof may be commissioned in the officers' reserve corps, subject to the provisions of this act, or may be honorably discharged from the service. The secretary of war may, in time of peace, order first lieutenants of the medical section of the officers' reserve corps, with their consent, to active duty in the service of the United States in such num-

bers as the public interests may require and the funds appropriated may permit, and may relieve them from such duty when their services are no longer necessary. While on such duty they shall receive the pay and allowances, including pay for periods of sickness and leaves of absence, of officers of corresponding rank and length of active service in the regular army.

The commissions of all officers of the officers' reserve corps shall be in force for a period of five years unless sooner terminated in the discretion of the president. Such officers may be re commissioned, either in the same or higher grades, for successive periods of five years, subject to such examinations and qualifications as the president may prescribe and to the age limits prescribed herein: Provided, That officers of the officers' reserve corps shall have rank therein in the various sections of said reserve corps according to grades and to length of service in their grades.

Sec. 33. The Officers' Reserve Corps in War—In time of actual or threatened hostilities the president may order officers of the officers' reserve corps, subject to such subsequent physical examinations as he may prescribe, to temporary duty with the regular army in grades thereof which cannot, for the time being, be filled by promotion, or as officers in volunteer or other organizations that may be authorized by law, or as officers and recruit rendezvous and depots, or on such other duty as the president may prescribe. While such reserve officers are on such service they shall, by virtue of their commissions as reserve officers, exercise command appropriate to their grade and rank in the organizations to which they may be assigned, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the regular army, with increase of pay for length of active service, as allowed by law for officers of the regular army, from the date upon which they shall be required by the terms of their orders to obey the same: Provided, That officers so ordered to active service shall take temporary rank among themselves, and in their grades in the organizations to which assigned, according to the dates of orders placing them on active service; and they may be promoted, in accordance with such rank to vacancies in volunteer organizations or to temporary vacancies in the regular army thereafter occurring in the organizations in which they shall be serving: Provided further, That officers of the officers' reserve corps shall not be entitled to retirement or retired pay, and shall be entitled to pension only for disability incurred in the line of duty and while in active service.

Any officer who, while holding a commission in the officers' reserve corps, shall be ordered to active service by the secretary of war shall, from the time he shall be required by the terms of his order to obey the same, be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the army of the United States, in so far as they are applicable to officers whose permanent retention in the military service is not contemplated.

Sec. 39. Instruction of Officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps—To the extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose, the secretary of war is authorized to order reserve officers to duty with troops or at field exercises, or for instruction, for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year, and while so serving such officers shall receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the regular army: Provided, That, with the consent of the reserve officers concerned and within the limit of funds available for the purpose, such periods of duty may be extended for reserve officers as the secretary of war may direct: Provided further, That in time of actual or threatened hostilities, after all available officers of any section of the officers' reserve corps corresponding to any arm, corps or department of the regular army shall have been ordered into active service, officers of volunteers may be appointed in such arm, corps or department as may be authorized by law: Provided further, That nothing herein shall operate to

prevent the appointment of any officer of the regular army as an officer of volunteers before all the officers of the officers' reserve corps, or any section thereof, shall have been ordered into active service: And provided further, That in determining the relative rank and the right to retirement of an officer of the regular army, active duty performed by him while serving in the officers' reserve corps shall not be reckoned.

Sec. 40. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps.—The president is hereby authorized to establish and maintain in civil educational institutions a reserve officers' training corps, which shall consist of a senior division organized at universities and colleges requiring four years of collegiate study for a degree, including state universities and those state institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of congress of July 2, 1862, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be practical instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, and a junior division organized at all other public or private educational institutions, except that units of the senior division may be organized at those essentially military schools which do not confer an academic degree but which, as a result of the annual inspection of such institutions by the war department, are specially designated by the secretary of war as qualified for units of the senior division, and each division shall consist of units of the several arms or corps in such number and of such strength as the president may prescribe.

Sec. 41. The president may, upon the application of any state institution described in section 40 of this act, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the reserve officers' training corps: Provided, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least 100 physically fit male students.

Sec. 42. The president may, upon the application of any established educational institution in the United States, other than a state institution described in section 40 of this act, the authorities of which agree to establish and maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course of military training as a minimum for its physically fit male students, which course when entered upon by any student shall, as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the reserve officers' training corps: Provided, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least 100 physically fit male students.

Sec. 43. The secretary of war is hereby authorized to prescribe standard courses of theoretical and practical military training for units of the reserve officers' training corps, and no unit of the senior division shall be organized or maintained at any educational institution the authorities of which fail or neglect to adopt into their curriculum the prescribed courses of military training for the senior division or to devote at least an average of three hours per week per academic year to such military training, and no unit of the junior division shall be organized or maintained at any educational institution the authorities of which fail or neglect to adopt into their curriculum the prescribed courses of military training for the junior division, or to devote at least an average of three hours per week per academic year to such military training.

Sec. 44. Eligibility to membership in the reserve officers' training corps shall be limited to students of institutions in which units of such corps may be established who are citizens of the United States, who are not less than 14 years of age, and whose bodily condition indicates that

they are physically fit to perform military duty or will be so upon arrival at military age.

Sec. 45. The president is hereby authorized to detail such numbers of officers of the army, either active or retired, not above the grade of colonel, as may be necessary, for duty as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics at institutions where one or more units of the reserve officers' training corps are maintained; but the total number of active officers so detailed at educational institutions shall not exceed 300, and no active officer shall be so detailed who has not had five years' commissioned service in the army. In time of peace retired officers shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. Retired officers below the grade of lieutenant-colonel so detailed shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade, and retired officers above the grade of major so detailed shall receive the same pay and allowances as a retired major would receive under a like detail. No detail of officers on the active list of the regular army under the provisions of this section shall extend for more than four years.

Sec. 46. The president is hereby authorized to detail for duty at institutions where one or more units of the reserve officers' training corps are maintained such number of enlisted men, either active or retired or of the regular army reserve, as he may deem necessary, but the number of active noncommissioned officers so detailed shall not exceed 500, and all active noncommissioned officers so detailed shall be additional in their respective grades to those otherwise authorized for the army. Retired enlisted men or members of the regular army reserve shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. While so detailed they shall receive active pay and allowances.

Sec. 47. The secretary of war, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to issue to institutions at which one or more units of the reserve officers' training corps are maintained, such public animals, arms, uniforms, equipment and means of transportation as he may deem necessary, and to forage at the expense of the United States public animals so issued. He shall require from each institution to which property of the United States is issued a bond in the value of the property issued for the care and safekeeping thereof, and for its return when required.

Sec. 48. The secretary of war is hereby authorized to maintain camps for the further practical instruction of the members of the reserve officers' training corps, no such camps to be maintained for a period longer than six weeks in any one year, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities; to transport members of such corps to and from such camps at the expense of the United States so far as appropriations will permit; to assist them at the expense of the United States while traveling to and from such camps while remaining therein so far as appropriations will permit; to use the regular army, such other military forces as Congress from time to time authorizes, and such government property as he may deem necessary for the military training of the members of such corps while in attendance at such camps; to prescribe regulations for the government of such corps, and to authorize, in his discretion, the formation of company units thereof into battalion and regimental units.

Sec. 49. The president alone, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to appoint in the officers' reserve corps any graduate of the senior division of the reserve officers' training corps who shall have satisfactorily completed the further training provided for in section 50 of this act, or any graduate of the junior division who shall have satisfactorily completed the courses of military training prescribed for the senior division and the further training provided for in section 50 of this act, and shall have participated in such practical instruction subsequent to graduation as the secretary of war shall prescribe, who shall have arrived at the age of 21 years and who shall agree, under oath in writing,

to serve the United States in the capacity of a reserve officer of the army during a period of at least ten years from the date of his appointment as such reserve officer, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; but the total number of reserve officers so appointed shall not exceed 50,000: Provided, That any graduate, qualified under the provisions of this section undergoing a postgraduate course at any institution shall not be eligible for appointment as a reserve officer while undergoing such postgraduate course, but his ultimate eligibility upon completion of such postgraduate course for such appointment shall not be affected because of his having undergone such postgraduate course.

Sec. 50. When any member of the senior division of the reserve officers' training corps has completed two academic years of service in that division, and has been selected for further training by the president of the institution and by its professor of military science and tactics, and has agreed in writing to continue in the reserve officers' training corps for the remainder of his course in the institution, devoting five hours per week to the military training prescribed by the secretary of war, and has agreed in writing to pursue the courses in camp training prescribed by the secretary of war, he may be furnished, at the expense of the United States, with commutation of subsistence, at such rate, not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the army, as may be fixed by the secretary of war, during the remainder of his service in the reserve officers' training corps.

Sec. 51. Any physically fit male citizen of the United States between the ages of 21 and 27 years, who shall have graduated prior to the date of this act from any educational institution at which an officer of the army was detailed as professor of military science and tactics, and who while a student at such institution completed courses of military training under the direction of such professor of military science and tactics substantially equivalent to those prescribed pursuant to this act for the senior division, shall, after satisfactorily completing such additional practical military training as the secretary of war shall prescribe, be eligible for appointment to the officers' reserve corps and as a temporary additional second lieutenant in accordance with the terms of this act.

Sec. 52. The president alone is hereby authorized to appoint and commission as a temporary second lieutenant of the regular army in time of peace for purposes of instruction, for a period not exceeding six months, with the allowances now provided by law for that grade, but with pay at the rate of \$100 per month, any reserve officer appointed pursuant to sections 49 and 51 of this act and to attach him to a unit of the regular army for duty and training during the period covered by his appointment as such temporary second lieutenant, and upon the expiration of such service with the regular army such officer shall revert to his status as a reserve officer.

Sec. 53. No reserve officer or temporary second lieutenant appointed pursuant to this act shall be entitled to retirement or to retired pay and shall be eligible for pension only for disability incurred in line of duty in active service or while serving with the regular army pursuant to the provisions of this act: Provided, That in time of war the president may order reserve officers appointed under the provisions of this act to active duty with any of the military forces of the United States in any grades not below that of second lieutenant, and while on such active duty they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war: And provided further, That the adjutant general of the army shall, under the direction and supervision of the secretary of war, obtain, compile and keep continually up to date all obtainable information as to the names, ages, addresses, occupations and qualifications for appointment as commissioned officers of the army, of men of time of war or other emergency, of men of suitable ages who, by reason of having received military training in civilian educational institu-

tions or elsewhere, may be regarded as qualified and available for appointment as such commissioned officers.

Sec. 54. Training Camps.—The secretary of war is hereby authorized to maintain, upon military reservations or elsewhere, camps for the military instruction and training of such citizens as may be selected for such instruction and training, upon their application and under such terms of enlistment and regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of war; to use, for the purpose of maintaining said camps and imparting military instruction and training thereat, such arms, ammunition, accouterments, equipments, tentage, field equipage and transportation belonging to the United States as he may deem necessary; to furnish, at the expense of the United States, uniforms, subsistence, transportation by the most usual and direct route within such limits as to territory as the secretary of war may prescribe, and medical supplies to persons receiving instruction at said camps during the period of their attendance thereat; to authorize such expenditures, from proper army appropriations, as he may deem necessary for water, fuel, light, temporary structures, not including quarters for officers or barracks for men, screening and damages resulting from field exercises, and other expenses incidental to the maintenance of said camps and the theoretical winter instruction in connection therewith; and to sell to persons receiving instruction at said camps, for cash and at cost price plus 10 per centum, quartermaster and ordnance property, the amount of such property sold to any one person to be limited to that which is required for his proper equipment. All moneys arising from such sales shall remain available throughout the fiscal year following that in which the sales are made, for the purpose of that appropriation from which the property sold was authorized to be supplied at the time of the sale. The secretary of war is authorized further to prescribe the courses of theoretical and practical instruction to be pursued by persons attending the camps authorized by this section; to fix the periods during which such camps shall be maintained; to prescribe rules and regulations for the government thereof; and to employ thereat officers and enlisted men of the regular army in such numbers and upon such duties as he may designate.

Sec. 55. The Enlisted Reserve Corps.—For the purpose of securing an additional reserve of enlisted men for military service with the engineer, signal and quartermaster corps and the ordnance and medical departments of the regular army, an enlisted reserve corps, to consist of such number of enlisted men of such grade or grades as may be designated by the president from time to time, is hereby authorized, such authorization to be effective on and after the first day of July, 1916.

There may be enlisted in the grade or grades hereinbefore specified, for a period of four years, under such rules as may be prescribed by the president, citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, subject to such physical, educational and practical examination as may be prescribed in said rules. For men enlisting in said grade or grades certificates of enlistment in the enlisted reserve corps shall be issued by the adjutant-general of the army, but no such man shall be enlisted in said corps unless he shall be found physically, mentally and morally qualified to hold such certificate and unless he shall be between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The certificates so given shall confer upon the holders when called into active service or for purposes of instruction and training, and during the period of such active service, instruction or training, all the authority, rights and privileges of like grades of the regular army. Enlisted men of the enlisted reserve corps shall take precedence in said corps according to the dates of their certificates of enlistment therein and when called into active service or when called out for purposes of instruction or training shall take precedence next below all other en-

listed men of like grades in the regular army. And the secretary of war is hereby authorized to issue to members of the enlisted reserve corps and to persons who have participated in at least one encampment for the military instruction of citizens, conducted under the auspices of the war department, distinctive rosettes or knots designed for wear with civilian clothing, and whenever a rosette or knot issued under the provisions of this section shall have been lost, destroyed or rendered unfit for use without fault or neglect upon the part of the person to whom it is issued, the secretary of war shall cause a new rosette or knot to be issued to such person without charge therefor. Any person who is not an enlisted man of the enlisted reserve corps and shall not have participated in at least one encampment for the military instruction of citizens, conducted under the auspices of the war department, and who shall wear such rosette or knot shall be guilty of misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$300, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

The president is authorized to assign members of the enlisted reserve corps as reserves to particular organizations of the regular army or to organize the enlisted reserve corps, or any part thereof, into units or detachments of any arm, corps or department in such manner as he may prescribe, and to assign to such units and detachments officers of the regular army or of the officers' reserve corps, herein provided for.

To the extent provided from time to time by appropriations the secretary of war may order enlisted men of the enlisted reserve corps to active service for purposes of instruction or training for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year: Provided, That, with the consent of such enlisted men and within the limits of funds available for such purposes, such periods of active service may be extended for such number of enlisted men as may be deemed necessary.

Enlisted men of the enlisted reserve corps shall receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades, but only when ordered into active service, including the time required for actual travel from the places to which they are ordered and return to their homes: Provided, That said enlisted men shall not be entitled to retirement or retirement pay, nor shall they be entitled to pensions except for physical disability incurred in line of duty while in active service or while traveling under orders of competent authority to or from designated places of duty.

The uniform to be worn by enlisted men of the enlisted reserve corps, except corps insignia, shall be the same as prescribed for enlisted men of the regular army reserve, and that in lieu of any money allowance for clothing there shall be issued to each enlisted man of the enlisted reserve corps in time of peace such articles of clothing and equipment as the president may direct: Provided, That any clothing or other equipment issued to any enlisted man of the said corps shall remain the property of the United States, and in case of loss or destruction of any article, the article so lost or destroyed shall be replaced by issue to the enlisted man and the value thereof deducted from any pay due or to become due him, unless it shall be made to appear that such loss or destruction was not due to neglect or other fault on his part: Provided further, That any clothing or other equipment issued to enlisted men of the enlisted reserve corps which shall have become unserviceable through ordinary wear and tear in the service of the United States shall be received back by the United States and serviceable like articles issued in lieu thereof: Provided further, That when enlisted men of the enlisted reserve corps shall be discharged or otherwise separated from the service, all arms, equipage, clothing and other property issued to them shall be accounted for under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of war.

Any enlisted man of the enlisted reserve corps ordered to active service or for purposes of instruction or training shall, from the time he is

required by the terms of the order to obey the same, be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the army of the United States.

The secretary of war is hereby authorized to discharge any enlisted member of the enlisted reserve corps when his services shall be no longer required, or when he shall have by misconduct unfitted himself for further service in the said corps: Provided, That any enlisted man of said corps who shall be ordered upon active duty as herein provided and who shall willfully fail to comply with the terms of the order so given him shall, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be subject, forfeit his certificate of enlistment.

In time of actual or threatened hostilities the president may order the enlisted reserve corps, in such numbers and at such times as may be considered necessary, to active service with the regular army, and while on such service members of said corps shall exercise command appropriate to their several grades and rank in the organizations to which they shall be assigned and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the regular army, with increase of pay for length of service as now allowed by law for the regular army: Provided, That upon a call by the president for a volunteer force the members of the enlisted reserve corps may be mustered into the service of the United States as volunteers for duty with the army in the grades held by them in the said corps, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the regular army, with increase of pay for length of service, as now provided by law for the regular army: And provided further, That enlisted men of the enlisted reserve corps shall not acquire by virtue of issuance of certificates of enlistment to them a vested right to be mustered into the volunteer service of the United States.

Sec. 56. Military Equipment and Instructors at Other Schools and Colleges—Such arms, tentage and equipment as the secretary of war shall deem necessary to proper military training shall be supplied by the government to schools and colleges, other than those provided for in sections of this act, having a course of military training prescribed by the secretary of war and having not less than 100 physically fit male students above the age of 14 years, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and the secretary of war is hereby authorized to detail such commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the army to said schools and colleges, other than those provided for in sections 45 and 46 of this act, detailing not less than one such officer or noncommissioned officer to each 500 students under military instruction.

Sec. 57. Composition of the Militia—The militia of the United States shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and all other able-bodied males who have or shall hereafter declared their intention to become citizens of the United States who shall be more than 18 years of age, and except as hereinafter provided, not more than 45 years of age, and said militia shall be divided into three classes, the national guard, the naval militia and the unorganized militia.

Sec. 58. Composition of the National Guard—The national guard shall consist of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of 18 and 45 years organized, armed and equipped as hereinafter provided, and of commissioned officers between the ages of 21 and 64 years.

Sec. 59. Exemptions from Militia Duty—The vice-president of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States and of the several states and territories; persons in the military or naval service of the United States; custom house clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, shall be exempt from militia duty without regard to age, and all persons who because of religious belief

shall claim exemption from military service, if the conscientious holding of such belief by such person shall be established under such regulations as the president shall prescribe, shall be exempted from militia service in a combatant capacity; but no person so exempted shall be exempt from militia service in any capacity that the president shall declare to be noncombatant.

Sec. 60. Organization of National Guard Units.—Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, the organization of the national guard, including the composition of all units thereof, shall be the same as that which is or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular army, subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the secretary of war. And the president may prescribe the particular unit or units, as to branch or arm of service, to be maintained in each state, territory or the District of Columbia in order to secure a force which, when combined, shall form complete higher tactical units.

Sec. 61. Maintenance of Other Troops by the States.—No state shall maintain troops in time of peace other than as authorized in accordance with the organization prescribed under this act: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting the rights of the states and territories in the use of the national guard within their respective borders in time of peace: Provided further, That nothing contained in this act shall prevent the organization and maintenance of state police or constabulary.

Sec. 62. Number of the National Guard.—The number of enlisted men of the national guard to be organized under this act within one year from its passage shall be for each state in the proportion of 200 such men for each senator and representative in congress from such state, and a number to be determined by the president for each territory and the District of Columbia, and shall be increased each year thereafter in the proportion of not less than 50 per centum until a total peace strength of not less than 800 enlisted men for each senator and representative in congress shall have been reached: Provided, That in states which have but one representative in congress such increase shall be at the discretion of the president: Provided further, That this shall not be construed to prevent any state, territory or the District of Columbia from organizing the full number of troops required under this section in less time than is specified in this section, or from maintaining existing organizations if they shall conform to such rules and regulations regarding organization, strength and armament as the president may prescribe: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any state with but one representative in congress from organizing one or more regiments of troops, with such auxiliary troops as the president may prescribe; such organizations and members of such organizations to receive all the benefits accruing under this act under the conditions set forth herein: Provided further, That the word territory as used in this act and in all laws relating to the land militia and national guard shall include and apply to Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Canal Zone; and the militia of the Canal Zone shall be organized under such rules and regulations, not in conflict with the provisions of this act, as the president may prescribe.

Sec. 63. Any corps of artillery, cavalry or infantry existing in any of the states on the passage of the act of May 17, 1902, by the laws, customs or usages of said states have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act, under its provisions and under the provisions of section 232 and sections 1625 to 1660, both inclusive, of title 16 of the revised statutes of 1873, and the act of Jan. 21, 1903, relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain its ancient privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all duties required by law of militia: Provided, That said organizations may be a part of the national guard and entitled to all the privileges of this act, and shall conform in all respects to the organization, discipline and training of the national guard in time of war: Provided further,

That for purposes of training and when on active duty in the service of the United States they may be assigned to higher units, as the president may direct, and shall be subject to the orders of officers under whom they shall be serving.

Sec. 64. Assignment of National Guard to Brigades and Divisions.—For the purpose of maintaining appropriate organization and to assist in instruction and training, the president may assign the national guard of the several states and territories and the District of Columbia to divisions, brigades and other tactical units, and may detail officers either from the national guard or the regular army to command such units: Provided, That where complete units are organized within a state, territory or the District of Columbia the commanding officers thereof shall not be displaced under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 65. Chiefs of Staff of National Guard Divisions.—The president may detail one officer of the regular army as chief of staff and one officer of the regular army or the national guard as assistant to the chief of staff of any division of the national guard in the service of the United States as a national guard organization: Provided, That in order to insure the prompt mobilization of the national guard in time of war or other emergency, the president may, in time of peace, detail an officer of the regular army to perform the duties of chief of staff for each fully organized tactical division of the national guard.

Sec. 66. Adjutants-General of States and So Forth.—The adjutants-general of the states, territories and the District of Columbia and the officers of the national guard shall make such returns and reports to the secretary of war, or to such officers as he may designate, at such times and in such form as the secretary of war may from time to time prescribe: Provided, That the adjutants-general of the territories and of the District of Columbia shall be appointed by the president with such rank and qualifications as he may prescribe, and each adjutant-general for a territory shall be a citizen of the territory for which he is appointed.

Sec. 67. Appropriation, Apportionment and Disbursement of Funds for the National Guard.—A sum of money shall hereafter be appropriated annually, to be paid out of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the national guard, including the expense of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores and camp equipment, and all other military supplies for issue to the national guard and such other expenses pertaining to said guard as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

The appropriation provided for in this section shall be apportioned among the several states and territories under just and equitable procedure to be prescribed by the secretary of war and in direct ratio to the number of enlisted men in active service in the national guard existing in such states and territories at the date of apportionment of said appropriation, and to the District of Columbia, under such regulations as the president may prescribe: Provided, That the sum so apportioned among the several states, territories and the District of Columbia shall be available under such rules as may be prescribed by the secretary of war for the actual and necessary expense incurred by officers and enlisted men of the regular army when traveling on duty in connection with the national guard; for the transportation of supplies furnished to the national guard for the permanent equipment thereof; for officers and necessary administrative expenses of officers of the regular army on duty with the national guard; for the expenses of the militia bureau, including clerical services, now authorized for the division of militia affairs; for expenses of enlisted men of the regular army on duty with the national guard, including quarters, fuel, light, medicines and medical attendance, and such expenses shall constitute a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated for the support of the national guard, and shall be paid therefrom and not from the allotment duly apportioned to any particular state, territory or the District of Columbia; for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construc-

tion, maintenance and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges; for the hiring of horses and draft animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries and wagons; for forage for the same, and for such other incidental expenses in connection with lawfully authorized encampments, maneuvers and field instruction as the secretary of war may deem necessary and for such other expenses pertaining to the national guard as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

The governor of each state and territory and the commanding general of the national guard of the District of Columbia shall appoint, designate or detail, subject to the approval of the secretary of war, an officer of the national guard of the state, territory or District of Columbia who shall be regarded as property and disbursing officer for the United States. He shall receipt and account for all funds and property belonging to the United States in possession of the national guard of his state, territory or district, and shall make returns and reports concerning the same as may be required by the secretary of war. The secretary of war is authorized, on the requisition of the governor of a state or territory or the commanding general of the national guard of the District of Columbia, to pay to the property and disbursing officer thereof so much of its allotment out of the annual appropriation for the support of the national guard as shall, in the judgment of the secretary of war, be necessary for the purposes enumerated therein. He shall render, through the war department, such accounts of federal funds intrusted to him for disbursement as may be required by the treasury department. Before entering upon the performance of his duties as property and disbursing officer he shall be required to give good and sufficient bond to the United States, the amount thereof to be determined by the secretary of war, for the faithful performance of his duties and for the safe-keeping and proper disposition of the federal property and funds intrusted to his care. He shall, after having qualified as property and disbursing officer, receive pay for his services at a rate to be fixed by the secretary of war, and such compensation shall be a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated for the support of the national guard. Provided, That when traveling in the performance of his official duties under orders issued by the proper authorities he shall be reimbursed for his actual necessary traveling expenses, the sum to be made a charge against the allotment of the state, territory or District of Columbia: Provided further, That the secretary of war shall cause an inspection of the accounts and records of the property and disbursing officer to be made by an inspector-general of the army at least once each year: And provided further, That the secretary of war is empowered to make all rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

Sec. 68. Location of Units—The states and territories shall have the right to determine and fix the location of the units and headquarters of the national guard within their respective borders: Provided, That no organization of the national guard, members of which shall be entitled to and shall have received compensation under the provisions of this act, shall be disbanded without the consent of the president, nor, without such consent, shall the commissioned or enlisted strength of any such organization be reduced below the minimum that shall be prescribed therefor by the president.

Sec. 69. Enlistments in the National Guard—Hereafter the period of enlistment in the national guard shall be for six years, the first three years of which shall be in an active organization and the remaining three years in the national guard reserve, hereinafter provided for, and the qualifications for enlistment shall be the same as those prescribed for admission to the regular army: Provided, That in the national guard the privilege of continuing in active service during the whole of an enlistment period and of re-en-

listing in said service shall not be denied by reason of anything contained in this act.

Sec. 70. Federal Enlistment Contract—Enlisted men in the national guard of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia now serving under enlistment contracts which contain an obligation to defend the constitution of the United States and to obey the orders of the president of the United States shall be recognized as members of the national guard under the provisions of this act for the unexpired portion of their present enlistment contracts. When any such enlistment contract does not contain such obligation, the enlisted man shall not be recognized as a member of the national guard until he shall have signed an enlistment contract and taken and subscribed to the following oath of enlistment, upon signing which credit shall be given for the period already served under the old enlistment contract: "I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this ____ day of ____, 19____, as a soldier in the national guard of the United States and of the state of ____, for the period of three years in service and three years in the reserve, under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the state of ____, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the president of the United States and of the governor of the state of ____, and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war."

Sec. 71. Hereafter all men enlisting for service in the national guard shall sign an enlistment contract and take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in the preceding section of this act.

Sec. 72. Discharge of Enlisted Men from the National Guard—An enlisted man discharged from service in the national guard shall receive a discharge in writing in such form and with such classification as is or shall be prescribed for the regular army, and in time of peace discharges may be given prior to the expiration of the term of enlistment under such regulations as the president may prescribe.

Sec. 73. Federal Oath for National Guard Officers—Commissioned officers of the national guard of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia now serving under commissions regularly issued shall continue in office, as officers of the national guard, without the issuance of new commissions: Provided, That said officers have taken or shall take and subscribe to the following oath of office: "I, ____, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of ____, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will obey the orders of the president of the United States and of the governor of the state of ____; that I make this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ____ in the national guard of the United States and of the state of ____, upon which I am about to enter, so help me God."

Sec. 74. Qualifications for National Guard Officers—Persons hereafter commissioned as officers of the national guard shall not be recognized as such under any of the provisions of this act unless they shall have been selected from the following classes and shall have taken and subscribed to the oath of office prescribed in the preceding section of this act: Officers or enlisted men of the national guard; officers on the reserve or unassigned list of the national guard; officers, active or retired, and former officers of the United States army, navy and marine corps; graduates of the United States military and naval academies and graduates of schools, colleges and universities where military science is taught under the supervision of an officer of the regular army, and, for the technical branches and staff

corps or departments, such other civilians as may be especially qualified for duty therein.

Sec. 75. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person hereafter appointed an officer of the national guard unless he first shall have successfully passed such tests as to his physical, moral and professional fitness as the president shall prescribe. The examination to determine such qualifications for commission shall be conducted by a board of three commissioned officers appointed by the secretary of war from the regular army or the national guard, or both.

Sec. 76. Filling of Vacancies When Drafted into Federal Service—All vacancies occurring in any grade of commissioned officers in any organization in the military service of the United States and composed of persons drafted from the national guard under the provisions of this act shall be filled by the president, as far as practicable, by the appointment of persons similarly taken from said guard, and in the manner prescribed by law for filling similar vacancies occurring in the volunteer forces.

Sec. 77. Elimination and Disposition of Officers—At any time the moral character, capacity and general fitness for the service of any national guard officer may be determined by an efficiency board of three commissioned officers, senior in rank to the officer whose fitness for service shall be under investigation, and if the findings of such board be unfavorable to such officer and be approved by the official authorized to appoint such an officer, he shall be discharged. Commissions of officers of the national guard may be vacated upon resignation, absence without leave for three months, upon the recommendation of an efficiency board, or pursuant to sentence of a court-martial. Officers of said guard rendered surplus by the disbanding of their organizations shall be placed in the national guard reserve. Officers may, upon their own application, be placed in the said reserve.

Sec. 78. The National Guard Reserve—Subject to such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe, a national guard reserve shall be organized in each state, territory and the District of Columbia, and shall consist of such organizations, officers and enlisted men as the president may prescribe, or members thereof may be assigned as reserves to an active organization of the national guard: Provided, That members of said reserve, when engaged in field or coast defense training with the active national guard, shall receive the same federal pay and allowances as enlisted men of like grade on the active list of said guard when likewise engaged: Provided further, That except as otherwise specifically provided in this act no commissioned or enlisted reservist shall receive any pay or allowances out of any appropriation made by congress for national guard purposes.

Sec. 79. Reserve Battalions for Recruit Training—When members of the national guard and the enlisted reserve thereof of any state, territory or the District of Columbia shall have been brought into the service of the United States in time of war, there shall be immediately organized, either from such enlisted reserve or from the unorganized militia, in such state, territory or district, one reserve battalion for each regiment of infantry or cavalry, or each nine batteries of field artillery, or each twelve companies of coast artillery, brought into the service of the United States and such reserve battalion shall constitute the fourth battalion of any such regiment or twelve companies of coast artillery. Reserve battalions shall consist of four companies of such strength as may be prescribed by the president of the United States. When the members of three or more regiments of the national guard of any state, territory or district shall have been brought into the service of the United States the reserve battalions of such regiments may be organized into provisional regiments and higher units. If for any reason there shall not be enough voluntary enlistments to keep the reserve battalions at the prescribed strength, a sufficient number of the unorganized militia shall be drafted into the service of the United States

to maintain each of such battalions at the proper strength. As vacancies occur from death or other causes in any organization in the service of the United States and composed of men taken from the national guard, men shall be transferred from the reserve battalions to the organizations in the field so that such organizations may be maintained at war strength. Officers for the reserve battalions provided for herein shall be drafted from the national guard reserve or coast artillery companies of the national guard or the officers' reserve corps, such officers to be taken, if practicable, from the states, respectively, in which the battalions shall be organized. Officers and noncommissioned officers returned to their home stations because of their inability to perform active field service may be assigned to reserve battalions for duty, and all soldiers invalided home shall be assigned to and carried on the rolls of reserve battalions until returned to duty or until discharged.

Sec. 80. Leaves of Absence for Certain Government Employees—All officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who shall be members of the national guard shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of any pay, time or efficiency rating, on all days during which they shall be engaged in field or coast defense training ordered or authorized under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 81. Militia Bureau of the War Department—The national militia board created by section 11 of the act of May 27, 1908, amending section 20 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, shall, from the date of the approval of this act, be abolished. The militia division now existing in the war department shall hereafter be known as the militia bureau of said department, shall, like other bureaus of said department, be under the immediate supervision of the secretary of war, and shall not form a part of any other bureau, office or other organization, but the chief of the militia bureau shall be ex officio a member of the general staff corps: Provided, That the president may, in his discretion, assign to duty in the militia bureau as assistants to the chief thereof not to exceed one colonel and one lieutenant-colonel of the national guard, for terms of four years, and any such officer while so assigned shall, subject to such regulations as the president may prescribe, receive out of the whole fund appropriated for the support of the militia the pay and allowances of a regular army officer having the same rank and length of service as said national guard officer, whose service in the organized militia shall be counted in ascertaining his rights under this proviso.

Sec. 82. Armament, Equipment and Uniform of the National Guard—The national guard of the United States shall, as far as practicable, be uniformed, armed and equipped with the same type of uniforms, arms and equipments as are or shall be provided for the regular army.

Sec. 83. The secretary of war is hereby authorized to procure, under such regulations as the president may prescribe, by purchase or manufacture, within the limits of available appropriations made by congress, and to issue from time to time to the national guard upon requisition of the governors of the several states and territories or the commanding general of the national guard of the District of Columbia, such named United States service arms, with all accessories, field artillery material, engineer, coast artillery, signal and sanitary material, accouterments, field uniforms, clothing, equipage, publications and military stores of all kinds, including public animals, as are necessary to arm, uniform and equip for field service the national guard in the several states, territories and the District of Columbia: Provided, That as a condition precedent to the issue of any property as provided for by this act, the state, territory or the District of Columbia desiring such issue shall make adequate provision, to the satisfaction of the secretary of war, for the protection and care of such property: Provided further, That, whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the

secretary of war that the national guard of any state, territory or the District of Columbia is properly organized, armed and equipped for field service, funds allotted to that state, territory or district for the support of its national guard may be used for the purchase, from the war department, of any article issued by any of the supply departments of the army.

Sec. 84. Under such regulations as the president may prescribe, whenever a new type of equipment, small arm or field gun shall have been issued to the national guard of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, such equipment, small arms and field guns, including all accessories, shall be furnished without charging the cost or value thereof or any expense connected therewith against the appropriations provided for the support of the national guard.

Sec. 85. Each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall, on the receipt of new property issued to replace obsolete or condemned prior issues, turn in to the war department or otherwise dispose of, in accordance with the directions of the secretary of war, all property so replaced or condemned, and shall not receive any money credit therefor.

Sec. 86. Any state, territory or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the secretary of war, purchase for cash from the war department for the use of the national guard, including the officers thereof, any stores, supplies, material of war and military publications furnished to the army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they shall be listed to the army, with cost of transportation added. The funds received from such sale shall be credited to the appropriation to which they shall belong, shall not be covered into the treasury, and shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the states in the manner herein authorized: Provided, That stores, supplies and material of war so purchased by a state, territory or the District of Columbia may, in time of actual or threatened war, be requisitioned by the United States for use in the military service thereof, and when so requisitioned by the United States and delivered, credit for the ultimate return of such property in kind shall be allowed to such state, territory or the District of Columbia.

Sec. 87. Disposition and Replacement of Damaged Property, and Sec. 88. All military property issued to the national guard as herein provided shall remain the property of the United States. Whenever any such property issued to the national guard in any state or territory or the District of Columbia shall have been lost, damaged or destroyed, or become unserviceable or unsuitable by use in service or from any other cause, it shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the regular army or the national guard, detailed by the secretary of war, and the report of such surveying officer shall be forwarded to the secretary of war, or to such officer as he shall designate to receive such reports; and if it shall appear to the secretary of war from the record of survey that the property was lost, damaged or destroyed through unavoidable causes, he is hereby authorized to relieve the state or territory or the District of Columbia from further accountability therefor. If it shall appear that the loss, damage or destruction of property was due to carelessness or neglect, or that its loss, damage or destruction could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, the money value of such property shall be charged to the accountable state, territory or District of Columbia, to be paid from state, territory or district funds, or any funds other than federal. If the articles so surveyed are found to be unserviceable or unsuitable, the secretary of war shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them; and, if sold, the proceeds of such sale, as well as stoppages against officers and enlisted men, and the net proceeds of collections made from any person or from any state, territory or district

to reimburse the government for the loss, damage or destruction of any property, shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States as a credit to said state, territory or the District of Columbia, accountable for said property, and as a part of and in addition to that portion of its allotment set aside for the purchase of similar supplies, stores or material of war: Provided further, That if any state, territory or the District of Columbia shall neglect or refuse to pay or to cause to be paid the money equivalent of any loss, damage or destruction of property charged against such state, territory or the District of Columbia by the secretary of war after survey by a disinterested officer appointed as hereinbefore provided, the secretary of war is hereby authorized to debar such state, territory or the District of Columbia from further participation in any and all appropriations for the national guard until such payment shall have been made.

Sec. 88. The net proceeds of the sale of condemned stores issued to the national guard and not charged to state allotments shall be covered into the treasury of the United States, as shall also stoppages against officers and enlisted men, and the net proceeds of collections made from any person to reimburse the government for the loss, damage or destruction of said property not charged against the state allotment issued for the use of the national guard.

Sec. 89. Horses for Cavalry and Field Artillery of National Guard—Funds allotted by the secretary of war for the support of the national guard shall be available for the purchase, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe of horses conforming to the regular army standards for the use of field artillery and cavalry of the national guard, said horses to remain the property of the United States and to be used solely for military purposes.

Horses so purchased may be issued not to exceed thirty-two to any one battery or troop, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe; and the secretary of war is further authorized to issue, in lieu of purchase, for the use of such organizations, condemned army horses which are no longer fit for service, but which may be suitable for the purposes of instruction, such horses to be sold as now provided by law when said purposes shall have been served.

Sec. 90. Funds allotted by the secretary of war for the support of the national guard shall be available for the purchase and issue of forage, bedding, shoeing and veterinary services and supplies for the government horses issued to any battery or troop, and for the compensation of competent help for the care of the material, animals and equipment thereof, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe: Provided, That the men to be compensated, not to exceed five for each battery or troop, shall be duly enlisted therein and shall be detailed by the battery or troop commander, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe, and shall be paid by the United States disbursing officer in each state, territory and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 91. Discipline to Conform to That of Regular Army—The discipline (which includes training) of the national guard shall conform to the system which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular army, and the training shall be carried out by the several states, territories and the District of Columbia so as to conform to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 92. Training of the National Guard—Each company, troop, battery and detachment in the national guard shall assemble for drill and instruction, including indoor target practice, not less than forty-eight times each year, and shall, in addition thereto, participate in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, at least fifteen days in training each year, including target practice, unless such company, troop, battery, or detachment shall have been excused from participation in any part thereof by the secretary of war: Provided, That credit for an assembly for drill or

for indoor target practice shall not be given unless the number of officers and enlisted men present for duty at such assembly shall equal or exceed a minimum to be prescribed by the president, nor unless the period of actual military duty and instruction participated in by each officer and enlisted man at each such assembly at which he shall be credited as having been present shall be of at least one and one-half hours' duration and the character of training such as may be prescribed by the secretary of war.

Sec. 93. Inspections of the National Guard.—The secretary of war shall cause an inspection to be made at least once each year by inspectors general, and if necessary by other officers of the regular army, detailed by him for that purpose, to determine whether the amount and condition of the property in the hands of the national guard is satisfactory; whether the national guard is organized as hereinbefore prescribed; whether the officers and enlisted men possess the physical and other qualifications prescribed; whether the organization and the officers and enlisted men thereof are sufficiently armed, uniformed, equipped, and being trained and instructed for active duty in the field or coast defense, and whether the records are being kept in accordance with the requirements of this act. The reports of such inspections shall serve as the basis for deciding as to the issue to and retention by the national guard of the military property provided for by this act, and for determining what organizations and individuals shall be considered as constituting parts of the national guard within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 94. Encampments and Maneuvers.—Under such regulations as the president may prescribe the secretary of war is authorized to provide for the participation of the whole or any part of the national guard in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field or coast defense instruction, either independently or in conjunction with any part of the regular army, and there may be set aside from the funds appropriated for that purpose and allotted to any state, territory or the District of Columbia such portion of said funds as may be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation, and other proper expenses of such portion of the national guard of such state, territory or the District of Columbia as shall participate in such encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field and coast-defense instruction; and the officers and enlisted men of such national guard while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence and transportation as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the regular army are or hereafter may be entitled to by law.

Sec. 95. When any part of the national guard participates in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field or coast-defense instruction at a United States military post, or reservation, or elsewhere, if in conjunction with troops of the United States, the command of such military post or reservation and of the officers and troops of the United States on duty there or elsewhere shall remain with the commander of the United States troops without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officer of the national guard temporarily engaged in the encampments, maneuvers or other exercises.

Sec. 96. Use of Regular Army Personnel.—The secretary of war may detail one or more officers and enlisted men of the regular army to attend any encampment, maneuver or other exercise for field or coast defense instruction of the national guard, who shall give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled for such encampment, maneuver or other exercise as may be directed by the secretary of war or requested by the governor or by the commanding officer of the national guard there on duty.

Sec. 97. Under such regulations as the president may prescribe the secretary of war may

provide camps for the instruction of officers and enlisted men of the national guard. Such camps shall be conducted by officers of the regular army detailed by the secretary of war for that purpose and may be located either within or without the state, territory or District of Columbia to which the members of the national guard designated to attend said camps shall belong. Officers and enlisted men attending such camps shall be entitled to pay and transportation, and enlisted men to subsistence in addition, at the same rates as for encampments or maneuvers for field or coast defense instruction.

Sec. 98. When any portion of the national guard shall participate in encampments, maneuvers or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field or coast defense instruction, under the provisions of this act, it may, after being duly mustered, be paid at any time after such muster for the period from the date of leaving the home rendezvous to date of return thereto as determined in advance, both dates inclusive; and such payment, if otherwise correct, shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer making the same.

Sec. 99. National Guard Officers and Men at Service Schools, and Sec. 100.—Under such regulations as the president may prescribe, the secretary of war may, upon the recommendation of the governor of any state or territory or the commanding general of the national guard of the District of Columbia, authorize a limited number of selected officers or enlisted men of the national guard to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military service school of the United States, except the United States military academy; or to be attached to an organization of the same arm, corps or department to which such officer or enlisted man shall belong, for routine practical instruction at or near an army post during a period of field training or other outdoor exercises; and such officer or enlisted man shall receive, from any national guard allotment of funds available for the purpose, the same travel allowances and quarters, or commutation of quarters, and the same pay, allowances and subsistence to which an officer or enlisted man of the regular army would be entitled for attending such school, college or practical course of instruction under orders from proper military authority, while in actual attendance at such school, college or practical course of instruction: Provided, That in no case shall the pay and allowances authorized by this section exceed those of a captain.

Sec. 100. Detail of Officers of Regular Army to Duty with the National Guard.—The secretary of war shall detail officers of the active list of the army to duty with the national guard in each state, territory or District of Columbia, and officers so detailed may accept commissions in the national guard, with the permission of the president and terminable in his discretion, without vacating their commissions in the regular army or being prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing therein. The secretary of war may, upon like application, detail one or more enlisted men of the regular army with each state, territory or District of Columbia for duty in connection with the national guard. But nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of retired officers as now provided by law.

Sec. 101. National Guard, When Subject to Laws Governing Regular Army.—The national guard when called as such into the service of the United States shall, from the time they are required by the terms of the call to respond thereto, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to officers and enlisted men whose permanent retention in the military service, either on the active list or on the retired list, is not contemplated by existing law.

Sec. 102. System of Courts-Martial for National Guard.—Except in organizations in the service of the United States, court-martial in the national guard shall be of three kinds—namely,

general courts-martial, special courts-martial and summary courts-martial. They shall be constituted like and have cognizance of the same subjects, and possess like powers, except as to punishments, as similar courts provided for by the laws and regulations governing the army of the United States, and the proceedings of courts-martial of the national guard shall follow the forms and modes of procedure prescribed for said similar courts.

Sec. 103. General courts-martial of the national guard not in the service of the United States may be convened by orders of the president, or of the governors of the respective states and territories, or by the commanding general of the national guard of the District of Columbia, and such courts shall have the power to impose fines not exceeding \$200; to sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances; to a reprimand; to dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the service; to reduction of noncommissioned officers to the ranks; or any two or more of such punishments may be combined in the sentences imposed by such courts.

Sec. 104. In the national guard, not in the service of the United States, the commanding officer of each garrison, fort, post, camp or other place, brigade, regiment, detached battalion or other detached command may appoint special courts-martial for his command; but such special courts-martial may in any case be appointed by superior authority when by the latter deemed desirable. Special courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law, except a commissioned officer, for any crime or offense made punishable by the military laws of the United States, and such special courts-martial shall have the same powers of punishment as do general courts-martial, except that fines imposed by such courts shall not exceed \$100.

Sec. 105. In the national guard, not in the service of the United States, the commanding officer of each garrison, fort, post or other place, regiment or corps, detached battalion, company or other detachment of the national guard may appoint for such place or command a summary court to consist of one officer, who shall have power to administer oaths and to try the enlisted men of such place or command for breaches of discipline and violations of laws governing such organizations; and said court, when satisfied of the guilt of such soldier, may impose fines not exceeding \$25 for any single offense, may sentence noncommissioned officer to reduction to the ranks, may sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances. The proceedings of such court shall be informal and the minutes thereof shall be the same as prescribed for summary courts of the army of the United States.

Sec. 106. All courts-martial of the national guard, not in the service of the United States, including summary courts, shall have power to sentence to confinement in lieu of fines authorized to be imposed: Provided, That such sentences of confinement shall not exceed one day for each dollar of fine authorized.

Sec. 107. No sentence of dismissal from the service or dishonorable discharge, imposed by a national guard court-martial, not in the service of the United States, shall be executed until approved by the governor of the state or territory concerned or by the commanding general of the national guard of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 108. In the national guard, not in the service of the United States, presidents of courts-martial and summary court officers shall have power to issue warrants to arrest accused persons and to bring them before the court for trial whenever such persons shall have disobeyed an order in writing from the convening authority to appear before such court, a copy of the charge or charges having been delivered to the accused with such order, and to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum and to enforce by attachment attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and to sentence for a refusal to be sworn or to answer as provided in actions before civil courts.

All processes and sentences of said courts shall be executed by such civil officers as may be prescribed by the laws of the several states and territories, and in any state where no provision shall have been made for such action, and in the territories and the District of Columbia, such processes and sentences shall be executed by a United States marshal or his duly appointed deputy, and it shall be the duty of any United States marshal to execute all such processes and sentences and make return thereof to the officer issuing or imposing the same.

Sec. 109. Pay for National Guard Officers—Certain commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the national guard of each state, territory and the District of Columbia participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the national guard shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the regular army, as follows, not to include longevity pay: A captain \$500 per year, and the same pay shall be paid to every officer of higher rank than that of captain; a first lieutenant \$240 per year and a second lieutenant \$200 per year. Regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of war shall determine the amount and character of service that must be rendered by officers to entitle them to the whole or specific parts of the maximum pay hereinbefore authorized: Provided, That all staff officers, aids-de-camp and chaplains shall receive not to exceed one-half of the pay of a captain, except that regimental adjutants and majors and captains in command of machine gun companies, ambulance companies, field hospital companies or sanitary troops shall receive the pay hereinbefore authorized for a captain.

Sec. 110. Pay for National Guard Enlisted Men—Each enlisted man on the active list belonging to an organization of the national guard of a state, territory or the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the national guard, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the regular army, at a rate equal to 25 per centum of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the regular army: Provided, That such enlisted man shall receive the compensation herein provided if he shall have attended not less than forty-eight regular drills during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than twenty-four; and no such enlisted man shall receive any part of said compensation except as authorized by this proviso and the three provisos next following: Provided further, That the compensation provided herein shall be computed for semiannual periods, beginning the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, in proportion to the number of drills attended; and no compensation shall be paid to any enlisted man for the first semiannual period of any year unless he shall have attended during said period at least twenty-four drills, but any lesser number of drills attended during said period shall be reckoned with the drills attended during the second semiannual period in computing the compensation, if any, due him for that year: Provided further, That when any man enters into an enlistment other than an immediate re-enlistment he shall be entitled to proportional compensation for that year if during the remainder of the year he shall attend a number of drills whose ratio to twenty-four is not less than the ratio of the part of the year so served to the whole year; and when any man's enlistment shall expire the compensation, if any, to which he may be entitled shall be determined in like manner: Provided further, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which members of the national guard may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corre-

sponding grades in the regular army) may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the secretary of war.

All amounts appropriated for the purpose of this and the last preceding section shall be disbursed and accounted for by the officers and agents of the quartermaster corps of the army, and all disbursements under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be made as soon as practicable after the 31st day of December and the 30th day of June of each year upon pay rolls prepared and authenticated in the manner to be prescribed by the secretary of war. Provided, That stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, no money appropriated under the provisions of this or the last preceding section shall be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person over 64 years of age, nor to any person who shall fail to qualify as to fitness for military service under such regulations as the secretary of war shall prescribe, nor to any state, territory or district, or officer or enlisted man in the national guard, militia, or reserve, and until such state, territory or district provides by law that staff officers, including officers of the pay, inspection, subsistence, and medical departments, hereafter appointed shall have had previous military experience and shall hold their positions until they shall have reached the age of 64 years, unless retired prior to that time by reason of resignation, disability, or for cause to be determined by a court-martial legally convened for that purpose, and that vacancies among said officers shall be filled by appointment from the officers of the militia of such state, territory, or district: Provided further, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to any state, territory, or district until sixty days next after the adjournment of the next session of its legislature held after the approval of this act.

Sec. 111. National Guard When Drafted Into Federal Service—When congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States, for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army, the president may, under such regulations, including such physical examination, as he may prescribe, draft into the military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war unless sooner discharged, any or all members of the national guard and of the national guard reserve. All persons so drafted shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia, and shall from said date be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the volunteer army, and shall be embodied in organizations corresponding as far as practicable to those of the regular army or shall be otherwise assigned as the president may direct. The commissioned officers of said organizations shall be appointed from among the members thereof, officers with rank not above that of colonel to be appointed by the president alone, and all other officers to be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States under the terms of this section shall have the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the regular army of the same grades and the same prior service.

Sec. 112. Rights to Pensions—When any officer or enlisted man of the national guard drafted into the service of the United States in time of war is disabled by reason of wounds or disability received or incurred while in the active service of the United States in time of war, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer or enlisted man dies in the active service of the United States in time of war or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at

any other time in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such active service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

Sec. 113. Encouragement of Rifle Practice—The secretary of war shall annually submit to congress recommendations and estimates for the establishment and maintenance of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, under such a comprehensive plan as will ultimately result in providing adequate facilities for rifle practice in all sections of the country. And that all ranges so established, and all ranges which may have already been constructed, in whole or in part with funds provided by congress shall be open for use by those in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States and by all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the controlling authorities and approved by the secretary of war. That the president may detail capable officers and noncommissioned officers of the regular army and national guard to duty at such ranges as instructors for the purpose of training the citizenry in the use of the military arm. Where rifle ranges shall have been so established and instructors assigned to duty thereat, the secretary of war shall be authorized to provide for the issue of a reasonable number of standard military rifles and such quantities of ammunition as may be available for use in conducting such rifle practice.

Sec. 114. Temporary Vacancies in Regular Army Due to Details to the National Guard—In time of war the temporary vacancies created in any grade not above that of colonel among the commissioned personnel of any arm, staff corps, or department of the regular army, through appointments of officers thereof to higher rank in organizations composed of members taken from the national guard, shall be filled by temporary promotions according to seniority in rank from officers holding commissions in the next lower grade in said arm, staff corps, or department, and all vacancies created in any grade by such temporary promotions shall be in like manner filled from, and thus create temporary vacancies in, the next lower grade, and the vacancies that shall remain thereafter in said arm, staff corps, or department and that cannot be filled by temporary promotions, as prescribed in this section, may be filled by the temporary appointment of officers of such number and grade or grades as shall maintain said arm, corps, or department at the full commissioned strength authorized by law: Provided, That in the staff corps and departments subject to the provisions of sections 26 and 27 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and acts amendatory thereof, temporary vacancies that cannot be filled by temporary promotions as hereinbefore prescribed shall be filled by temporary details in the manner prescribed in said sections 26 and 27, and acts amendatory thereof, and the resulting temporary vacancies in the branches of the army from which the details shall be so made shall be filled as hereinbefore in this section prescribed: Provided further, That officers temporarily promoted or appointed under the terms of this section shall be promoted or appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for terms that shall not extend beyond the war or the passing of the emergency for which additional forces were brought into the military service of the United States, and at the termination of the war or the passing of the emergency said officers shall be discharged from the positions held by them under their temporary commissions or appointments, and officers detailed as herein authorized shall be relieved from their temporary details: And provided further, That officers temporarily promoted under the provisions of this section shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the regular army.

Sec. 115. Physical Examination—Every officer and enlisted man of the national guard who shall be called into the service of the United

States as such shall be examined as to his physical fitness under such regulations as the president may prescribe without further commission or enlistment. Provided, That immediately preceding the muster out of an officer or enlisted man called into the active service of the United States he shall be physically examined under rules prescribed by the president of the United States and the record thereof shall be filed and kept in the war department.

Sec. 116. Noncompliance with Federal Act—Whenever any state shall, within a limit of time to be fixed by the president, have failed or refused to comply with or enforce any requirement of this act, or any regulation promulgated thereunder and in aid thereof by the president or the secretary of war, the national guard of such state shall be directed, wholly or in part, as the president may direct, from receiving from the United States any pecuniary or other aid, benefit or privilege authorized or provided by this act or any other law.

Sec. 117. Applicable to Land Forces Only—The provisions of this act in respect to the militia shall be applicable only to militia organized as a land force and not to the naval militia, which shall consist of such part of the militia as may be prescribed by the president for each state, territory or district: Provided, That each state, territory or district maintaining a naval militia herein prescribed may be credited to the extent of the number hereof in the quota that would otherwise be required by section 62 of this act.

Sec. 118. Necessary Rules and Regulations—The president shall make all necessary rules and regulations and issue such orders as may be necessary for the thorough organization, discipline and government of the militia provided for in this act.

Sec. 119. Annual Estimates Required—The secretary of war shall cause to be estimated annually the amount necessary for carrying out the provisions of so much of this act as relates to the militia and the money shall be expended under said provisions except as shall from time to time be appropriated for carrying them out.

Sec. 120. Purchase or Procurement of Military Supplies in Time of Actual or Imminent War—The president, in time of war or when war is imminent, is empowered, through the head of any department of the government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation or organized manufacturing industry.

Compliance with all such orders for products or material shall be obligatory on any individual, firm, association, company, corporation or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such individual, firm, company, association, corporation or organized manufacturing industry, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any plant equipped for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, or parts of ammunition, or any necessary supplies or equipment for the army, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any manufacturing plant, which in the opinion of the secretary of war shall be capable of being readily transformed into a plant for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, or parts thereof, or other necessary supplies or equipment, who shall refuse to give to the United States such preference in the matter of the execution of orders, or who shall refuse to manufacture the kind, quantity or quality of arms or ammunition, or the parts thereof, or any necessary supplies or equipment, as ordered by the secretary of war,

or who shall refuse to furnish such arms, ammunition, or parts of ammunition, or other supplies or equipment, at a reasonable price as determined by the secretary of war, then, and in either such case, the president, through the head of any department of the government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement herein provided for, is hereby authorized to take immediate possession of any such plant or plants, and through the ordnance department of the United States army, to manufacture therein in time of war, or when war shall be imminent, such product or material as may be required, and any individual, firm, company, association or corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, or the responsible head or heads thereof, failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years and by a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

The compensation to be paid to any individual, firm, company, association, corporation or organized manufacturing industry for its products or material, or as rental for use of any manufacturing plant while used by the United States, shall be fair and just.

The secretary of war shall also make or cause to be made a complete list of all privately owned plants in the United States equipped to manufacture arms or ammunition, or the component parts thereof. He shall obtain full and complete information regarding the kind of arms or ammunition, or the component parts thereof, manufactured or that can be manufactured by each such plant, the equipment in each plant, and the maximum capacity thereof. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, a list of privately owned manufacturing plants in the United States capable of being readily transformed into ammunition factories, where the capacity of the plant is sufficient to warrant transforming such plant or plants into ammunition factories in time of war or when war shall be imminent; and as to all such plants the secretary of war shall obtain full and complete information as to the equipment of each such plant, and he shall prepare comprehensive plans for transforming each such plant into an ammunition factory, or a factory in which to manufacture such parts of ammunition as in the opinion of the secretary of war such plant is best adapted.

The president is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to appoint a board on mobilization of industries essential for military preparedness, non-partisan in character, and to take all necessary steps to provide for such clerical assistance as he may deem necessary to organize and coordinate the work hereinbefore described.

Sec. 121. Investigation as to Government Manufacture of Arms, and So Forth—The secretary of war is hereby authorized to appoint a board of five citizens, two of whom shall be civilians and three of whom shall be officers of the army, to investigate and report on the feasibility, desirability, and practicability of the government's manufacturing arms, munitions and equipment, showing in said report the comparative prices of the arms, munitions, and equipment manufactured in government plants and those manufactured in private plants, the amount of money necessary to build and operate government plants for the manufacture of arms, munitions and equipment; showing also what the government plants and arsenals are now doing in the way of manufacturing arms, munitions and equipment, and what saving has accrued to the government by reason of its having manufactured a large part of its own arms, munitions and equipment for the last four years. And the secretary of war is hereby directed to transmit said report to congress on or before Jan. 4, 1917.

Sec. 122. Investigation Concerning Medals of Honor—A board to consist of five general officers on the retired list of the army shall be convened by the secretary of war, within sixty days after the approval of this act, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon past awards or issues of the so-called congressional medal of

honor by or through the war department; this with a view to ascertain what medals of honor. If any, have been awarded or issued for any cause other than distinguished conduct by an officer or enlisted man in action involving actual conflict with an enemy by such officer or enlisted man or by troops with which he was serving at the time of such action. And in any case in which said board shall find and report that said medal was issued for any cause other than that hereinbefore specified the name of the recipient of the medal so issued shall be stricken permanently from the official medal of honor list. It shall be a misdemeanor for him to wear or publicly display said medal, and, if he shall still be in the army, he shall be required to return said medal to the war department for cancellation. Said board shall have full and free access to and use of all records pertaining to the award or issue of medals of honor by or through the war department. The actual and necessary expenses of said board and its members shall be paid out of any appropriations available for contingent expenses of the army or the war department.

Sec. 123. Procurement of Gauges, Dies, Jigs, and So Forth, Necessary for Manufacture of Arms, and So Forth.—That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized to prepare or cause to be prepared, to purchase or otherwise procure, such gauges, dies, jigs, tools, fixtures and other special aids and appliances, including specifications and detailed drawings, as may be necessary for the immediate manufacture, by the government and by private manufacturers, of arms, ammunition and special equipment necessary to arm and equip the land forces likely to be required by the United States in time of war: Provided, That in the expenditure of any sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of this section the existing laws prescribing competition in the procurement of supplies by purchase shall not govern, whenever in the opinion of the secretary of war such action will be for the best interest of the public service.

Sec. 124. Nitrate Supply.—The president of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to make, or cause to be made, such investigation as in his judgment is necessary to determine the best, cheapest and most available means for the production of nitrates and other products for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers and other useful products by water power or any other power as in his judgment is the best and cheapest to use; and is also hereby authorized and empowered to designate for the exclusive use of the United States, if in his judgment such means is best and cheapest, such site or sites, upon any navigable or nonnavigable river or rivers or upon the public lands, as in his opinion will be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act; and is further authorized to construct, maintain and operate at or on any site or sites so designated dams, locks, improvements to navigation, power houses and other plants and equipment or other means than water power as in his judgment is the best and cheapest, necessary or convenient for the generation of electrical or other power and for the production of nitrates or other products needed for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers and other useful products.

The president is authorized to lease, purchase or acquire by condemnation, gift, grant or devise such lands and rights of way as may be necessary for the construction and operation of such plants, and to take from any lands of the United States or to purchase or acquire by condemnation materials, minerals and processes, patented or otherwise, necessary for the construction and operation of such plants and for the manufacture of such products.

The products of such plants shall be used by the president for military and naval purposes to the extent that he may deem necessary and any surplus which he shall determine is not required shall be sold and disposed of by him under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The president is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such officers, agents or agencies as may in his discretion be necessary to enable him to carry out the purposes herein specified, and to authorize and require such officers, agents or agencies to perform any and all of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions hereof.

The sum of \$20,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, available until expended, to enable the president of the United States to carry out the purposes herein provided for.

The plant or plants provided for under this act shall be constructed and operated solely by the government and not in conjunction with any other industry or enterprise carried on by private capital.

In order to raise the money appropriated by this act and necessary to carry its provisions into effect, the secretary of the treasury, upon the request of the president of the United States, may issue and sell, or use for such purpose or construction hereinabove authorized, any of the bonds of the United States now available in the treasury of the United States under the act of Aug. 5, 1909, the act of Feb. 4, 1910, and the act of March 2, 1911, relating to the issue of bonds for the construction of the Panama canal, to a total amount not to exceed \$20,000,000: Provided, That any Panama canal bonds issued and sold or used under the provisions of this section may be made payable at such time after issue as the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, may deem advisable, and fix, instead of fifty years after date of issue, as in said act of Aug. 5, 1909, not exceeding fifty years.

Sec. 125. Protection of the Uniform.—It shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the United States army, navy or marine corps, to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the United States army, navy or marine corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform, or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the United States army, navy or marine corps: Provided, That the foregoing provision shall not be construed so as to prevent officers or enlisted men of the national guard from wearing, in pursuance of law and regulations, the uniform lawfully prescribed to be worn by such officers or enlisted men of the national guard; nor to prevent members of the organization known as the Boy Scouts of America, or the naval militia, or such other organizations as the secretary of war may designate, from wearing their prescribed uniforms; nor to prevent persons who in time of war have served honorably as officers of the United States army, navy or marine corps, regular or volunteer, and whose most recent service was terminated by an honorable discharge, muster out or resignation, from wearing, upon occasions of ceremony, the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in such regular or volunteer service; nor to prevent any person who has been honorably discharged from the United States army, navy or marine corps, regular or volunteer, from wearing his uniform from the place of his discharge to his home, within three months after the date of such discharge; nor to prevent the members of military societies composed entirely of honorably discharged officers or enlisted men, or both, of the United States army, navy, or marine corps, regular or volunteer, from wearing, upon occasions of ceremony, the uniform duly prescribed by such societies to be worn by the members thereof; nor to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of a state university, state college or public high school offering a regular course in military instruction from wearing the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such university, college or public high school to wear by the instructors and members of such cadet corps; nor to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of any other institution of learning offering a regular course in military instruc-

tion, and at which an officer or enlisted man of the United States army, navy, or marine corps is lawfully detailed for duty as instructor in military science and tactics, from wearing the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such institution of learning for wear by the instructors and members of such cadet corps; nor to prevent civilians attendant upon a course of military or naval instruction authorized and conducted by the military or naval authorities of the United States from wearing, while in attendance upon such course of instruction, the uniform authorized and prescribed by such military or naval authorities for wear during such course of instruction; nor to prevent any person from wearing the uniform of the United States army, navy or marine corps in any playhouse or theater or in moving picture films while actually engaged in representing therein a military or naval character not tending to bring discredit or reproach upon the United States army, navy or marine corps: Provided further, That the uniforms worn by officers or enlisted men of the national guard, or by the members of the military societies or the instructors and members of the cadet corps referred to in the preceding proviso shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed by the secretary of war to distinguish such uniforms from the uniforms of the United States army, navy and marine corps. And provided further, That the members of the military societies and the instructors and members of the cadet corps hereinbefore mentioned shall not wear the insignia of rank prescribed to be worn by officers of the United States army, navy or marine corps, or any insignia of rank similar thereto.

Any person who offends against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$300, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 126. On and after July 1, 1916, an enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his acceptance for enlistment, enrollment or original muster into the service, at his option. Provided, That for sea travel on discharge transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men.

Sec. 127. Nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer from the regular army or to deprive him of the commission which he now holds therein.

Sec. 128. All laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. (Approved, June 3, 1916.)

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The naval appropriation bill, approved Aug. 29, 1916, contained the following provisions for increasing the naval establishment of the United States:

The president of the United States is hereby authorized to undertake prior to July 1, 1919, the construction of the vessels enumerated below:

Ten first class battle ships, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; four of these at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$11,500,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Six battle cruisers, carrying suitable armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; four of these to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$16,500,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Ten scout cruisers, carrying suitable protection and armament suited to their size and type, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; four to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$5,000,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Fifty torpedo boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; twenty to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,200,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable: Provided, That not less than four of these shall be built on the Pacific coast: Provided further, That the cost of construction on the Pacific coast does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast, plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Nine fleet submarines.

Fifty-eight coast submarines, of which number three to have a surface displacement of about 800 tons each, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,200,000 each, and twenty-seven, which shall be the best and most desirable and useful type of submarine which can be procured at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$700,000 each, shall be begun as soon as practicable; and the sum of \$8,217,000 is hereby appropriated for the construction of said submarines, to be available until expended. Not less than twelve of the submarines herein authorized to be begun as soon as practicable shall be built on the Pacific coast: Provided, That the cost of construction on the Pacific coast does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast, plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One submarine, equipped with the Neff system of submarine propulsion, exclusive of armor and armament, \$250,000: Provided, That the owners of the Neff system of submarine propulsion will construct, in accordance with drawings, plans and specifications provided by them, one coast defense submarine of about 150 tons displacement when submerged, carrying armor and armament similar and equal to that of the "C" class of submarines, with fittings, equipment, machinery, devices, appliances and appurtenances of every kind with latest improvements, complete in all respect and suitable for naval purposes: Provided further, That the money appropriated for this purpose shall not be paid to the builders of said boat until the same has been completed, passed satisfactory service tests and been accepted by the secretary of the navy; but upon such completion, tests and acceptance by the secretary of the navy the sum appropriated shall be paid.

Three fuel ships, one at a cost not to exceed \$1,500,000, to be begun as soon as practicable.

One repair ship.

One transport.

One hospital ship, at a cost not to exceed \$2,350,000, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Two destroyer tenders.

One fleet submarine tender.

Two ammunition ships, one at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$2,350,000, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Two gunboats, one at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$360,000, to be begun as soon as practicable: Provided, That the sixty-six vessels directed herein to be begun as soon as practicable shall be contracted for or shall be begun in navy yards within six months from the date of the approval of this act.

The secretary of the navy shall build any of the vessels authorized in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations bidding for any of the vessels have entered into any combination the purpose of which is to deprive the government of open competition in letting the contracts.

On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and machinery of vessels heretofore or herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$59,000,194 is appropriated.

On account of submarine torpedo boats heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$5,282,593 is appropriated.

Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore and herein authorized to be available until expended, \$47,110,000 is appropriated.

Toward ammunition for the vessels herein au-

thorized, to be available until expended, \$19,485,500 is appropriated.

Total increase of the navy heretofore and herein authorized, \$139,345,287.

To provide for the speedy construction of the vessels herein authorized and for the additional cost incident thereto, including the employment of more than one shift of labor per day, overtime work, the secretary of the navy is authorized to increase the total cost of each of the vessels, including armor and armament, not to exceed 20 per cent thereof if any of the vessels be constructed in government navy yards; if any of the vessels be constructed by private contract the secretary of the navy is authorized to prescribe in the contracts provisions for the payment of premiums above the contract price, not to exceed 20 per cent thereof, for the most expeditious delivery of same, with further provisions for penalties for delays and failure to complete within contract time.

If in the judgment of the secretary of the navy the most rapid and economical construction of the battle cruisers authorized herein can be obtained thereby, he may contract for the construction of any or all of them on the basis of actual cost, plus a reasonable profit to be determined by him.

NAVY YARDS.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to improve and equip the navy yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston and New Orleans for the construction of such ships herein or as may be hereafter authorized as may be assigned to such yards for construction, and the sum of \$6,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose: Provided, That the secretary of the navy is authorized to equip the navy yards at Norfolk, Philadelphia, Boston and Puget Sound for the construction of capital ships.

The secretary of war and the secretary of the navy are authorized and directed to report to congress at the earliest practicable date:

1. Specific plans for improvement of the harbors and canals and connecting channels which, in their judgment, will best provide adequate facilities for operations of the fleet for defense of the harbors on the Atlantic, gulf and Pacific coasts of the United States.

2. The feasible extensions requisite to make existing approved projects for improvement of these harbors, canals and channels available for the purposes stated in the foregoing paragraph.

3. The cost of each such several improvements calculated upon the basis of completion thereof under contract within five years.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration, to the end that war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase of armament throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can disarm, and that without a common agreement upon the subject every considerable power must maintain a relative standing in military strength.

"In view of the premises, the president is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendation to their respective governments for approval. The president is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representative of the United States in such a conference. The president shall fix the compensation of said repre-

sentatives and such secretaries and other employees as may be needed. Two hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the president to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph.

"If at any time before the construction authorized by this act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established, with the co-operation of the United States of America, an international tribunal or tribunals competent to secure peaceful determinations of all international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal or tribunals may be suspended, when so ordered by the president of the United States."

Of each of the sums appropriated by this act, except such as may be required to meet obligations authorized in previous acts, no part shall be used to procure through purchase or contract any vessels, armament or materials which the navy yards, gun factories or other industrial plants operated by the navy department are equipped to supply, unless such government plants are operated at their full capacity for not less than one regular shift each working day, except when the contract costs are less than the cost in the government plants and when these are unable to complete the work within the time required, and except in cases of emergency.

No part of any sum herein appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of structural steel, ship plates, armor, armament or machinery from any persons, firms or corporations who are parties to any existing combination or conspiracy to monopolize the interstate or foreign commerce or trade of the United States, in any such articles, and no purchase of structural steel, ship plates or machinery shall be made at a price in excess of a reasonable profit above the actual cost of the manufacturer.

The secretary of the navy is directed to submit to the congress during its next regular session a report on the largest battle ship which can be undertaken in the United States in the present state of the shipbuilding and engineering sciences and arts, giving due consideration to the present and prospective depths and other limiting dimensions of the docks and harbors of the United States and its possessions and of the locks of the Panama canal; and he shall further report the principal characteristics of such a vessel, giving the displacement, cost, number and size of the guns, thickness of armor, speed and cruising radius, and he shall further report on the desirability of building one or more such vessels.

ARMOR PLANT.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to provide, either by the erection of a factory or by the purchase of a factory, or both, for the manufacture of armor for the vessels of the navy; the factory or factories to have an annual capacity of not less than 20,000 tons of armor; to be located at a place or places approved by the general board of the navy, with especial reference to considerations of safety in time of war; and the sum of \$11,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available for the purposes of this paragraph. And if the United States owns no suitable site or sites, authority is hereby given to acquire by purchase, condemnation or gift such site or sites as may be necessary. The expenditures for drafting, technical, expert and clerical assistance necessary shall be paid from the appropriation herein made. The secretary of the navy shall keep accurate and itemized account of the cost per ton of the product of such factory or factories and report the same to congress in his annual report.

NAVAL FLYING CORPS.

The naval flying corps shall be composed of 150 officers and 350 enlisted men, detailed, ap-

pointed, commissioned, enlisted and distributed in the various grades, ranks and ratings of the navy and marine corps. The number of officers, student flyers and enlisted men shall be in addition to the total number of officers and enlisted men which is now or may hereafter be provided by law for the other branches of the naval service.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to appoint annually in the line of the navy and the marine corps for a period of two years following the passage of this act, fifteen acting ensigns or acting second lieutenants for the performance of aeronautic duties only. Persons so appointed must be citizens of the United States and may be appointed from warrant officers or enlisted men of the naval service or from civil life, and must, at the time of appointment, be not less than 18 or more than 24 years of age. No person shall be so appointed until he has been found physically qualified by a board of medical officers of the navy. Such appointments shall be for a probationary period of three years and may be revoked at any time by the secretary of the navy.

Such acting ensigns and acting second lieutenants shall be detailed to duty in the naval flying corps in aircraft involving actual flying.

Such acting ensigns and acting second lieutenants shall, upon completion of the probationary period of three years, be appointed acting lieutenants of the junior grade, or acting first lieutenants, respectively, by the secretary of the navy for the performance of aeronautic duties only, after satisfactorily passing such examinations as he may prescribe, and after having been recommended for promotion by the examining board and found physically qualified by a board of medical officers of the navy. Such appointments shall be for a probationary period of four years and may be revoked at any time by the secretary of the navy.

Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers and enlisted men of other branches of the navy as student aviators or student airmen in such numbers as the needs of the service may require. Such officers and enlisted men, while detailed as student aviators and student airmen, shall receive the same pay and allowances that are now provided by law for officers and enlisted men of the same grade or rank and rating in the navy detailed for duty with aircraft.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to appoint annually for a period of four years, from enlisted men of the naval service or from citizens of the United States in civil life, not to exceed thirty student flyers for instruction and training in aeronautics who shall receive the same pay and allowances as midshipmen at the United States naval academy. Persons so appointed must, at the time of appointment, be not less than 17 or more than 21 years of age.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to establish aeronautic schools for the instruction and training of student flyers and prescribe the course of instruction and qualifications for certificate of graduation as a qualified aviator.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

There is established under the department of the navy a naval reserve force to consist of six classes designated as follows:

1. The fleet naval reserve.
2. The naval reserve.
3. The naval auxiliary reserve.
4. The naval coast defense reserve.
5. The volunteer naval reserve.
6. The naval reserve flying corps.

The naval reserve force shall be composed of citizens of the United States who, by enrolling under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the navy or by transfer thereto, obligate themselves to serve in the navy in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency, declared by the president. They may then be ordered into active service by the president.

There shall be allowed in the naval reserve force the various ratings, grades and ranks, not above the rank of lieutenant-commander, cor-

responding to those in the navy. Officers of the line may be appointed for deck or engineering duties, as they may elect.

Enrollment and re-enrollment shall be for terms of four years, but members shall in time of peace, when no national emergency exists, be discharged upon their own request upon reimbursing the government for any clothing gratuity that may have been furnished them during their current enrollment. Persons enrolling shall be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The retainer pay of all members of the naval reserve force, except the volunteer naval reserve, while enrolled in a provisional rank or rating, and until such time as they shall have been confirmed in such rank or rating, shall be \$12 per annum. Thereafter the retainer pay shall be that prescribed for members in the various classes. Retainer pay shall be in addition to any pay to which a member may be entitled by reason of active service.

Enrolled members of the naval reserve force may, in time of war or national emergency, be required to perform active service in the navy throughout the war or until the national emergency ceases to exist. Members of the naval reserve force shall, upon first reporting for active service for training during each period of enrollment, be credited with a uniform gratuity of \$50 for officers and of \$30 for men. Upon reporting for active service in time of war or national emergency the uniform gratuity shall be \$150 for officers and \$60 for men, or the difference between these amounts and any amounts that may have been credited as a uniform gratuity during the current enrollment.

Hereafter, in shipping officers and men for service on board United States auxiliary vessels, preference shall be given to members of the naval reserve force, and after two years from the date of approval of this act no person shall be shipped for such service who is not a member of the naval reserve force herein provided.

The secretary of the navy shall prescribe a suitable flag or pennant that may be flown as an insignia on private vessels or vessels of the merchant service commanded by officers of the naval reserve force: Provided, That it shall not be flown in lieu of the national ensign.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to establish schools or camps of instruction at such times and in such localities as he may deem advisable for the purpose of instructing members and applicants for membership in the naval reserve force. No applicant shall be accepted for instruction unless he agrees to abide by the regulations of the school and pursue the course prescribed by the secretary of the navy. Persons who satisfactorily complete the course will be given certificates of qualification for the rank or rating for which duly qualified, and may be permitted to enroll in the proper class of the reserve in such rank or rating.

FLEET NAVAL RESERVE.

All former officers of the United States naval service, including midshipmen, who have left that service under honorable conditions, and those citizens of the United States who have been, or may be entitled to be, honorably discharged from the naval service after not less than one term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority, and who shall have enrolled in the naval reserve force, shall be eligible for membership in the fleet naval reserve. The secretary of the navy is also authorized to transfer to the fleet naval reserve at any time any enlisted man of the naval service with twenty or more years of naval service and any enlisted man, at the expiration of a term of enlistment, who may then be entitled to an honorable discharge, after sixteen years' naval service.

Men enrolled in the fleet naval reserve with less than eight years' naval service shall be paid at the rate of \$50 per annum; those with eight or more years and less than twelve years' naval service shall be paid at the rate of \$75 per annum, and those with twelve or more years' naval

service shall be paid at the rate of \$100 per annum, such pay to be considered as retainer pay for the obligation on the part of such members to serve in the navy in time of war or national emergency.

Men transferred to the fleet naval reserve shall be governed by the laws and regulations for the government of the navy and shall not be discharged without their consent, except by sentence of a court-martial. They may, upon their own request, upon completing thirty years' service, including naval and fleet naval reserve service, be placed on the retired list of the navy with the pay they were then receiving plus the allowances to which enlisted men of the same rating are entitled on retirement after thirty years' naval service. They shall be required to keep on hand such part of the uniform clothing outfit as may be prescribed by the secretary of the navy.

The secretary of the navy is authorized in time of war or when a national emergency exists to call any enlisted man on the retired list into active service for such duty as he may be able to perform. While so employed such enlisted man shall receive the same pay and allowances they were receiving when placed on the retired list.

NAVAL RESERVE.

Members of the naval reserve force who have been or may be engaged in the seagoing profession, and who have enrolled for general service, shall be eligible for membership in the naval reserve. No person shall be first enrolled in this class who is less than 18 or more than 35 years of age, nor unless he furnishes satisfactory evidence as to his ability and character; nor shall any person be appointed an officer in this class unless he shall have had not less than two years' experience as an officer on board of lake or ocean going vessels.

The minimum active service required of members to qualify for confirmation in their rank or rating in this class shall be three months.

The minimum active service required for maintaining the efficiency of a member of this class shall be three months during each term of enrollment. This active service may be in one period or in periods of not less than three weeks each year.

NAVAL AUXILIARY RESERVE.

Members of the naval reserve force of the seagoing profession, who shall have been employed on American vessels of the merchant marine service of suitable type for use as naval auxiliaries and which shall have been listed as such by the navy department for use in war, shall be eligible for membership in the naval auxiliary reserve. In time of war or national emergency persons in this class shall be required to serve only in vessels of the merchant ship type except in cases of emergency.

NAVAL COAST DEFENSE RESERVE.

Members of the naval reserve force, who may be capable of performing special useful service in the navy or in connection with the navy in defense of the coast, shall be eligible for membership in the naval coast defense reserve. Persons may enroll in this class for service in connection with the naval defense of the coast, such as service with coast defense vessels, torpedo craft, mining vessels, patrol vessels or as radio operators in various ranks or ratings corresponding to those of the navy for which they shall be qualified under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the navy. The secretary of the navy may permit the enrollment in this class of owners and operators of yachts and motor boats suitable for naval purposes in the naval defense of the coast. He is authorized to enter into contract with the owners of such power boats and other craft suitable for war purposes, to take over the same in time of war or national emergency upon payment of a reasonable indemnity.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL RESERVE.

The volunteer naval reserve shall be composed of those members of the naval reserve force who are eligible for membership in any one of the

other classes of the naval reserve force and who obligate themselves to serve in the navy in any one of said classes without retainer pay and uniform gratuity in time of peace.

NAVAL RESERVE FLYING CORPS.

The naval reserve flying corps shall be composed of officers and student flyers who have been transferred from the naval flying corps to the naval reserve flying corps and of enlisted men who shall have been so transferred under the same conditions as those provided by law for enlisted men of the navy transferred to the fleet naval reserve: Provided, That surplus graduates of the aeronautic school may be commissioned as ensigns in the naval reserve flying corps and promoted therein under such regulations as may be prescribed by the president. Members of the naval reserve force skilled in the flying of aircraft or in their design, building or operation shall be eligible for membership in the naval reserve flying corps. The amount of active service required for confirmation in grade, rank or rating, and for maintaining efficiency therein, shall be the same as that required for members of the naval reserve. The retainer pay of members of the naval reserve flying corps shall be the same as that of members of the naval reserve.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

A United States marine corps reserve, to be a constituent part of the marine corps and in addition to the authorized strength thereof, is established under the same provisions in all respects (except as may be necessary to adapt the provisions to the marine corps) as those providing for the naval reserve force in this act: Provided, That the marine corps reserve may consist of not more than five classes, corresponding, as near as may be, to the fleet naval reserve, the naval reserve, the naval coast defense reserve, the volunteer naval reserve and the naval reserve flying corps, respectively.

NATIONAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

To provide a force for use in any emergency, including that of actual imminent war, requiring the use of naval forces in addition to those of the regular navy, of which emergency the president shall be the sole judge, there is created a force, to be known as the "national naval volunteers," into which the president alone is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to at any time enroll, by commission, warrant and enlistment, respectively, and without examination, such number of the officers and men of the various branches of the naval militia as he may decide to so enroll from among those of the naval militia who have theretofore conformed to the standard of professional and physical examination prescribed for such officers and men under section 5 of an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the naval militia and for other purposes," approved Feb. 16, 1914, and who may volunteer for such enrollment; and may also similarly enroll, immediately upon the occurrence of any such emergency (subject to their first or subsequently passing examinations satisfactory to him, or may, if he shall think best, enroll without any examination) such further number of the officers and men of the naval militia as may so volunteer from among those of the naval militia who have not theretofore conformed to said standards. Such officers and men, so enrolled by commission, warrant or enlistment, shall be eligible and liable for call for immediate service in the event of any such emergency.

The president may also, in the event of such emergency, draft into the naval service of the United States and enroll as members of the volunteers as many officers and men of the naval militia as he may think best, and with or without examination, as he may decide, from among those of the naval militia who shall not theretofore have volunteered and been enrolled in the volunteers.

When the national naval volunteers are ordered by the president into the active service they will, from the date such orders are issued until such

time as they may be discharged from such service, be subject to the laws for the government of the navy in so far as those laws may properly be applied to persons not in the regular permanent naval service.

All persons so enrolled shall be held to service in the volunteers during the continuance of any such emergency and during the period of any existing or thereafter ensuing war, unless sooner relieved by order of the president or until reaching the age of 62 years for those in the naval branch and the age of 64 years for those in the marine corps branch, upon attaining which ages such persons, respectively, shall be relieved from such enrollment.

Members of the volunteers may be ordered to duty with the navy or separately, and either within or without the territorial limits of the United States. Any officer or enlisted man of the volunteers disabled while in active service shall be entitled to the benefit of all the pension laws existing at the time of his service for the benefit of members of the United States navy or marine corps. No distinction shall be made between the regular naval service and the national naval volunteers when in active service in respect to promotions or rewards for valorous conduct.

The naval militia shall consist of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of 18 and 45 years, organized as prescribed for the naval militia by law, and commissioned officers between the ages of 21 and 62 years (naval branch) and 21 and 64 years (marine corps branch): Provided, however, That enlisted men may continue in service after the age of 45 years and until the age of 62 years (naval branch) or 64 years (marine corps branch), provided the service is continuous.

Hereafter the period of enlistment in the naval militia shall be three years. An enlisted man who has served honorably for the full term of his enlistment may re-enlist for a term of one, two or three years, as he may elect.

MARINE CORPS INCREASE.

The president is authorized, when, in his judgment, it becomes necessary to place the country in a complete state of preparedness, to further increase the enlisted strength of the marine corps to 17,400. The distribution in the various grades shall be in the same proportion as that authorized at the time when the president avails himself of the authority herein granted.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to establish and maintain at such places as he may designate, and prescribe regulations for the government thereof, marine corps training camps for the instruction of citizens of the United States who make application and are designated for such training; no such camps to be in existence for a period longer than six weeks in each fiscal year, except in time of actual or threatened war; to use marine corps and such other government property as he may deem necessary for the military training of such citizens while in attendance at such camps. The quartermaster's department, United States marine corps, is authorized to sell such articles of uniform, clothing as may be prescribed, at cost price, to the volunteer citizens who are designated to participate in these instructions: Provided, That these citizens shall be required to furnish at their own expense transportation and subsistence to and from these camps, and subsistence while undergoing training therein. The sum of \$31,000 is appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing provisions.

ADDITIONAL NAVY YARDS.

The president is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of five officers of the navy not below the rank of commander to investigate and report at the beginning of the next regular session of congress if practicable, and if not, as soon thereafter as practicable, as to the necessity, desirability and advisability of establishing an additional navy yard or naval station on the Pacific coast of the United States. And if such a

navy yard or naval station be recommended as necessary and advisable, the report shall designate the most suitable site and the estimated cost thereof, together with a detailed statement of the reasons for such designation and the nature and scope of the activities for naval purposes of such yard or station. In arriving at such designation the commission shall take into consideration all strategic and other military considerations as well as all industrial elements necessary for the economical and successful operation of such a yard or station, including local conditions as to labor and material. The report shall also contain an estimated cost of the necessary buildings, shops, piers, sea walls and equipment of said yard or station together with the estimated annual cost of maintenance thereof.

The commission shall also investigate and report upon the necessity, desirability and advisability of improving existing or establishing an additional navy yard or naval station on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras, or on or near the United States coast of the Gulf of Mexico, or in the Caribbean sea, of a character adequate for the proper naval defense of that portion of the country. The report shall contain all the information of like character as directed in the preceding paragraph relating to the investigation and report as to the Pacific coast.

The commission shall also investigate and report as to the necessity, desirability and advisability of establishing submarine and aviation bases on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific coasts and other possessions of the United States, and as to the cost and location thereof.

The sum of \$10,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission, including drafting, technical and clerical assistance in the navy department or elsewhere.

The commission shall also investigate and report as to the necessity, desirability and advisability of abolishing any existing navy yard or naval station, and, if such action is recommended, to report fully the reasons therefor and the advantages to be obtained thereby.

INCREASE OF WEST POINT CADETS.

The corps of cadets at the United States military academy shall hereafter consist of two for each congressional district, two from each territory, four from the District of Columbia, two from natives of Porto Rico, four from each state at large and eighty from the United States at large, twenty of whom shall be selected from among the honor graduates of educational institutions having officers of the regular army detailed as professors of military science and tactics under existing law or any law hereafter enacted for the detail of officers of the regular army to such institutions, and which institutions are designated as "honor schools" upon the determination of their relative standing at the last preceding annual inspection regularly made by the war department. They shall be appointed by the president and shall, with the exception of the eighty appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the congressional or territorial district, or of the District of Columbia, or of the island of Porto Rico, or of the states, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed: Provided, That so much of the act of congress approved March 4, 1915, as provides for the admission of successors to any cadet who shall have finished three years of his course at the academy, be repealed: Provided further, That the appointment of each member of the present corps of cadets is validated and confirmed.

The president is authorized to appoint cadets to the United States military academy from among enlisted men, in number as nearly equal as practicable, of the regular army and the national guard between the ages of 19 and 22 years who have served as enlisted men not less than one year, to be selected under such regulations as the president may prescribe: Provided, That the total number so selected shall not exceed 180 at any one time. Under such regulations as the president shall prescribe, the increase in the

number of cadets provided for by the act shall be divided into four annual increments, which shall be as nearly equal as practicable and be equitably distributed among the sources from which appointments are authorized. (Approved, May 4, 1916.)

INCREASE OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Hereafter there shall be allowed at the United States naval academy three midshipmen for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, one for Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, ten appointed each year at large and fifteen appointed annually from enlisted men of the navy as now authorized by law. (Approved, Feb. 15, 1916.)

INCREASE OF ENLISTED MEN.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That when in the judgment of the president an emergency arises which makes it necessary, all organizations of the army which are now below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength, and shall be maintained as nearly as possible thereat so long as the emergency shall continue: Provided, That the total enlisted strength of any of said arms of the service shall not include unassigned recruits therefor at depots or elsewhere, but such recruits shall at no time exceed by more than 5 per centum the total enlisted strength prescribed for such arms; and the enlisted men now or hereafter authorized by law for other branches of the military service shall be provided and maintained without any impairment of the enlisted strength prescribed for any of said arms. (Approved, March 17, 1916.)

TRAINING OF MILITIA.

For paying the expenses of the organized militia or national guard of any state, territory or of the District of Columbia, which may be authorized by the secretary of war to participate in such encampments as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the regular army, as provided by sections 15 and 21 of the act of Jan. 21, 1913, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes," as amended, or as may hereafter be authorized by law, to be immediately available and to remain available until the end of the fiscal year 1917, \$200,000 is hereby appropriated: Provided, That when it is not practicable to obtain the presence of regular troops for a joint encampment, the funds herein appropriated shall be available for such encampments, maneuvers and field instruction for the organized militia or national guard as the secretary of war may prescribe. (Approved, June 12, 1916.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Section 2 of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, approved Aug. 29, 1916, makes the following provision for a council of national defense:

A council of national defense is hereby established for the co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare, to consist of the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and the secretary of labor. The council of national defense shall nominate to the president, and the president shall appoint, an advisory commission, consisting of not more than seven persons, each of whom shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility or the development of some natural resource, or be otherwise specially qualified. In the opinion of the council, for the performance of the duties hereinafter provided. The members of the advisory commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed actual expenses of travel and subsistence when attending meetings of the commission or engaged in investigations pertaining to its activities. The advisory commission shall hold such meetings as shall be

called by the council or be provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the council for the conduct of its work.

It shall be the duty of the council of national defense to supervise and direct investigations and make recommendations to the president and the heads of executive departments as to the location of railroads with reference to the frontier of the United States, so as to render possible expeditious concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense; the co-ordination of military, industrial and commercial purposes in the location of extensive highways and branch lines of railroad; the utilization of waterways; the mobilization of military and naval resources for defense; the increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and of the people during the interruption of foreign commerce; the development of seagoing transportation; data as to amounts, location, method and means of production, and availability of military supplies; the giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed by the military and other services of the government, the requirements relating thereto, and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation.

The council of national defense shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its work, which rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the president, and shall provide for the work of the advisory commission to the end that the special knowledge of such commission may be developed by suitable investigation, research and inquiry and made available in conference and report for the use of the council; and the council may organize subordinate bodies for its assistance in special investigations, either by the employment of experts or by the creation of committees of specially qualified persons to serve without compensation, but to direct the investigations of so employed.

The sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available for experimental work and investigations undertaken by the council, by the advisory commission, or subordinate bodies, for the employment of a director, expert and clerical expenses and supplies, and for the necessary expenses of members of the advisory commission or subordinate bodies going to and attending meetings of the commission or subordinate bodies. Reports shall be submitted by all subordinate bodies and by the advisory commission to the council, and from time to time the council shall report to the president or to the heads of executive departments upon special inquiries or subjects appropriate thereto, and an annual report to the congress shall be submitted through the president, including as full a statement of the activities of the council and the agencies subordinate to it as is consistent with the public interest, including an itemized account of the expenditures made by the council or authorized by it, in as full detail as the public interest will permit. When deemed proper the president may authorize, in amounts stipulated by him, unvouchered expenditures and report the gross sums so authorized not itemized.

ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Appointed by the president Oct. 11, 1916.

Daniel Willard, president Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, Baltimore, Md.
Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Franklin G. Martin, surgeon, Chicago, Ill.
Howard E. Coffin, automobile engineer, Detroit, Mich.
Bernard Baruch, banker, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Hollis Godfrey, engineer and president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY EIGHT-HOUR DAY CONTROVERSY.

One of the gravest labor controversies in the history of the United States developed in 1916 owing to the demands made by certain railway employes for an eight hour day and various increases in pay. The matter had been pending for months, but did not attract much public attention until March, when business associations, realizing the seriousness of the situation, began passing resolutions asking that the dispute be settled by arbitration. March 30 representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen presented the following list of demands to the general managers of the railroads:

"Article 1. (a) In all road service, 100 miles or less, eight hours or less will constitute a day, except in passenger service. Miles in excess of 100 will be paid for at the same rate per mile.

"(b) On runs 100 miles or less, overtime will begin at the expiration of eight hours.

"(c) On runs of over 100 miles, overtime will begin when the time on duty exceeds the miles run divided by twelve and one-half miles per hour.

"(d) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis and paid for at time and one-half times the pro rata rate.

"(e) No one shall receive less for eight hours or 100 miles than they now receive for a minimum day of 100 miles for the class of engine used or for service performed.

"(f) Time will be computed continuously from time required for duty until released from duty and responsibility at end of day or run.

"Article 2. (a) Eight hours or less will constitute a day in all yard and switching service. The minimum day's pay for eight hours shall not be less than the present day's pay for ten-hour yards. Provided, That in yards having a minimum day of more than ten hours, the present day's pay as in effect Jan. 1, 1916, will be continued with the eight hour day.

"(b) Time to be computed continuously from time required for duty until released from duty and responsibility at end of day or run. All over eight hours within any twenty-four hour period to be computed and paid for at the rate of time and one-half time.

"(c) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis.

"Article 3. (a) Eight hours or less, at present ten hours' pay, will continue a day's work in hostling service.

"(b) Time to be computed continuously from the time required for duty until released from duty and responsibility at end of day or run. All over eight hours within any twenty-four hour period to be computed and paid for at the rate of time and one-half time.

"(c) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis.

"Article 4. Any rates of pay including mileage or arbitrary differentials that are higher, or any rules or conditions of employment contained in individual schedules in effect Jan. 1, 1916, that are more favorable to the employes, shall not be modified or affected by any settlement reached in connection with these proposals. The general committee representing the employes on each railroad will determine which is preferable and advise the officers of their company. Nothing in the settlement that may be reached on the above submitted articles is to be construed to deprive the employes on any railroad from retaining their present rules and accepting any rates that may be agreed upon, or retaining their present rates and accepting any rules that may be agreed upon."

REPLY OF RAILROADS.

In reply to these demands the railroads issued the following statement:

"The present standard of rates and working conditions have been very largely fixed by mediation and arbitration, and this company feels that they are adequate and even liberal

to the employes. This company has no desire to change either the existing rates of pay or the working rules, or to reduce the earning possibilities of the employes under their existing rules, but inasmuch as your proposals contemplate fundamental changes in operating methods and practices on which the schedules have been built up, this company hereby gives notice in conformity with the schedules now in effect that in connection with and as a part of the consideration and disposition of your proposals there shall be open for consideration and disposition those provisions in the schedules or practices thereunder governing compensation in the classes of service affected by your proposals or those in conflict with the following principles as they apply to such classes:

"(a) No double compensation for the same time or service.

"(b) The same classifications for the purposes of compensation to be applied to all members of a train and engine crew.

"(c) Two or more differently paid classes of service performed in the same day or trip to be paid proportionate rates according to the class of service, with not less than a minimum day for the combined service.

"The employes emphatically inform the railroads that the only propositions they will discuss are those they have presented. They close the door on any real discussion by this statement made to every railroad in the country:

"In submitting this proposition we desire that it be understood that all rates, rules and conditions in our agreements not specifically affected by these proposed amendments shall remain unchanged."

"Also, in the last article of their proposals the men reserve the right to accept any part of any settlement that appears to them advantageous, or reject any portion that does not so appear to them, and also to combine new rates with old conditions or old rates with new conditions—that is, the cream off both crocks.

"The railroads make no counterproposals to their employes. What the railroads ask for is an open door. In such a fundamental reconstruction of the wage basis as is proposed by the employes, the railroads insist they have the right to demand a frank discussion as to the rules and regulations interwoven in the present wage structure.

"Many rules and regulations that are fair and equitable on the present basis of pay manifestly would be unfair and inequitable on any other basis of pay. A full and fair discussion of these interwoven rules and regulations, as affected by the radical change in rates demanded by the employes, is what the railroads ask in the letter they have to-day addressed to the brotherhood officials."

Unofficially it was claimed by the railroad managers that what the brotherhoods demanded amounted to an increase of 25 per cent in wages and that if the so called eight hour day were conceded it would mean an increase of \$100,000,000 a year in expenses. The brotherhoods denied that this would be the case.

CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

Though it had been hinted by the brotherhoods that a general strike would be called on all the roads after May 1 in case their demands were not complied with, such action was not taken. On the contrary, arrangements were made for a conference between committees representing the railroads and the men to be held in New York, N. Y., beginning June 1. The conference was held, but ended June 15 in a disagreement. The demands of the brotherhoods were identical with those presented March 30. The railroads offered a compromise as to the computation of the time of the road men, or what was called the "yardstick" proposition, but it was rejected by the men. On the last day of the conference the twenty men representing the railroads informed the heads of the four brotherhoods and the 800 delegates that the

railroads must refuse the demand for an eight hour day and time and a half for overtime. They, however, asked that the issue be submitted to federal arbitration, preferably by the interstate commerce commission or under the Newlands act. The labor leaders refused to submit the issues to arbitration and announced that they would by means of a referendum vote get the power to declare a strike of 350,000 track and yard men.

The vote of brotherhood employees was taken and it was announced Aug. 8 that it was overwhelmingly in favor of a strike if the demands were not complied with. On the following day the railroad brotherhoods accepted an offer of the United States board of mediation and conciliation to mediate their differences with the railroads. The board, consisting of William L. Chambers, G. W. Hanger and Martin A. Knapp, had conferences with the railroad managers and the representatives of the brotherhoods Aug. 9, 10 and 11, but neither side to the controversy would yield and the attempt at mediation failed.

PRESIDENT WILSON INTERVENES.

On Aug. 13 President Wilson addressed the following letter to the representatives of the railroads and the brotherhoods:

"The White House, Aug. 13, 1916.

"I have learned with surprise and with keen disappointment that an agreement concerning the settlement of the matters in controversy between the railroads and their employees has proved impossible. A general strike on the railways would at any time have a most far reaching and injurious effect upon the country. At this time the effect might be disastrous. I feel that I have the right, therefore, to request, and I do hereby request, as the head of the government, that before any final decision is arrived at I may have a personal conference with you here. I shall hold myself ready to meet you at any time you may be able to reach Washington. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

The letter was addressed to each of the following:

Elisha Lee, chairman national committee on railroads.

A. B. Garretson, president Order Railway Conductors.

W. S. Stone, grand chief Brotherhood Railroad Engineers.

W. S. Carter, president Brotherhood Railroad Firemen.

W. B. Lee, president Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen.

The letter was delivered by Joseph P. Tumulty, the president's secretary, to the men addressed in New York city on the evening of the day it was written. On the following day representatives of both sides met the president in the white house in Washington and conferred with him. Several other conferences were held, but no progress was made toward an agreement and on Aug. 17 the president telegraphed to many of the railroad presidents to come to Washington to confer with him. They did so and on Aug. 19 the president made a proposition which he outlined to the public in the following statement:

"I have recommended the concession of the eight hour day—that is, the substitution of an eight hour day for the present ten hour day in all the existing practices and agreements. I made this recommendation because I believe the concession right. The eight hour day now, undoubtedly, has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor and should be adopted as a basis for wages, even where the actual work to be done cannot be completed within eight hours.

"Concerning the adjustments which should be made in justice to the railroads and their stockholders in the payments and privileges to which their men are now entitled, if such adjustments are necessary, there is a wide divergence of opinion.

"The railroads which have already adopted the eight hour day do not seem to be at any serious disadvantage in respect to their cost of

operation as compared with the railroads that have retained the ten hour day, and calculations as to the cost of the change must, if made now, be made without regard to any possible administrative economies or readjustments. Only experience can make it certain what rearrangements would be fair and equitable either on behalf of the men or on behalf of the railroads. That experience would be a definite guide to the interstate commerce commission, for example, in determining whether, as a consequence of the change, it would be necessary and right to authorize an increase of rates for the handling and carriage of freight (for passenger service is not affected).

"I, therefore, proposed that the demand for extra pay for overtime made by the men and the contingent proposals of the railroad authorities be postponed until facts shall have taken the place of calculation and forecast with regard to the effects of a change to the eight hour day; that, in the meantime, while experience was developing the facts, I should seek, and, if need be, obtain, authority from the congress to appoint a small body of impartial men to observe and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the results, with a view to reporting to congress at the earliest possible time the facts disclosed by their inquiries, but without recommendation of any kind; and that it should then be entirely open to either or both parties to the present controversy to give notice of a termination of the present agreements, with a view to instituting inquiry into suggested readjustments of pay or practice.

"This seems to me a thoroughly practical and entirely fair program, and I think that the public has the right to expect its acceptance."

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO CONGRESS.

President Wilson's plan was not acceptable to the railway executives, who were firm for the arbitration of the eight hour day demand. A deadlock ensued and on the 27th the brotherhood heads secretly issued an order for a strike at 7 a. m., Sept. 4 (Labor day). After consulting some of the senate and house leaders the president finally went to the capitol, Aug. 29, and delivered the following address at a joint session of the two houses:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have come to you to seek your assistance in dealing with a very grave situation which has arisen out of the demand of the employees of the railroads engaged in freight train service that they be granted an eight hour working day, safeguarded by payment for an hour and a half of service for every hour of work beyond the eight.

"The matter has been agitated for more than a year. The public has been made familiar with the demands of the men and the arguments urged in favor of them, and even more familiar with the objections of the railroads and their counterdemand that certain privileges now enjoyed by their men and certain bases of payment worked out through many years of contest be reconsidered, especially in their relation to the adoption of an eight hour day. The matter came some three weeks ago to a final issue and resulted in a complete deadlock between the parties. The means provided by law for the mediation of the controversy failed and the means of arbitration for which the law provides were rejected. The representatives of the railway executives proposed that the demands of the men be submitted in their entirety to arbitration, along with certain questions of readjustment as to pay and conditions of employment which seemed to them to be either closely associated with the demands or to call for reconsideration on their own merits. The men absolutely declined arbitration, especially if any of their established privileges were by that means to be drawn again into question. The law in the matter put no compulsion upon them. The 400,000 men from whom the demands proceeded had voted to strike if their demands were refused; the strike was imminent: it has since been set for the 4th of September next. It affects the men who man

the freight trains on practically every railway in the country.

"The freight service throughout the United States must stand still until their places are filled, if, indeed, it should prove possible to fill them at all. Cities will be cut off from their food supplies, the whole commerce of the nation will be paralyzed, men of every sort and occupation will be thrown out of employment, countless thousands will in all likelihood be brought, it may be, to the very point of starvation, and a tragical national calamity brought on, to be added to the other distresses of the time, because no basis of accommodation or settlement has been found.

"Just as soon as it became evident that mediation under the existing law had failed and that arbitration had been rendered impossible by the attitude of the men I considered it my duty to confer with the representatives of both the railways and the brotherhoods, and myself to offer mediation, not as an arbitrator, but merely as spokesman of the nation—in the interest of justice, indeed, and as a friend of both parties, but not as judge; only as the representative of 100,000,000 of men, women and children who pay the price, the incalculable price, of loss and suffering should these few men insist upon approaching and concluding the matters in controversy between them merely as employers and employees rather than as patriotic citizens of the United States looking before and after and accepting the larger responsibility which the public would put upon them.

"It seemed to me, in considering the subject matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting, as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment and a general increase of economic vigor. The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favor, whether there was arbitration or not, and the debatable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight hour day rather than those which affected its establishment. I therefore proposed that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway managements and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing ten hour basis of pay and service; that I should appoint, with the permission of congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating costs, not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to report the facts, as they found them, to the congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that, after the facts had been thus disclosed, an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managers and the men.

"These proposals were exactly in line, it is interesting to note, with the position taken by the Supreme court of the United States when appealed to to protect certain litigants from the financial losses which they confidently expected if they should submit to the regulation of their charges and of their methods of service by public legislation. The court has held that it would not undertake to form a judgment upon forecasts, but could base its action only upon actual experience; that it must be supplied with facts, not with calculations and opinions, however scientifically attempted. To undertake to arbitrate the question of the adoption of an eight hour day in the light of results merely estimated and predicted would be to undertake an enterprise of conjecture. No wise man could undertake it or, if he did undertake it, could feel assured of his conclusions.

"I unhesitatingly offered the friendly services of the administration to the railway managers to see to it that justice was done the railroads

in the outcome. I felt warranted in assuring them that no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenues to meet the expenses resulting from the change so far as the development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them. The public and the representatives of the public, I felt justified in assuring them, were disposed to nothing but justice in such cases and were willing to serve those who served them.

"The representatives of the brotherhoods accepted the plan, but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it. In the face of what I cannot but regard as the practical certainty that they will be ultimately obliged to accept the eight hour day by the concerted action of organized labor, backed by the favorable judgment of society, the representatives of the railway management have felt justified in declining a peaceful settlement which would engage all the forces of justice, public and private, on their side to take care of the event. They fear the hostile influence of shippers, who would be opposed to an increase of freight rates (for which, however, of course, the public itself would pay); they apparently feel no confidence that the interstate commerce commission could withstand the objections that would be made. They do not care to rely upon the friendly assurances of the congress or the president. They have thought it best that they should be forced to yield, if they must yield, not by counsel, but by the suffering of the country. While my conferences with them were in progress, and when to all outward appearance those conferences had come to a standstill, the representatives of the brotherhoods suddenly acted and set on strike for Sept. 4.

"The railway managers based their decision to reject my counsel in this matter upon their conviction that they must at any cost to themselves or to the country stand firm for the principle of arbitration, which the men had rejected. I based my counsel upon the indisputable fact that there was no means of obtaining arbitration. The law supplied none; earnest efforts at mediation had failed to influence the men in the least. To stand firm for the principle of arbitration and yet not get arbitration seemed to me futile, and something more than futile, because it involved incalculable distress to the country and consequences in all respects worse than those of war, and that in the midst of peace.

"I yield to no man in firm adherence, alike of conviction and of purpose, to the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes; but matters have come to a sudden crisis in this particular dispute and the country had been caught unprovided with any practicable means of enforcing that conviction in practice (by whose fault we will not now stop to inquire). A situation had to be met whose elements and fixed conditions were indisputable. The peace and patriotic course to pursue, as it seemed to me, was to secure immediate peace by conceding the one thing in the demands of the men which society itself and any arbitrators who represented public sentiment were most likely to approve, and immediately lay the foundations for securing arbitration with regard to everything else involved. The event has confirmed that judgment.

"I was seeking to compose the present in order to safeguard the future; for I wished an atmosphere of peace and friendly co-operation in which to take counsel with the representatives of the nation with regard to the best means for providing, so far as it might prove possible to provide, against the recurrence of such unhappy situations in the future—the best and most practicable means of securing calm and fair arbitration of all industrial disputes in the days to come. This is assuredly the best way of vindicating a principle—namely, having failed to make certain of its observance in the present, to make certain of its observance in the future.

"But I could only propose. I could not govern the will of others who took an entirely dif-

ferent view of the circumstances of the case, who even refused to admit the circumstances to be what they have turned out to be.

"Having failed to bring the parties to this critical controversy to an accommodation, therefore I turn to you, deeming it clearly our duty as public servants to leave nothing undone that we can do to safeguard the life and interests of the nation. In the spirit of such a purpose I earnestly recommend the following legislation:

"First. Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

"Second. The establishment of the eight hour day as the legal basis alike of work and wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

"Third. The authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads, its effects in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions, and in all other practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action, in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued.

"Fourth. Explicit approval by the congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight hour day, and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

"Fifth. An amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present, by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

"Sixth. The lodgment in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to conscript them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

"This last suggestion I make because we cannot in any circumstances suffer the nation to be hampered in the essential matter of national defense. At the present moment circumstances render this duty particularly obvious. Almost the entire military force of the nation is stationed upon the Mexican border to guard our territory against hostile raids. It must be supplied and steadily supplied with whatever it needs for its maintenance and efficiency. If it should be necessary for purposes of national defense to transfer any portion of it upon short notice to some other part of the country for reasons now unforeseen, ample means of transportation must be available, and available without delay. The power conferred in this matter should be carefully and explicitly limited to cases of military necessity, but in all such cases it should be clear and ample.

"There is one other thing we should do if we

are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by record of a court of law in order that their interpretation and enforcement may lie, not with one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal.

"These things I urge upon you, not in haste or merely as a means of meeting a present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law of the land, suggested, indeed, by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as just, if such emergencies are to be prevented in the future. I feel that no extended argument is needed to commend them to your favorable consideration. They demonstrate their own necessity. The occasion only give emphasis to their importance. We need them now and we shall continue to need them."

POSITION OF RAILROADS.

On the same day the committee of eight railway presidents, which had been negotiating with the president, issued the following statement:

"We are unable, after the most earnest consideration, to agree with the proposal of the president of the United States, which is that we accept without arbitration 'the substitution of an eight hour day for the present ten hour day in all of the existing practices and agreements.' This is the main point in controversy, and we cannot surrender it without an opportunity to be heard in some form of fair arbitration.

"We do not assent to the statement that 'the eight hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor.' We believe that society has not yet recorded its judgment upon this subject.

"We are not in this controversy, however, dealing with the conditions relating to the eight hour day in the industrial world. The difference between the eight hour day in business and manufacturing interests and in the railroad train service day has been fully explained. The railroad day is a basis for computing pay and overtime, the length of daily service being controlled by variable conditions.

"The demands involved in this controversy have not been presented, in our judgment, for the purpose of fixing a definite daily period of labor nor a reduction in the existing hours of labor or change in methods of operation, but for the real purpose of accomplishing an increase in wages of approximately \$100,000,000 per annum, or 35 per cent, for the men in railroad freight train and yard service represented by the labor organizations in this matter.

"After careful examination of the facts and patient and continuous consultation with the conference committee of managers and among ourselves we have reached a clear understanding of the magnitude of the questions and of the serious consequences to the railroads and to the public involved in a decision of them.

"As trustees for the public served by our lines and for the great mass of the less powerful employees (not less than 80 per cent of the whole number) interested in the railroad wage fund—as trustees also for the millions of people that have invested their savings and capital in the bonds and stocks of these properties, and who through the savings banks, the trust companies and insurance companies are vitally interested to the extent of millions of dollars in the integrity and solvency of the railroads of the country, we cannot in conscience surrender, without a hearing, the principle involved, nor undertake to transfer the enormous cost that will result to the transportation of the commerce of the country.

"The eight hour day without punitive overtime involves an annual increase approximating in the aggregate \$60,000,000, and an increase of more than 20 per cent in the pay of men already the most highly paid in the transportation service. The ultimate cost to the railroads of an admission in this manner of the principle under contention cannot now be estimated; the effect upon

the efficiency of the transportation of the country now already under severe test under the tide of business now moving and at a time when more instead of less effort is required for the public welfare would be harmful beyond calculation.

"The widespread effect upon the industries of the country as a whole is beyond measure or appraisal at this time, and we agree with the insistent and widespread public concern over the gravity of the situation and the consequences of a surrender by the railroads in this emergency.

"In like manner we are deeply impressed with the sense of our responsibility to maintain and keep open the arteries of transportation, which carry the life blood of the commerce of the country, and of the consequences that will flow from even a temporary interruption of service over the railroads, but the issues presented have been raised above and beyond the social and monetary questions involved and the responsibility for the consequences that may arise will rest upon those that provoke it.

"The questions involved are in our respectful judgment eminently suitable for the calm investigation and decision by the public through the agency of fair arbitration and cannot be disposed of to the public satisfaction in any other manner. The decision of a commission or board of arbitration having the public confidence will be accepted by the public and the social and financial rearrangements made necessary thereby will be undertaken by the public, but in no less deliberate or orderly manner.

"The railroads of the country cannot under present conditions assume this enormous increase in their expenses. If imposed upon them it would involve many in early financial embarrassment and bankruptcy and imperil the power of all to maintain their credit and the integrity of their securities. The immediate increase in cost, followed by other increases that would be inevitable, would substantially appropriate the present purchasing power of the railroads and disable them from extending and improving their facilities and equipment, to keep abreast of the demands of the country for efficient transportation service.

"For these reasons we are with deep regret unable to accept the suggestion made by the president of the United States.

"We propose, however, as a basis of settlement, the following:

"(a) The railroads will, effective Sept. 1, 1916, keep the time of all men represented in this movement upon an eight hour basis, and by separate account, monthly, with each man, maintain a record of the differences between the money actually earned by him on the present basis and the amount that would have been earned upon an eight hour basis—overtime on each basis to be computed pro rata. The amounts so shown will be subject to the decision of the commission provided for in paragraph (c) of this memorandum and payable in money as may be directed by said commission in its findings and decisions.

"(b) The interstate commerce commission to supervise the keeping of these accounts and report the increased cost of the eight hour basis, after such period of actual experience as their judgment approves or the president may fix, not, however, less than three months.

"(c) In view of the far-reaching consequences of the declaration made by the president accepting the eight hour day not only upon the railroads and the classes of labor involved directly in this controversy, but to the public and upon all industry, it seems plain that before the existing conditions are changed the whole subject in so far as it affects the railroads and their employees should be investigated and determined by a commission to be appointed by the president, of such standing as to compel attention and respect to its findings. The judgment of such a commission would be a helpful basis for adjustments with labor and such legislation as intelligent public opinion, so informed, might demand.

"The railroads will accept the findings of such

a commission upon the issue of an eight hour basis of pay as compared with the present basis, as well as upon any other matters now in controversy that may be submitted to it by either party.

"The commission should consist of not less than five members, and should also be authorized to hear and determine all questions that may arise in the application of the findings of said commission or in the working out of such plan as it may propose.

"The presidents of the railroads are prepared to continue negotiations on the subject with genuine anxiety, within the limits of their conviction above expressed, to find a solution of the situation."

ACTION BY CONGRESS.

Conferences between the administration leaders in the house and senate disclosed the fact that all the legislation desired by the president could not be secured. It was also felt that the brotherhoods should suspend the strike order so as to give congress time to consider the matter more carefully, but A. B. Garretson, chairman of the railway brotherhood conference committee, in a statement made before the senate committee on interstate commerce, said that it could not be done. If a bill satisfactory to the brotherhoods were passed by Saturday night, Sept. 2, the strike would be called off, but not otherwise.

Congress complied with the demand of President Wilson on behalf of the brotherhoods and passed what became known as the Adamson act, after William C. Adamson, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The full text of the act follows:

ADAMSON ACT.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That beginning Jan. 1, 1917, eight hours shall, in contracts for labor and service, be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services of all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier by railroad, except railroads independently owned and operated not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railroads and electric interurban railroads, which is subject to the provisions of the act of Feb. 4, 1887, entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' as amended, and who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property on railroads, except railroads independently owned and operated not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railroads and electric interurban railroads, from any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a territory to another place in the same territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States: Provided, That the above exceptions shall not apply to railroads though less than 100 miles in length whose principal business is leasing or furnishing terminal or transfer facilities to other railroads, or are themselves engaged in transfers of freight between railroads or between railroads and industrial plants.

"Sec. 2. That the president shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight hour standard work day as above defined and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employees during a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within thirty days thereafter such commission shall report its findings to the president and congress; that each member of the commission created under the provisions of this act shall receive such compensation as may

be fixed by the president. That the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the United States treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the work of such commission, including salaries, per diem, traveling expenses of members and employes, and rent, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, books, salaries and other necessary expenses, the same to be approved by the chairman of said commission and audited by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

"Sec. 3. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for and for a period of thirty days thereafter the compensation of railway employes subject to this act for a standard eight hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employes shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight hour workday.

"Sec. 4. That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both."

The bill was signed by President Wilson on Sunday, Sept. 3, and also on Tuesday, Sept. 5, in case the Sunday signature should prove to be illegal. The strike order was rescinded as soon as the senate had passed the bill.

VOTE ON THE MEASURE.

IN THE HOUSE.

The vote on the bill in the house was taken Sept. 1 and resulted in the passage of the bill by 239 yeas to 56 nays. Five members answered "present," while 132 refrained from voting or were not present. Those voting in the affirmative were:

Abercromble.	Dent.	Helgesen.
Adamson.	Dewalt.	Helvering.
Alexander.	Dickinson.	Hicks.
Allen.	Dies.	Hilliard.
Almon.	Dixon.	Holland.
Ashbrook.	Dooling.	Hollingsworth.
Aswell.	Doolittle.	Hood.
Ayres.	Doremus.	Hopwood.
Bailey.	Doughton.	Houston.
Barkley.	Dowell.	Howard.
Barnhart.	Driscoll.	Huddleston.
Beales.	Dupre.	Hulbert.
Boeber.	Eagan.	Hull, Iowa.
Borland.	Eagle.	Hull, Tenn.
Bowers.	Edwards.	Humphreys, Miss.
Britt.	Estopinal.	Husted.
Bruckner.	Evans.	Igoe.
Brumbaugh.	Farr.	Jacoway.
Buchanan, Ill.	Fields.	Johnson, Ky.
Buchanan, Tex.	Fitzgerald.	Jones.
Burnett.	Flyn.	Keating.
Byrns, Tenn.	Focht.	Keister.
Cabwell.	Gallagher.	Kennedy, Iowa.
Campbell.	Gallivan.	Key, Ohio.
Candler, Miss.	Gandy.	Kincheloe.
Cannon.	Gard.	King.
Caraway.	Garland.	Kinkaid.
Carew.	Glass.	Kitchin.
Carlin.	Godwin, N. C.	Konop.
Casey.	Godwin, Ark.	LaFollette.
Chandler, N. Y.	Gordon.	Lenroot.
Cline.	Gray, Ind.	Lesh.
Coady.	Green, Iowa.	Lever.
Coiler.	Griffin.	Lewis.
Connelly.	Hadley.	Lieb.
Conry.	Hamill.	Liebel.
Cooper, Ohio.	Hamlin.	Lindbergh.
Cooper, W. Va.	Hardy.	Linthicum.
Cooper, Wis.	Harrison.	Littlepage.
Costello.	Haskell.	Lloyd.
Cox.	Hastings.	Lobeck.
Crosser.	Haugen.	London.
Cullop.	Hayley.	McAndrews.
Curry.	Hayden.	McClintic.
Dale, N. Y.	Heaton.	McCracken.
Davenport.	Heflin.	McCulloch.
Davis, Minn.		McLemore.
Denison.		Maher.

Mays.	Reavis.	Stephens, Tex.
Miller, Del.	Reilly.	Stoue.
Mondell.	Ricketts.	Sutherland.
Montague.	Riordan.	Swift.
Moon.	Rodenberg.	Taggart.
Mooney.	Rouse.	Tague.
Morgan, Okla.	Rubey.	Talbot.
Morin.	Rucker.	Tavenner.
Moss.	Russell, Mo.	Taylor, Ark.
Mudd.	Russell, Ohio.	Thomas.
Murray.	Scott, Pa.	Thompson.
Neely.	Scully.	Tillman.
Nelson.	Sears.	Timberlake.
North.	Shallenberger.	Tinkham.
Oldfield.	Sherley.	Towner.
Oliver.	Sherwood.	Tribble.
Olney.	Siegel.	Van Dyke.
Overmyer.	Sims.	Venable.
Padgett.	Sinnott.	Vinson.
Page, N. C.	Sisson.	Volstead.
Phelan.	Slemp.	Watkins.
Porter.	Small.	Watson, Va.
Pou.	Smith, Idaho.	Webb.
Powers.	Smith, Minn.	Whaley.
Quin.	Smith, N. Y.	Wheeler.
Ragsdale.	Sparkman.	Williams, W. E.
Rainey.	Stafford.	Williams, Ohio.
Raker.	Staggall.	Williams, La.
Ramseyer.	Stedman.	Wingo.
Randall.	Steele, Iowa.	Wise.
Rauch.	Steenerson.	Wood, Ind.
Rayburn.	Stephens, Miss.	Young, Tex.

Those voting in the negative were:

Bacharach.	Gardner.	Parker, N. J.
Barchfield.	Gillett.	Parker, N. Y.
Bennet.	Glynn.	Platt.
Black.	Gould.	Roberts, Mass.
Britten.	Graham.	Rogers.
Browning.	Gray, N. J.	Rowe.
Butler.	Greene, Vt.	Sanford.
Carter, Mass.	Griest.	Sells.
Coleman.	Hill.	Steele, Pa.
Cramton.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Sterling.
Dale, Vt.	Kennedy, R. I.	Stiness.
Dallinger.	Kreider.	Temple.
Danforth.	Lafau.	Treadway.
Darrow.	Lahlbach.	Vare.
Dempsey.	McArthur.	Watson, Pa.
Dillon.	Mann.	Wilson, Ill.
Doremus.	Meeker.	Winslow.
Fess.	Moore, Pa.	Woods, Iowa.
Fordney.	Oakey.	

IN THE SENATE.

(Sept. 2.)

The vote in the senate was yeas 43, nays 28, not voting 24.

Ashurst.	Lea, Tenn.	Sheppard.
Bankhead.	Lee, Md.	Shields.
Beckham.	Lewis.	Simmons.
Bryan.	Martin, Va.	Smith, Ariz.
Chamberlain.	Myers.	Smith, Md.
Chilton.	Newlands.	Smith, S. C.
Culberson.	Overman.	Swanson.
Fletcher.	Phelan.	Taggart.
Hitchcock.	Pittman.	Thomas.
Hughes.	Pomerene.	Thompson.
Husting.	Ransdell.	Underwood.
Johnson, S. Dak.	Reed.	Vardaman.
Kern.	Robinson.	Walsh.
LaFollette.	Saulsbury.	Williams.
Lane.		

Those voting in the negative were:

Borah.	Gallinger.	Oliver.
Brady.	Gronna.	Penrose.
Brandegee.	Hardwick.	Sherman.
Clapp.	Jones.	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	Kenyon.	Smoot.
Colt.	McCumber.	Sterling.
Cummins.	McLean.	Wadsworth.
Curtis.	Nelson.	Warren.
Dillingham.	Norris.	Weeks.
du Pont.		

EIGHT HOUR LAW BOARD.

Appointed by President Wilson Oct. 5, 1916.
 Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., chairman.
 Edgar E. Clark (Iowa), member interstate commerce commission.
 George Rublee (N. H.), member federal trade commission.

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT.

The federal farm loan act, also popularly called the "rural credits law," was passed by both houses of congress in May, 1916. It was approved by President Wilson and became a law July 17, 1916. Following is an official synopsis and interpretation of the act prepared by the office of information, United States department of agriculture.

OFFICIAL SYNOPSIS.

The primary purpose of this act is to promote agricultural prosperity by enabling farmers to borrow money on farm mortgage security at a reasonable rate of interest and for relatively long periods of time. To attain this object, two farm mortgage systems are provided: (1) A system operating through regional land banks; and (2) a system operating through joint stock land banks.

To attract money to the farm loan field, the act provides a method whereby those who have money to lend can find safe investments in the form of debentures or bonds, of small and large denominations, issued by the banks and based on the security of mortgages on farm lands.

These two systems are to be under the general supervision of a federal farm loan board in the treasury department, composed of the secretary of the treasury, as chairman ex officio, and four members appointed by the president. This board has authority to appoint appraisers, examiners and registrars who will be public officials.

FEDERAL LAND BANK SYSTEM.

Under the federal land bank system the act provides for federal land banks which make loans for the first twelve months exclusively through local national farm loan associations composed of borrowers. These associations shall be shareholders in the banks and in that way the members, who are the borrowers, will share in the profits of the banks. The money for the loans is to come partly from the capital of the banks and partly from the sale by the banks of bonds secured by first mortgages on farm lands. The act defines strictly the purposes for and the conditions under which loans are to be made and requires that the rate of interest charged on farm loans shall not exceed 6 per cent per annum.

The United States shall be divided into twelve farm loan districts and a federal land bank with a subscribed capital stock of not less than \$750,000, each share \$5, shall be established in each district. Each federal land bank may establish branches in its district. Within thirty days after the capital stock is offered for sale it may be purchased at par by any one. Thereafter the stock remaining unsold shall be bought by the secretary of the treasury for the United States. It is provided, however, that the government shall not receive any dividends on its stock. Ultimately, it is intended that all the stock in the banks shall be owned by the associations of borrowers and provision therefor is made in the law for transferring the original stock at par to these associations.

The act provides for the creation of local national farm loan associations through which it is contemplated that the federal land banks shall make their loans. In the event that a local loan association is not formed in any locality within a year the federal farm loan board may authorize a federal land bank to make loans on farm land through approved agents. Ten or more persons, who own and cultivate farm land qualified as security for a mortgage loan under the act, or who are about to own and cultivate such land, may form such an association provided the aggregate of the loans desired by the membership is not less than \$20,000. Each member must take stock in his association to an amount equivalent to 5 per cent of the amount he wishes to borrow. This stock the association holds in trust as security for the member's individual loan. The association, in turn, when applying for money from

the bank must subscribe for stock in the bank to an amount equivalent to 5 per cent of the sum it wants to obtain for its members. This stock is held in trust by the bank as security for the loans it makes through the association. If a prospective borrower has no money with which to pay for his association stock, he may borrow the price of that stock as a part of the loan on his farm land.

Under this plan, then, every borrower must be a stockholder in his local association and every association a stockholder in its district bank. Each stockholder in an association is liable for the acts of that association up to twice the amount of his stock.

OBTAINING LOANS.

A member of a national farm loan association before obtaining a loan must first fill out an application blank supplied to the loan association by the federal farm loan board. This application blank and other necessary papers will then be referred to a loan committee of the association, which must appraise the property offered as security. Such application as is approved by the loan committee is then forwarded to the federal land bank and must be investigated and reported on by a salaried appraiser of the bank before the loan is granted. This appraiser is required to investigate the solvency and character of the prospective borrower as well as the value of his land. When a loan is granted the amount is forwarded to the borrower through the loan association.

The act specifically defines the purposes for which loans may be obtained. These are:

"(a) To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses.

"(b) To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm; the term 'equipment' to be defined by the federal farm loan board.

"(c) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands; the term 'improvement' to be defined by the federal farm loan board.

"(d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged, existing at the time of the organization of the first national farm loan association established in or for the county in which the land mortgaged is situated, or indebtedness subsequently incurred for one of the purposes mentioned in this section."

Loans may be made only on first mortgages on farm land.

Only those who own and cultivate farm land or are about to own and cultivate such land are entitled to borrow.

No one can borrow save for the purposes stated in the act and those who after borrowing do not use the money for the purposes specified in the mortgage are liable to have their loans reduced or recalled. The secretary-treasurer of each association is required to report any diversion of borrowed money from the purposes stated in the mortgages.

No individual can borrow more than \$10,000 or less than \$100.

No loan may be made for more than 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements upon it.

The loan must run for not less than five and not more than forty years.

Every mortgage must provide for the repayment of the loan under an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual or semi-annual installments sufficient to meet all interest and pay off the debt by the end of the term of the loan. The installments required will be those published in amortization tables to be prepared by the farm loan board.

The bank is given power to protect itself in case of default by recalling the loan in whole or in part or taking other necessary action.

INTEREST RATE PAID BY BORROWER.

No federal land bank is permitted to charge more than 6 per cent per annum on its farm

mortgage loans and in no case shall the interest charged on farm mortgages exceed by more than 1 per cent the rate paid on the last issue of bonds.

For example, if the bank pays only 4 per cent on an issue of bonds, it cannot charge more than 5 per cent for the next farm loans it makes.

Out of this margin of not to exceed 1 per cent together with such amounts as it can earn on its paid in cash capital, the bank must set aside certain reserves and meet all its expenses. Any balance or net profits can be distributed as dividends to the loan associations or their stockholders. The loan associations from their bank dividends after setting aside the required reserves and meeting expenses can declare association dividends to their members. In this way the profits if any will be distributed among the borrowers and will to that extent reduce the amount of interest actually paid by them.

RESTRICTION ON FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

The federal land banks are specifically prohibited from charging in connection with making a loan any fees or commissions which are not authorized by the farm loan board. The authorized fees need not be paid in advance, but may be made part of the loan.

AMORTIZATION PLAN OF REPAYING LOANS.

It has been said that all loans are to be repaid on the amortization plan. This plan calls for a number of fixed annual or semiannual payments which include not only all interest and charges due the bank but the principal as well. These payments are so calculated as to extinguish the debt in a given number of years. After five years the borrower has the right on any interest date to make additional payments on the principal in sums of \$25 or any multiple thereof, thus discharging the debt more quickly.

The table given herewith illustrates how a loan of \$1,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent would be retired in twenty years by an annual payment of \$80.24. A study of the columns shows how from year to year the interest is reduced and the proportion of the payment which goes to discharge the principal steadily increases. The final payment cancels the debt.

Annual periods.	Total annual payment.	Interest at 5 per cent.	Paid on principal.	Amount of principal unpaid.
1.....	\$80.24	\$50.00	\$30.24	\$669.76
2.....	80.24	48.48	31.75	938.00
3.....	80.24	46.90	33.34	904.67
4.....	80.24	45.23	35.01	869.66
5.....	80.24	43.48	36.76	832.90
6.....	80.24	41.64	38.59	794.31
7.....	80.24	39.71	40.52	753.79
8.....	80.24	37.68	42.55	711.23
9.....	80.24	35.56	44.68	666.56
10.....	80.24	33.32	46.91	619.64
11.....	80.24	30.98	49.26	570.39
12.....	80.24	28.51	51.72	518.67
13.....	80.24	25.93	54.31	464.36
14.....	80.24	23.21	57.02	407.34
15.....	80.24	20.36	59.87	347.46
16.....	80.24	17.37	62.87	284.60
17.....	80.24	14.23	66.01	218.59
18.....	80.24	10.93	69.31	149.28
19.....	80.24	7.46	72.78	76.50
20.....	80.33	3.83	76.50	.....
Total	1,604.89	604.81	1,000.00	.....

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR LOANS.

After a federal land bank has loaned on first mortgage \$50,000 it can obtain permission from the farm loan board to issue \$50,000 in farm loan bonds based on these mortgages, sell such bonds in the open market and use the money thus obtained to lend on other mortgages.

This process of lending on mortgages and selling bonds in issues of \$50,000 may be repeated until bonds to the amount of twenty times the bank's paid-up capital are outstanding. If each bank should have only its required minimum paid-up capital of \$750,000, this plan will provide eventually, if all the authorized bonds of the

twelve banks are sold, over \$180,000,000 to lend on first mortgages on farm land. The banks, however, can increase their capital stock above the required minimum and so increase the amount of bonds they can sell and thus increase the total amount of money available for loans on farm mortgages.

To make these bonds attractive to investors the bonds, together with the mortgages upon which they are based, are exempted from federal, state, municipal and local taxation and are made legal investments for fiduciary and trust funds. The capital stock of the federal land banks is also exempt from taxation. Federal reserve banks and member banks of that system are empowered to buy and sell these bonds. They are to be issued in denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

FUNDS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

To provide funds for current expenses the loan association may retain as a commission from each interest payment not to exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent semiannually upon the unpaid principal of the loan. This commission is to be deducted from the dividends payable to such farm loan association by the federal land bank. If the commissions are not adequate, and an association does not wish to assess members for current expenses, it may borrow at 6 per cent from the federal land bank to an amount not to exceed in the aggregate one-fourth of its bank stock.

The law requires both the land banks and the farm loan associations to make provision for certain reserves before they can pay any dividends.

JOINT STOCK LAND BANKS.

In addition to the system of twelve federal land banks and the national farm loan associations of borrowers the act permits the establishment of joint stock land banks and authorizes them to carry on the business of lending directly to borrowers on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds. These banks must have a capital of not less than \$250,000. They are under the supervision of the federal farm loan board, but the government does not lend them any financial assistance.

The joint stock land bank is free from many of the conditions imposed on the federal land banks. Subject to the 50 and 20 per cent value limitation and the limitation as to territory, the joint stock land bank may lend more than \$10,000 to a single individual and it is not restricted to making loans for the purposes specified in the case of the federal land bank.

The joint stock bank, like the federal land banks, cannot charge an interest rate on farm mortgages in excess of 6 per cent, nor shall such interest rate exceed by more than 1 per cent the rate of interest paid by the bank upon its last issue of bonds. A joint stock bank is limited in its bond issue to fifteen times its capital and surplus.

Among the restrictions placed on these banks under the act are (1) that their mortgages must provide for an amortization system of repayment such as is prescribed in the case of loans through the federal land banks, and (2) that they shall in no case demand or receive under any form or pretense any commission or charge not specifically authorized by the act and approved by the farm loan board.

The bonds of the joint stock land banks are exempted from taxation. Their capital stock, however, is not exempted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The law, through the farm loan board, provides the necessary machinery for frequent examinations of the banks and the associations, for the proper cancellation of mortgages and for the safe custody of mortgages offered as security for bonds. When any mortgage offered as security for bonds is withdrawn the bank is required to replace the security with other mortgages or with other satisfactory collateral.

Heavy penalties of fine or imprisonment, or

both, are imposed for violations of the act, malfeasance in office, fraud, embezzlement, defalcation or other illegal practices. #

SUMMARY OF LAW.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

The act provides that there shall be established at the seat of government in the treasury department a bureau charged with the execution of the act, to be known as the federal farm bureau, under the general supervision of a federal farm loan board. This board shall consist of five members, including the secretary of the treasury, who shall be a member and chairman ex officio, and four members to be appointed by the president of the United States. Of the four members to be appointed by the president not more than two shall be appointed from one political party. All four shall be citizens of the United States and shall devote their entire time to the business of the federal farm loan board. They shall receive an annual salary of \$10,000, together with actual necessary traveling expenses. One shall be appointed to serve for two years, one for four years and one for eight years and thereafter each shall serve for eight years unless sooner removed for cause by the president. One of the members shall be designated by the president as farm loan commissioner, who shall be the active executive officer of the board. No member of the board shall be an officer or director of any other institution engaged in banking or in the business of making or selling land mortgages.

The federal farm loan board shall appoint a farm loan registrar in each land bank district to receive applications for issues of farm loan bonds and to perform such other services as are prescribed by the act. It shall also appoint one or more land bank appraisers for each land bank district and as many land bank examiners as it shall deem necessary. Farm loan registrars, land bank appraisers and land bank examiners appointed under this section shall be public officials and shall, during their continuance in office, have no connection with or interest in any other institution, association or partnership engaged in banking or in the business of making land mortgage loans or selling land mortgages. The salaries and expenses of the federal farm loan board and of farm loan registrars and examiners authorized under this section shall be paid by the United States. Land bank appraisers shall receive such compensation as the federal farm loan board shall fix, and shall be paid by the federal land banks and the joint stock land banks which they serve, in such proportion and in such manner as the federal farm loan board shall order.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS AND DISTRICTS.

The federal farm loan board shall divide continental United States, excluding Alaska, into twelve federal land bank districts to be designated by numbers. The districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the farm loan needs of the country, but no district shall contain a fractional part of a state. In each district there shall be established by the board a federal land bank with its principal office located in such city as the board shall designate. Branches may be established within the district. Each federal land bank shall be managed temporarily by five directors appointed by the federal farm loan board and receiving such compensation as the board may fix. The directors shall file an organization certificate with the farm loan commissioner and the bank shall then become a body corporate with power to adopt a seal, have succession, make contracts, sue and be sued, elect officers, prescribe by-laws and to carry on the business described in the act. When the subscriptions to the stock in any federal land bank by national farm loan associations shall have reached \$100,000, officers and directors shall be chosen who shall take over the management from the temporary officers. The board of directors of every federal land bank shall consist of nine members holding office for three years. Six shall be known as local directors and shall be chosen by the na-

tional farm loan associations. The remaining three directors shall be known as district directors and shall be appointed by the federal farm loan board to represent the public interest.

Every federal land bank shall have before beginning business a subscribed capital of not less than \$750,000, the stock to be divided into shares of \$5 each.

NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Corporations to be known as national farm loan associations may be formed by persons desiring to borrow money on farm mortgage security under the terms of the act. Each association shall elect, in the manner prescribed for national banking associations, a board of not less than five directors who shall choose a secretary-treasurer, who shall receive such compensation as they may determine. They shall also elect a president, vice-president and a loan committee of three members. The directors and all the officers except the secretary-treasurer shall serve without compensation, unless the payment of salaries to them shall be approved by the federal farm loan board.

It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of every national farm loan association to act as custodian of its funds and to deposit the same in such bank as the board of directors may determine to pay over to borrowers as sums received for their account from the federal land bank upon first mortgage and to meet all other obligations of the association. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer, acting under the direction of the national farm loan association, to collect and transmit to the federal land bank payments of interest, amortization installments or principal arising out of loans made through the association. He shall be the custodian of the securities, records, papers, certificates of stock and all documents relating to or bearing upon the conduct of the affairs of the association.

The reasonable expenses of the secretary-treasurer, the loan committee, the officers and agents of national farm loan associations, and the salary of the secretary-treasurer, shall be paid from the general funds of the association, and the board of directors is authorized to set aside such sums as it shall deem requisite for that purpose and for other expenses. When no such funds are available the board of directors may levy an assessment on members in proportion to the amount of stock held by each, which may be repaid as soon as funds are available, or it may secure an advance from the federal land bank of the district, to be repaid with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, from dividends belonging to the association.

Ten or more natural persons who are the owners, or about to become the owners, of farm land qualified as security for a mortgage loan may unite to form a national farm loan association. When the articles of association are forwarded to the federal land bank of the district they shall be accompanied by the written report of the loan committee and by an affidavit stating that each of the subscribers is the owner or is about to become the owner of farm land as the basis of a mortgage loan; that the loan desired by each person is not more than \$10,000, nor less than \$100 and that the aggregate of the desired loans is not less than \$20,000; that the affidavit is accompanied by a subscription to stock in the federal land bank equal to 5 per cent of the aggregate sum desired on mortgage loans, and that a temporary organization has been formed. If the federal land bank, after appraising the value of the lands and investigating the character of the applicants, recommends that a charter be granted the federal farm loan board shall grant it. Upon receipt of its charter the national farm loan association shall be empowered to receive from the federal land bank of its district sums to be loaned to its members under the conditions of the act.

The shares in national farm loan associations shall be \$5 each. No persons but borrowers on farm loan mortgages shall be members or shareholders of national farm loan associations. Every national farm loan association shall have power:

(1) To indorse and become liable for the payment of mortgages taken from its shareholders by the federal land bank of the district.

(2) To receive from the federal land bank of its district funds advanced by it and deliver the same to its shareholders on receipt of first mortgages.

(3) To acquire and dispose of property, real and personal.

(4) To issue certificates against deposits of current funds bearing interest for not longer than one year at not to exceed 4 per cent, convertible into farm loan bonds when presented at the federal land bank of the district in the amount of \$25 or any multiple thereof.

Loans shall be secured by recorded first mortgages on farm land within the land bank district in which the bank is situated. Every such mortgage shall contain an agreement providing for the repayment of the loan on an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual or semiannual installments sufficient to cover, first, a charge on the loan at a rate not exceeding the interest rate in the last series of farm loan bonds issued by the land bank making the loan; second, a charge for administration and profits at a rate not exceeding 1 per centum per annum on the unpaid principal, said two rates combined constituting the interest rate on the mortgage; and, third, such amounts to be applied on the principal as will extinguish the debt within an agreed period, not less than five years nor more than forty years. After five years from the date upon which a loan is made additional payments in sums of \$25 or any multiple thereof for the reduction of the principal or the payment of the entire principal may be made on any regular installment date under the rules and regulations of the federal farm loan board.

(The purposes for which such loans may be made are fully set forth in the foregoing outline of the act issued by the information office of the department of agriculture.)

POWERS OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

Every federal land bank shall have power:

(1) To issue, subject to the approval of the federal farm loan board, and to sell farm loan bonds of the kinds authorized in the act, to buy the same for its own account, and to retire the same at or before maturity.

(2) To invest such funds as may be in its possession in the purchase of qualified first mortgages on farm lands situated within the federal land bank district within which it is organized or for which it is acting.

(3) To receive and to deposit in trust with the farm loan registrar for the district, to be by him held as collateral security for farm loan bonds, first mortgages upon farm land, and to empower national farm loan associations, or duly authorized agents, to collect and immediately pay over to the land banks the dues, interest, amortization installments and other sums under the terms and conditions of the mortgages and of the bonds secured thereby.

(4) To acquire and dispose of property, real and personal.

(5) To deposit its securities and its current funds subject to check with any member bank of the federal reserve system and to receive interest thereon.

(6) To accept deposits of securities or of current funds from national farm loan associations holding its shares, but to pay no interest on such deposits.

(7) To borrow money, give security for and pay interest thereon.

(8) To buy and sell United States bonds.

(9) To charge applicants for loans and borrowers reasonable fees not exceeding the actual cost of appraisal and determination of title. Legal fees and recording charges imposed by law in the state where the land to be mortgaged is located may also be included in the preliminary costs.

No federal bank shall have the power:

(1) To accept deposits of current funds payable upon demand except from its own stock-

holders or to transact any banking or other business not authorized by the act.

(2) To loan or first mortgage except through national farm land associations or through agents.

(3) To accept any mortgages upon real estate except first mortgages created subject to all limitations imposed in the act and those taken as additional security for existing loans.

(4) To obligate itself for outstanding farm loan bonds in excess of twenty times the amount of its capital and surplus, or to receive from any national farm loan association additional mortgages when the principal remaining unpaid upon mortgages already received from such association shall exceed twenty times the amount of its capital stock owned by such association.

(5) To demand or receive any commission or charge not specifically authorized by the act.

AGENTS OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

Whenever, after the act shall have been in effect one year, it shall appear to the federal farm loan board that national farm loan associations have not been formed and are not likely to be formed in any locality, because of peculiar local conditions, the board may authorize federal land banks to make loans on farm lands through agents. Such loans shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as if the same were made through national farm loan associations, and each borrower shall contribute 5 per cent of the amount of his loan to the capital of the federal land bank and shall become the owner of as much capital stock of the land bank as such contribution shall warrant. No agent other than a duly incorporated bank, trust company, mortgage company or savings institution, chartered by the state in which it has its principal office, shall be employed under the provisions of this section.

Federal land banks may pay to such agents the actual expense of appraising the land offered as security for a loan, examining and certifying the title thereof, and making, executing and recording the mortgage papers; and in addition may allow the agents not to exceed one-half of 1 per cent per annum upon the unpaid principal of said loan, such commission to be deducted from dividends payable to the borrower on his stock in the federal land bank.

JOINT STOCK LAND BANKS.

Corporations to be known as joint stock land banks, for carrying on the business of lending on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds, may be formed by any number of natural persons not less than ten. They shall be organized subject to the requirements and under the conditions set forth in the section providing for the organization of federal land banks, so far as the same may be applicable. Shareholders of every joint stock land bank shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and no one shall be liable for the contracts, debts and engagements of such banks to the extent of the amount of stock owned by them at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount paid in and represented by their shares. Joint stock banks shall have the powers of federal land banks and shall be subject to the same limitations. The United States government, however, shall not purchase or subscribe for any of the capital stock of such bank; and each shareholder of any such bank shall have the same voting privileges as holders of shares in national banking associations.

No joint stock land bank shall have power to issue or obligate itself for outstanding farm loan bonds in excess of fifteen times its capital and surplus, or to receive deposits or transact any banking or other business not expressly authorized by the act. No joint stock land bank shall be authorized to do business until capital stock to the amount of at least \$250,000 has been subscribed. It shall not issue any bonds until the capital stock is entirely paid up.

Joint stock land banks shall make no loans which are not secured by first mortgages on farm lands within the state in which such bank has its principal office or within some one state

contiguous to such state. Joint stock land banks shall in no case charge a rate of interest on farm land loans exceeding by more than 1 per cent the rate of interest established for the last series of farm loan bonds issued by them. Each joint stock bank shall have authority to issue bonds upon mortgages taken by it in accordance with the terms of the act.

POWERS OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

The federal farm loan board shall have power:

(a) To organize and charter federal land banks and to charter national farm loan associations and joint stock land banks subject to the provisions of this act, and in its discretion to authorize them to increase their capital stock.

(b) To review and alter at its discretion the rate of interest to be charged by federal land banks for loans made by them.

(c) To grant or refuse to federal land banks, or joint stock land banks, authority to make any specific issue of farm loan bonds.

(d) To make rules and regulations respecting the charges made to borrowers on loans for expenses in appraisal, determination of title and recording.

(e) To require reports and statements of condition and to make examinations of all banks or associations doing business under the provisions of this act.

(f) To prescribe the form and terms of farm loan bonds and the form, terms and penal sums of all surety bonds required under this act and of such other surety bonds as they shall deem necessary, such surety bonds to cover financial loss as well as faithful performance of duty.

(g) To require federal land banks to pay forthwith to any federal land bank their equitable proportion of any sums advanced by the land bank to pay the coupons of any other land bank, basing the required payments on the amount of farm loan bonds issued by each land bank and actually outstanding at the time of such requirement.

(h) To suspend or to remove for cause any district director or any registrar, appraiser, examiner or other official appointed by the board, the cause of such suspension or removal to be communicated forthwith in writing by the federal farm loan board to the person suspended or removed, and in case of a district director to the proper federal land bank.

(i) To exercise general supervisory authority over the federal land banks, the national farm loan associations and the joint stock land banks.

(j) To exercise such incidental powers as shall be necessary or requisite to fulfill its duties and carry out the purposes of the act.

APPLICATIONS FOR FARM LOAN BONDS.

Any federal land bank or joint stock land bank, which shall have voted to issue farm loan bonds, shall make written application to the federal farm loan board, through the farm loan registrar of the district, for approval of such issue. With the application the land bank shall tender to the farm loan registrar as collateral security first mortgages on farm lands or United States government bonds, not less in aggregate amount than the sum the bonds proposed to be issued. Upon receipt of the application the farm loan registrar shall verify the schedule and transmit it with the application to the federal farm loan board. The board shall then make such investigation and appraisement as it shall deem advisable and shall grant in whole or in part or reject entirely the application.

Whenever any farm loan registrar shall receive from the federal farm loan board notice that it has approved any issue of farm loan bonds he shall take such steps as may be necessary to insure the execution and delivery of the bonds to the land bank applying for them. The land bank shall transfer to the registrar, by assignment in trust, all first mortgages and bonds held by him as collateral security.

FORM OF FARM LOAN BONDS.

Bonds provided for in the act shall be issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000; they shall run for specified minimum and maxi-

mum periods, subject to payment and retirement, at the option of the land bank, at any time after five years from the date of their issue. They shall have interest coupons attached, payable semiannually, and shall be issued in series of not less than \$50,000, the amount and terms to be fixed by the federal farm loan board. They shall bear a rate of interest not to exceed 5 per centum per annum.

Whenever any federal land bank or joint stock land bank shall receive any interest, amortization or other payments upon any issue of farm loan bonds it shall notify the farm loan registrar, who shall cause such payment to be credited upon the mortgage entitled to such credit. Whenever any mortgage is paid in full the registrar shall cause it to be canceled and delivered to the proper land bank, which shall satisfy and discharge the lien of record and transmit the canceled mortgage to the original maker or his heirs.

APPLICATION OF TRUST FUND.

Amortization and other payments on the principal of first mortgages held by a farm loan registrar as collateral security for the issue of farm loan bonds shall constitute a trust fund in the hands of the federal land bank or joint stock land bank receiving the same, and shall be applied or employed as follows:

In the case of a federal land bank—

(a) To pay off farm loan bonds issued by the bank as they mature.

(b) To purchase at or below par farm loan bonds issued by the bank or by any other federal land bank.

(c) To loan on first mortgages on farm lands within the land bank district.

(d) To purchase United States government bonds.

In the case of a joint stock land bank—

(a) To pay off farm loan bonds issued by the bank as they mature.

(b) To purchase at or below par farm loan bonds.

(c) To loan on first mortgages.

(d) To purchase United States government bonds.

The farm loan bonds, first mortgages, United States government bonds or cash constituting the trust fund shall be deposited with the farm loan registrar as substituted collateral security in place of the sums paid on the principal of indorsed mortgages held by him in trust.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

Every federal land bank and every national farm loan association, including the capital and reserve or surplus therein and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from federal, state, municipal and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate held, purchased or taken by the bank or association under the provisions of the act. First mortgages executed to federal land banks or to joint stock land banks, and farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of the act, shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from federal, state, municipal and local taxation.

Nothing shall prevent the shares in any joint stock land bank from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the state within which the bank is located; but such assessment and taxation shall be subject to the conditions and limitations contained in section 5219 of the revised statutes with reference to the shares of national banking associations.

Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of federal and joint stock land banks and national farm loan associations from either state, county or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

INVESTMENT IN FARM LOAN BONDS.

Farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of the act by federal land banks or joint stock

land banks shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds and may be accepted as security for all public deposits. Any member bank of the federal reserve system may buy and sell farm loan bonds issued under the authority of this act.

Any federal reserve bank may buy and sell farm loan bonds to the same extent and subject to the same limitations placed upon the purchase and sale by the banks of state, county, district and municipal bonds.

EXAMINATIONS.

The federal farm loan board shall appoint as many land bank examiners as in its judgment may be required to make careful examinations of the banks and associations permitted to do business under this act. The examiners shall be subject to the same requirements, responsibilities and penalties as are applicable to na-

tional bank examiners under the national bank act, the federal reserve act and other provisions of law. Whenever directed by the federal farm loan board, said examiners shall examine the condition of any national farm loan association and report the same to the farm loan commissioner. They shall examine and report the condition of every federal land bank and joint stock land bank at least twice each year.

The examiners shall receive salaries to be fixed by the federal farm loan board.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

Appointed by President Wilson, 1916.

Charles E. Lobdell, Kansas.

George W. Norris, Pennsylvania.

Herbert Quick, West Virginia.

W. S. A. Smith, Iowa.

William G. McAdoo, ex officio.

Secretary—W. W. Flanagan.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR ROADS.

LAW PASSED BY CONGRESS.

The secretary of agriculture is authorized to co-operate with the states, through their respective highway departments, in the construction of rural post roads; but no money apportioned under the act to any state shall be expended therein until its legislature shall have assented to the provisions of the act, except that, until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature held after the passage of the act, the assent of the governor of the state shall be sufficient. The secretary of agriculture and the state highway department of each state shall agree upon the roads to be constructed therein and the character and method of construction. All roads constructed under the act shall be free from tolls.

"Rural post road" is to be construed as meaning any public road over which United States mails are now or may hereafter be transported, excluding streets and roads in places having a population of 2,500 or more except that portion of any such road or street along which the houses average more than 200 feet apart. "State highway department" means any department, commission or official exercising the functions of a state highway department. The term "construction" includes reconstruction and improvement and "properly maintained" means the making of repairs and the preservation of a reasonably smooth surface considering the type of road.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act there is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the sum of \$5,000,000; for 1918, \$10,000,000; for 1919, \$15,000,000; for 1920, \$20,000,000, and for 1921, \$25,000,000. So much of the appropriation apportioned to any state for each fiscal year as remains unexpended at the close thereof shall be available for expenditure in that state until the close of the succeeding fiscal year, except that amounts apportioned for any fiscal year to any state which has not a state highway department shall be available for expenditure in that state until the close of the third fiscal year succeeding the close of the fiscal year for which such apportionment was made. Any amount apportioned under the provisions of this act unexpended at the end of the period during which it is available for expenditure under the terms of this section shall be reapportioned, within sixty days thereafter, to all the states in the same manner and on the same basis as if it were being apportioned under this act for the first time. Provided, that in states where the constitution prohibits the state from engaging in any work of internal improvements, then the amount of the appropriation under this act apportioned to any such state shall be turned over to the highway department of the state or to the governor to be expended under the provisions of this act and under the rules and regulations of the department of agriculture, when any number of counties in any such state shall appropriate or provide the proportion or share needed to be raised in order to entitle such state to its part of the appropriation.

So much, not to exceed 3 per centum, of the appropriation for any fiscal year made under this act as the secretary of agriculture may estimate to be necessary for administering the provisions of this act shall be deducted for that purpose, available until expended. Within sixty days after the close of each fiscal year the secretary of agriculture shall determine what part, if any, of the sums theretofore deducted for administering the provisions of this act will not be needed for that purpose and apportion such part, if any, for the fiscal year then current in the same manner and on the same basis, and certify it to the secretary of the treasury and to the state highway departments, and to the governors of states having no state highway departments, in the same way as other amounts authorized by this act to be apportioned among all the states for such current fiscal year. The secretary of agriculture, after making the deduction authorized by this section, shall apportion the remainder of the appropriation for each fiscal year among the several states in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which the area of each state bears to the total area of all the states; one-third in the ratio which the population of each state bears to the total population of all the states, as shown by the latest available federal census; one-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in each state bears to the total mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in all the states at the close of the next preceding fiscal year, as shown by the certificate of the postmaster-general, which he is directed to make and furnish annually to the secretary of agriculture.

Within sixty days after the approval of this act the secretary of agriculture shall certify to the secretary of the treasury and to each state highway department and to the governor of each state having no state highway department the sum which he has estimated to be deducted for administering the provisions of this act and the sum which he has apportioned to each state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and on or before Jan. 20 next preceding the beginning of each succeeding fiscal year shall make like certificates for such fiscal year.

Any state desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this act shall, by its state highway department, submit to the secretary of agriculture project statements setting forth proposed construction of any rural post road or roads therein. If the secretary of agriculture approve a project the state highway department shall furnish to him such surveys, plans, specifications and estimates as he may require. The secretary of agriculture shall approve only such projects as may be substantial in character and the expenditure of funds hereby authorized shall be applied only to such improvements. Items included for engineering, inspection and unforeseen contingencies shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total estimated cost of the work. If the secretary of agriculture approve the plans, speci-

fications and estimates, he shall notify the state highway department and immediately certify the fact to the secretary of the treasury. The secretary of the treasury shall then set aside the share of the United States payable under this act on account of such project, which shall not exceed 50 per cent of the total estimated cost thereof.

When the secretary of agriculture shall find that any project approved by him has been constructed in compliance with the plans and specifications he shall cause to be paid to the proper authority of the state the amount set aside for the project. He may, in his discretion, from time to time make payments as the construction progresses, but these payments, including previous payments, if any, shall not be more than the United States' pro rata part of the value of the labor and materials which have been actually put into the construction in conformity with the plans and specifications; nor shall any such payment be in excess of \$10,000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than twenty feet clear span. The secretary of agriculture and the state highway department of each state may jointly determine at what times and in what amounts, as the work progresses payments shall be made under the act. Such payments shall be made by the secretary of the treasury, on warrants drawn by the secretary of agriculture, to such official or depository as may be designated by the state highway department and authorized under the laws of the state to receive public funds of the state or county.

To maintain the roads constructed under the provisions of the act shall be the duty of the states or their civil subdivisions, according to the laws of the several states. If at any time the secretary of agriculture shall find that any road in any state constructed under the provisions of this act is not being properly maintained he shall give notice of such fact to the highway department and if within four months from the receipt of the notice the road has not been put in a proper condition of maintenance then the secretary of agriculture shall thereafter refuse to approve any project for road construction in the state, or the civil subdivision thereof, as the fact may be, whose duty it is to maintain the road, until it has been put in a condition of proper maintenance.

There is appropriated the sum of \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and each fiscal year thereafter up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, in all \$10,000,000, to be available until expended under the supervision of the secretary of agriculture, upon request from the proper officers of the state, territory or county, for the survey, construction and maintenance of roads and trails within or only partly within the national forests, when necessary for the use and development of resources upon which communities within and adjacent to the national forests are dependent: Provided, That the state, territory or county shall enter into a co-operative agreement with the secretary of agriculture for the survey, con-

struction and maintenance of such roads or trails upon a basis equitable to both the state, territory or county, and the United States: And provided also, That the aggregate expenditures in any state, territory or county shall not exceed 10 per centum of the value, as determined by the secretary of agriculture, of the timber and forage resources which are or will be available for income upon the national forest lands within the respective county or counties wherein the roads or trails will be constructed; and the secretary of agriculture shall make annual report to congress of the amounts expended hereunder.

Immediately upon the execution of any co-operative agreement hereunder the secretary of agriculture shall notify the secretary of the treasury of the amount to be expended by the United States within or adjacent to any national forest thereunder, and beginning with the next fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter the secretary of the treasury shall apply from any and all revenues from such forest 10 per centum thereof to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under such agreement until the whole amount advanced under such agreement shall have been returned from the receipts from such national forest.

Out of the appropriations made under this act the secretary of agriculture is authorized to employ such assistants, clerks and other persons in the city of Washington and elsewhere, to be taken from the eligible lists of the civil service commission, to rent buildings outside of the city of Washington, to purchase such supplies, material, equipment, office fixtures and apparatus and to incur such travel and other expense as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of the act.

The secretary of agriculture is authorized to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. The act shall be in force from the date of its passage.

Approved, July 11, 1916.

APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS.

The secretary of agriculture, under date of July 21, 1916, certified to the secretary of the treasury and the governors and state highway departments of the several states the following apportionment of the \$5,000,000 of federal road funds available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. This is the first installment of federal moneys to be apportioned to the states under the federal-aid road act, approved July 11, 1916. Before making the division among the states, the secretary, in accordance with the act, deducted 3 per cent, or \$150,000, needed for administering its provisions. This left \$4,850,000 to be apportioned among the states, one-third in the ratio of area, one-third in the ratio of population and one-third in the ratio of mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes. For convenient reference in connection with the certificate of deduction and apportionment issued by the secretary of agriculture, the factors of apportionment of \$4,850,000 and the amounts apportioned to each state for the fiscal year 1917 are set forth in the following table:

State.	Area in 1910—		Population in 1910—		Star and rural—		Percent- age apportionment.	Sum apportioned.
	Sq. miles.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Miles.	Percentage.		
Alabama	51,998	1.71796	2,138,093	2.33311	29,615	2.39111	2.14740	\$104,148.90
Arizona	113,956	3.76590	204,354	.22239	3,096	.24997	1.41265	69,513.52
Arkansas	53,335	1.76214	1,574,449	1.71806	20,245	1.63458	1.70493	82,301.19
California	158,297	5.22990	2,377,549	2.94441	18,823	1.51976	3.14472	151,063.92
Colorado	103,943	3.43435	799,024	.87191	10,781	.87045	1.72557	83,690.14
Connecticut	4,965	.16404	1,114,756	1.21644	6,721	.54265	.64104	31,090.44
Delaware	2,370	.07830	202,322	.22078	2,566	.20718	.16875	8,184.37
Florida	58,666	1.93827	752,619	.81227	8,706	.70292	1.15415	55,976.27
Georgia	59,265	1.95806	2,609,121	2.84711	43,397	3.50386	2.76968	134,329.48
Idaho	83,888	2.77158	325,594	.35529	7,594	.61341	1.24667	60,463.50
Illinois	56,665	1.85216	5,638,591	6.15290	69,860	5.64048	4.55518	220,926.23
Indiana	36,354	1.20110	2,700,876	2.94723	52,619	4.24844	2.79892	135,747.62
Iowa	56,147	1.85605	2,224,771	2.42770	58,943	4.75904	3.01393	146,175.60
Kansas	82,158	2.71442	1,690,949	1.84518	53,240	4.29858	2.95273	143,207.41
Kentucky	40,598	1.34132	2,289,905	2.49877	27,113	2.18910	2.00973	97,471.91
Louisiana	48,506	1.60259	1,656,388	1.80747	9,458	.76934	1.39123	67,474.66
Maine	33,040	1.09161	742,371	.81008	13,566	1.09351	.99900	48,451.50

State.	Area in 1910—		Population in 1910—		Star and rural—		Percent- age apportionment.	Sum apportioned.
	Sq. miles.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Miles.	Percentage.		
Massachusetts	12,327	40,727	1,295,346	1.41350	11,194	9,0380	90819	\$44,047.22
Michigan	8,266	2,7310	3,366,416	3.67347	7,698	6,2153	1,52270	73,559.95
Minnesota	57,980	1,1524	2,310,173	2.06650	49,981	4,03545	3,00583	145,732.72
Mississippi	94,682	2,79732	2,075,708	2.26504	46,384	3,74503	2,93596	142,394.06
Missouri	46,865	1,54838	1,797,114	1.96103	24,646	1,98991	1,83311	88,905.84
Montana	69,420	2,29357	3,293,335	3.59373	57,108	4,61088	3,49939	169,720.41
Nebraska	146,997	4,85664	376,953	4.1035	10,085	8,1264	2,02654	98,287.19
Nevada	77,520	2,56119	1,192,214	1.30096	33,964	2,74224	2,20146	106,770.81
New Hampshire	110,690	3,65710	81,875	0.8934	2,935	2,3697	1,82780	64,398.30
New Jersey	9,341	30,862	4,300,572	4.6985	6,444	5,2029	4,3292	20,996.62
New Mexico	8,224	2,7171	2,537,167	2.76859	7,708	6,2234	1,22088	59,212.68
New York	122,634	4,05171	3,27,301	3.5715	5,716	4,6151	1,62346	78,737.81
North Carolina	49,204	1,62565	9,113,614	9.94489	48,773	3,93792	5,16949	250,720.27
North Dakota	52,426	1,73211	2,206,287	2.40753	36,358	2,93553	2,35839	114,381.92
Oklahoma	70,537	2,34039	677,056	0.62963	21,548	1,73978	1,56996	76,143.06
Oregon	41,040	1,35592	4,767,121	5.20194	61,908	5,00223	3,85372	186,905.42
Pennsylvania	70,057	2,31462	1,657,155	1.80831	37,145	2,99908	2,37400	115,139.00
Rhode Island	96,689	3,19485	672,765	0.73413	11,621	9,3828	1,62242	78,687.37
South Carolina	45,126	1,49092	7,665,111	8.86428	54,638	4,41146	4,75555	230,644.17
South Dakota	1,248	4,01223	542,610	0.59210	1,093	0.8825	2,4053	11,665.71
Tennessee	30,989	1,02385	1,515,400	1.65362	21,851	1,76424	1,48057	71,807.64
Texas	77,615	2,56433	583,888	0.63715	22,362	1,80550	1,66899	80,946.02
Utah	42,022	1,38837	2,184,789	2.38407	40,731	3,28861	2,35368	114,153.48
Vermont	265,896	8,79496	3,896,542	4.25195	62,181	5,02048	6,01913	291,927.81
Virginia	84,990	2,80799	373,351	0.40740	3,806	3,0730	1,17423	56,950.15
Washington	9,564	3,1599	355,956	0.38842	8,777	7,0865	4,7102	22,844.47
West Virginia	42,627	1,40836	2,061,612	2.24966	31,045	2,50656	2,05486	99,660.71
Wisconsin	69,127	2,28389	1,141,990	1.24615	11,350	9,1640	1,48215	71,884.28
Wyoming	24,170	7,9855	1,221,119	1.33250	14,417	1,16402	1,09836	55,270.46
	56,066	1,85287	2,333,860	2.54674	43,854	3,5675	2,64662	128,361.07
	97,914	3,23499	145,965	0.15928	4,844	3,9110	1,26179	61,196.82

Total 3,026,719 100.00000 91,641,197 100.00000 1,238,548 100.00000 100.00000 4,850,000.00

The apportionment as given above does not take into consideration the \$1,000,000 additional appropriated each year for 10 years for the development of rural roads in the national forests.

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Reg. L'th. B'th Ton ge. Ft. Ft.	Name.	Reg. L'th. B'th Ton ge. Ft. Ft.	Name.	Reg. L'th. B'th Ton ge. Ft. Ft.	
Vaterland	54,282 920 100	Canada	14,000 500 50	Cameronian	12,000 540 60	
Imperator	52,000 898 97	Atona	14,000 485 60	Frederick VIII.	12,000 540 62	
Europa	50,000 911 96	Verona	14,000 485 60	Kristianafjord	12,000 530 61	
Britannic	50,000 900 94	Taormina	14,000 485 60	Bergensfjord	12,000 530 61	
Aquitania	47,000 901 92	Sant Anna	14,000 500 60	Medic	11,985 550 63	
Olympic	45,000 890 92	Mongolia	13,639 500 65	Persic	11,973 550 63	
Columbus	35,000 696 76	Carpathia	13,603 540 63	Zeeland	11,905 561 60	
Mauretania	32,000 790 83	Celtic	13,507 532 60	Haverford	11,635 531 59	
George Washington	25,570 722 73	Patricia	13,424 560 62	St. Louis	11,629 535 63	
K. Aus. Victoria	24,581 677 77	Minnewaska	13,401 600 66	St. Paul	11,629 535 63	
Adriatic	24,541 726 75	Minnetonka	13,398 600 66	Merion	11,621 530 59	
Rotterdam	24,170 668 77	Pennsylvania	13,333 559 62	Bremen	11,570 550 60	
Baltic	23,876 726 75	Andania	13,300 540 64	Batavia	11,490 501 62	
France	23,666 720 75	Alaunia	13,300 540 64	Corsican	11,436 500 61	
Amerika	22,622 687 74	Pretoria	13,234 561 62	Romanic	11,394 550 59	
Cedric	21,935 680 75	Graf Waldersee	13,193 561 62	La Savole	11,168 563 60	
Celtic	20,904 680 75	Grosser Kurfurst	13,102 560 62	La Lorraine	11,146 563 60	
Minnesota	20,718 622 73	Cymric	13,096 585 64	Chicago	11,103 526 57	
Caronia	19,594 650 72	Oceanic	13,000 477 56	Barbarossa	10,794 526 60	
Carmania	19,524 650 72	Kenilworth Castle	12,975 570 65	New York	10,798 517 63	
Kronp. Cecilie	19,503 706 72	Lucania	12,952 601 65	Philadelphia	10,786 527 63	
Aeneas	19,500 500 60	Campania	12,950 650 72	Virginian	10,754 520 60	
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	19,361 684 72	Finland	12,760 578 60	Scotian	10,750 540 60	
Lapland	18,694 620 70	Kronland	12,760 560 60	Koenigin Luise	10,711 523 60	
President Lincoln	18,168 616 68	Walmer Castle	12,546 570 64	Friedrich der Grosse	10,695 523 60	
President Grant	18,072 616 68	Noordam	12,534 550 62	Koenig Albert	10,643 499 60	
Berlin	17,324 612 70	Ryndam	12,527 550 62	Victorian	10,629 520 60	
Pr. Fr. Wilhelm	17,084 613 68	Potsdam	12,522 550 62	Slavonia	10,606 510 59	
Cleveland	17,000 608 65	Suevic	12,500 550 63	Tunisian	10,576 500 59	
Cincinnati	17,000 608 65	Runic	12,482 550 63	Hamburg	10,531 499 60	
New Amsterdam	16,697 600 69	Saxon	12,385 570 64	Marmora	10,509 530 60	
Deutschland	16,502 661 67	Moltke	12,335 525 62	Statendam	10,491 515 60	
Megantic	15,877 565 67	Bluecher	12,334 525 62	Devonian	10,418 552 59	
Republic	15,378 570 68	Ionic	12,232 500 63	Winnifredian	10,405 552 59	
Kronprinz Wilhelm	14,908 637 66	Corinthic	12,231 500 63	Utolnia	10,405 500 57	
Laurentic	14,892 565 67	Canopic	12,097 594 69	Bavarian	10,387 501 59	
La Provence	14,744 602 65	Vaderland	12,018 560 69	Majestic	10,147 565 58	
Nestor	14,500 500 66	America	12,000 500 66	Amazon	10,100 513 60	
Scythia	14,281 580 64	Duca degli Abruzzi	12,000 476 54	United States	10,091 515 58	
Empress of Britain	14,189 549 65	Duca d'Aosta	12,000 476 54	Helig Olav	10,085 500 58	
Ivernia	14,058 582 65	Duca di Genova	12,000 476 54			

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.

State.	First ballot.												Second ballot.											
	Burnbaugh.	Barton.	Cummins.	Du Pont.	Fairbanks.	Ford (Henry).	Hughes.	Knox (P. C.).	LaFollette.	Roosevelt.	Root.	Sherman.	Weeks.	Barton.	Cummins.	Du Pont.	Fairbanks.	Hughes.	Knox (P. C.).	LaFollette.	Roosevelt.	Root.	Sherman.	Weeks.
N. Dakota.....								10						48					10					
Ohio.....	48									2				4	1	1				2		1	1	5
Oklahoma.....	2	1					5		2		1	1	6	4	1		5							
Oregon.....							10										10							
Pennsylvania.....	29						2	36	8							2		8	37	22		1		
Rhode Island.....							10										10							
S. Carolina.....	2						2		1		1		3	1			4							3
S. Dakota.....		10								5			3½	1	10			8			5		3½	4½
Tennessee.....	1		1				9		1		1	1	1	3		1	2	5		3		2	2	3
Texas.....	1	1	1	1			1		1						1	2	5		3		2	2		
Utah.....							8		1		3							5			1	2		
Vermont.....							4											8						
Virginia.....	1		1				5½		1½		3		3				8½		1½		5			7
Washington.....							5		1		8					2		5						3
West Virginia.....	7		2	1			1					5	7			1	4			15		1		
Wisconsin.....							11		15									11		15				
Wyoming.....							6										6							
Alaska.....							1					1					1		1					1
Hawaii.....	1											1					1							1
Philippines.....			1								1					1					1			
Total.....	29 77½	85	12 74½	32	253½	36	25	65	103	66	105	76½	85	13 88½	328½	37	25	80	98½	65	79			

NOTE.—On the first ballot Alabama gave William E. Borah one vote; Missouri gave Frank B. Willis three votes and one vote was recorded as absent; Pennsylvania had one vote absent; Tennessee had one-half vote absent; Texas gave Samuel W. McCall one vote, Frank B. Willis one, William H. Taft fourteen and Borah one. On the second ballot California had one vote absent; New Jersey cast one vote for Leonard Wood and one for W. G. Harding; Pennsylvania gave five votes for John Wanamaker and one vote was absent; Texas gave one vote for McCall and one for Willis.

THIRD BALLOT.

	Roosevelt.	Hughes.	velt.		Roosevelt.	Hughes.	velt.
Alabama	16	..	..	New Jersey	27	1	..
Arizona	..	..	..	New Mexico	5	1	..
Arkansas	15	..	..	New York	87	..	..
California	26	..	..	North Carolina	14	..	..
Colorado	12	..	..	North Dakota	10	..	..
Connecticut	14	..	..	Ohio	48	..	..
Delaware	6	..	..	Oklahoma	19	1	..
Florida	8	..	..	Oregon	10	..	..
Georgia	17	..	..	Pennsylvania	72	3	..
Idaho	8	..	..	Rhode Island	10	..	..
Illinois	58	..	..	South Carolina	6	..	..
Indiana	30	..	..	Tennessee	18	3	..
Iowa	26	..	..	Texas	26	..	..
Kansas	20	..	..	Utah	7	1	..
Kentucky	26	..	..	Vermont	8	..	..
Louisiana	12	..	..	Virginia	15	..	..
Maine	12	..	..	Washington	14	..	..
Maryland	15	1	..	West Virginia	16	..	..
Massachusetts	32	3	..	Wisconsin	23	..	..
Michigan	30	..	..	Wyoming	6	..	..
Minnesota	24	..	..	Alaska	2	..	..
Mississippi	8½	3½	..	Hawaii	2	..	..
Missouri	34	..	..	Philippines	2	..	..
Montana	7	1	..	Total	949½	18½	..
Nebraska	16	..	..				
Nevada	6	..	..				
N. Hampshire	8	..	..				

Weeks received one vote from Massachusetts and two from Missouri.

Lodge received seven votes from North Carolina.

Du Pont received five votes from South Carolina.

LaFollette received three votes from Wisconsin.

One vote was absent from Pennsylvania.

Total vote—987.

Necessary for a choice—494.

SUMMARY OF BALLOTS.

Candidate.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Hughes	253½	328½	949½
Weeks	105	79	3
Root	103	98½	..
Cummins	85	85	..
Barton	77½	76½	..
Fairbanks	74½	88½	..
Sherman	66	65	..
Roosevelt	65	80	18½
Knox	36	37	..
Ford	32	..	..
Brumbaugh	29	..	..
LaFollette	25	25	3
Taft	14	..	..
Du Pont	12	13	5
Willis	4	1	..
Borah	2	..	..
McCall	1	1	..
Wanamaker	..	5	..
Harding	..	1	..
Wood	..	1	..
Lodge	..	..	7

BALLOT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Only one ballot for vice-president was taken, the choice falling on Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana. Only three names were formally presented to the convention. Mr. Fairbanks was nominated by John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, Elmer J. Burkett of Nebraska by Howard J. Baldridge and William Grant Webster of Illinois by Elbert Abraham of Oregon. The call of the roll resulted as follows:

State.	Fair-Burk.	banks.	ett.	State.	Fair-Burk.	banks.	ett.
Alabama	15	1	..	Minnesota	12	5	..
Arizona	6	..	..	Mississippi	12	..	..
Arkansas	14	1	..	Missouri	36	..	..
California	26	..	..	Montana	1	7	..
Connecticut	14	..	..	Nebraska	..	16	..
Delaware	6	..	..	Nevada	6	..	..
Florida	8	..	..	N. Hampshire	6	..	..
Georgia	17	..	..	New Jersey	28	..	..
Idaho	7	1	..	New Mexico	6	..	..
Illinois	56	1	..	New York	76	11	..
Indiana	30	..	..	N. Carolina	19	2	..
Iowa	26	26	..	N. Dakota	48	10	..
Kansas	20	..	..	Ohio	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	..	..	Oklahoma	19	1	..
Louisiana	12	..	..	Oregon	7	1	..
Maine	12	..	..	Pennsylvania	74	1	..
Maryland	16	..	..	Rhode Island	10	..	..
Massachusetts	34	1	..	S. Carolina	9	2	..
Michigan	30	..	..	S. Dakota	..	10	..

State.	Fair-Burk-banks, etc.	State.	Fair-Burk-banks, etc.
Tennessee	21	Wisconsin	11
Texas	26	Wyoming	6
Utah	8	Alaska	2
Vermont	8	Hawaii	2
Virginia	15	Philippines ..	2
Washington	14		
W. Virginia	16	Totals	863

Borah received five votes from Minnesota, one from Oregon and two from Wisconsin.

Johnson received one vote from Massachusetts. Webster received two votes from Oregon.

Burton received one vote from Illinois. Not voting, 3; absent, 1. Total, 937.

DETAILS OF CONVENTION.

The republican national nominating convention of 1916 was held in the Coliseum, Chicago, beginning at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday, June 7, and ending at 2:02 p. m. Saturday, June 10. The feature of the first session was the "keynote speech" of United States Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who had been chosen as the temporary chairman of the convention and subsequently became its permanent chairman. After the transaction of some routine business the convention adjourned until the following day. The intervening time was used in completing the platform and in efforts, chiefly of an informal nature, to reach some sort of agreement with the leaders of the progressives, who were holding their national convention at the same time in the Auditorium. The republicans were divided as to the choice of a candidate for president. Many of the delegates favored Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme court, others were pledged to various "favorite sons" and not a few were inclined to look with favor on Theodore Roosevelt, who was the unanimous choice of the progressives. It was felt that if success was to be attained in the election the party must unite on one candidate. It was suggested that an invitation be sent to Col. Roosevelt to appear before both conventions in the interest of harmony. No formal action was taken to that end, but William F. Jackson, republican national committeeman from Maryland, took the initiative and sent the following telegram to Col. Roosevelt on the evening of June 7:

"The national interest demands the complete reunion of the republican party, which unhappily divided in 1912. I believe this can be accomplished by a more perfect understanding between you and the republican convention now assembled. I therefore most earnestly urge you to come to Chicago immediately, to address this convention and to make common cause in our deliberations. If you will indicate your willingness to take this course, I will use my utmost endeavors to secure for you the privileges of the convention floor."

MESSAGE FROM ROOSEVELT.

To this message Col. Roosevelt sent the following reply from Oyster Bay, N. Y. June 8:

"Hon. William F. Jackson, Republican Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.:

"In answer to your telegram I can only say that the matter lies with the republican convention and that if the convention desires me to address it I shall be glad to do so.

"I very earnestly hope that the republicans and progressives assembled at Chicago will keep steadily in mind the gravity of this crisis, not only for America but for the world, and the need that their action in dignity, foresight and patriotism shall rise level to the crisis. I hope that their aim will not be merely to nominate a man who can be elected next November, but a man of such power, character, steadfast conviction and proved ability that if elected he will again place this nation where it belongs by making it true to itself and, therefore, true to all mankind. President Wilson, however amiable his intentions, has rendered to this people the most evil service that can be rendered to a great democracy by its chosen leader. He has dulled the national conscience and relaxed the spring of lofty national motive by teaching our

people to accept high-sounding words as the offset and atonement for shabby deeds, and to use words which mean nothing in order to draw all meaning from those which have a meaning. It will be no easy task to arouse the austere self-respect which has been lulled to slumber by these means. To this task we should bend our united energies in the spirit of Washington and Lincoln, the spirit of genuine democratic leadership, the spirit which sets the standard to which the nation ought to rise, and then with confident hope appeals to the soul of the people so that they may in fact support the standard thus raised.

"The differences that have divided, not merely republicans and progressives but good Americans of all shades of political belief, from one another in the past sink into nothing when compared with the issues now demanding decision, for these issues are vital to the national life. They are the issues of a unified Americanism and of national preparedness. If we are not all of us Americans and nothing else, scorning to divide along lines of section, of creed or of national origin, then the nation itself will crumble into dust. If we are not thoroughly prepared, if we have not developed a strength which respects the rights of others, but which is also ready to enforce from others respect for its own rights, then, sooner or later we shall have to submit to the will of an alien conqueror.

"These questions are not in the realms of abstract thought. They must be taken out of the world of cloudy promise and vague phrasing into the world of performance and of fact. They are to-day in concrete form before you and your fellows for decision. For two years, in the face of the awful world cataclysm, this nation has stood supine and helpless, and has not in the smallest degree prepared itself to ward off the danger. No promise, no excuse now made by those responsible for this inaction is entitled to serious consideration. It is for you and your associates to show the people that they have a worthy alternative to which to turn.

"The professional German-Americans, acting through various agencies, including so-called German-American alliances, are at this moment serving notice on the members of your convention that your action must be taken with a view to the interests not of the United States but of Germany and of that section of the German-American vote which is anti-American to the core. I believe with all my heart that the action of these sinister professional German-Americans will be repudiated with angry contempt by the great mass of our fellow citizens who are in whole, or in part, of German blood—and who, as I well know, are unsurpassed in rugged and whole-souled Americanism by any other citizens of our land. But the professional German-Americans are seeking to terrorize your convention; for they wish to elect next November a man who shall not be in good faith an American president, but the viceroy of a foreign government. It is for your convention, in emphatic fashion, to repudiate them. This can be done in effective manner only if such action is taken as to enable republicans, progressives, democrats who are true to the principles of Andrew Jackson, and independents—in short, all loyal Americans—to join in the effort, to reach the goal we all have in view.

"Can we not, forgetting past differences, now join, for the safety and honor of our country, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness? Surely we can afford to act in accordance with the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said: 'May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? May we ask those who have not differed with us to join in this same spirit toward those who have?'

"As far as my own soul is known to me it is in this same spirit that at this time I make my appeal to the republicans and progressives assembled at Chicago.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES NAMED.

Col. Roosevelt's suggestion was acted upon at once by the progressives, who passed the following resolution at the afternoon session of their convention June 8:

"In the spirit of the statement approved at the meeting of its national committee, held on Jan. 11 last past, the national convention of the progressive party invites and requests the national convention of the republican party to appoint a committee of conference to meet and confer with a similar committee from this body."

The resolution was sent to the republican convention by Secretary O. K. Davis. When it was received by that body on motion of Senator Reed Smoot a resolution was passed accepting the offer of the progressives and providing for the appointment by the chairman of a committee of five to confer with a similar committee from the progressives. The conference committees appointed were: Progressive—George W. Perkins, chairman; Hiram Johnson, Charles J. Bonaparte, John M. Parker and Horace S. Wilkinson. Republican—Reed Smoot, chairman; W. Murray Crane, Nicholas Murray Butler, William E. Borah and A. R. Johnson.

The committees met at the Chicago club, but failed to agree on any candidate, reporting as follows to the conventions on Friday, June 9:

REPUBLICAN REPORT.

"To the republican national convention:

"Your committee appointed pursuant to the resolution adopted at yesterday's session met in conference with a committee representing the national progressive convention last evening. The progressive committee of conference consisted of Messrs. Perkins of New York, Johnson of California, Bonaparte of Maryland, Wilkinson of New York and Parker of Louisiana.

"The conference was frank, free and most friendly. The conferees were of one mind in believing that the good of the country and perhaps its repute and influence for years to come depends upon the complete defeat of the present democratic administration and the restoration of the control of the executive and legislative branches of the government to the hands of those who firmly believe in and will execute the policies that are so heartily supported by the republican and the progressive parties alike.

"The progressive conferees were unanimous in urging with temperateness and fairness the opinion that Theodore Roosevelt of New York had so large a personal following and such a close personal relation to the issues of the coming campaign as to make him the most desirable candidate upon which to unite.

"It was agreed that your conferees would report these facts to this convention.

"Respectfully submitted,

"REED SMOOT,

"W. MURRAY CRANE,

"W. E. BORAH,

"NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,

"A. R. JOHNSON."

PROGRESSIVE REPORT.

"To the progressive national convention:

"Your committee appointed pursuant to the resolution adopted at yesterday's session met in conference with the committee representing the national republican convention last evening. The committee of conference representing the republican national convention consisted of Messrs. Reed Smoot, W. Murray Crane, William E. Borah, Nicholas Murray Butler and A. R. Johnson.

"The conference was most friendly. Immediately upon assembling your committee proposed as the joint nominee of both conventions the name of Theodore Roosevelt. The committee representing the republican national convention did not present the name of any candidate, nor did it attempt to refute our arguments relating to the unique availability of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate to unite both parties or to serve our common country at the crucial period

in the history of the world. After several hours of friendly discussion, during which no concrete proposition was advanced by the republican conferees, except that a further conference might be desirable this afternoon or evening, the joint committee adjourned.

"GEORGE W. PERKINS,

"HIRAM W. JOHNSON,

"CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,

"JOHN M. PARKER,

"HORACE S. WILKINSON."

The committees had further conferences Friday evening and Saturday morning. The progressives at the instance of Col. Roosevelt suggested Senator Lodge of Massachusetts as a compromise candidate, while the republicans suggested Justice Hughes, but neither suggestion proved acceptable.

In the meantime the republican convention at the afternoon session of Thursday, June 8, adopted the party platform (which will be found in full on another page of this volume) and then on Friday listened to speeches placing the various candidates for the presidency in nomination. The feature of the session was the series of demonstrations given as each man was named. The time consumed in these was: For Roosevelt, 39 minutes; for Burton, 22; for Fairbanks, 35; for Sherman, 24; for Hughes, 20; for Cummins, 17; for Root, 14; for Weeks, 3; for Du Pont, 1; for LaFollette, 1, and for Brumbaugh, 1.

JUSTICE HUGHES SUGGESTED.

When the nominating and seconding speeches had been ended the convention at 7:50 o'clock in the evening began balloting. The roll was called twice with the result heretofore given and the convention then, at 9:50 p. m., adjourned until 11 a. m. Saturday. After the adjournment the delegates pledged to Sherman and Weeks were released and it was announced that they would go to Hughes. The conference committees of the two conventions met at 9 a. m. Saturday. The republican conferees sent the following communication to the progressive conferees:

"Chicago, June 10, 1916.—To the conferees of the national progressive party: On behalf of the republican conferees we present for consideration as a candidate for president Justice Hughes. It is plain that he will soon command the support of a majority of the republican convention. His availability as a candidate rests, first, upon his known character and ability; second, upon his public service as governor of New York; third, his removal from any association with the convention of 1912 and the differences which then arose.

"The support of Justice Hughes in the republican convention reflects spontaneous interest and belief in his candidacy, which have shown themselves in widely scattered states and among all classes and groups of voters. These have shown themselves without any formal organization in his behalf and are one ground for believing that the candidacy would be acceptable to all groups of republicans and would reunite them.

"His silence as to recent issues is the necessary result of his judicial position. His earlier speeches and declarations, however, give ground for the assurance that he is in accord with the platform that has been adopted by the republican and progressive conventions.

"Respectfully submitted,

"REED SMOOT,

"W. MURRAY CRANE,

"WILLIAM E. BORAH,

"NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,

"A. R. JOHNSON."

To this the progressive conferees replied:

"To the conferees of the republican national convention: In accordance with the precedent set by yourselves with respect to the communication received from us we shall take pleasure in presenting your communication to the na-

tional convention of the progressive party, which meets at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

"Respectfully

"GEORGE W. PERKINS,
"HIRAM JOHNSON,
"HORACE S. WILKINSON,
"CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
"JOHN M. PARKER."

The progressive convention tabled the report and proceeded to nominate a candidate of its own. When the republican convention went into session this fact was announced and thereupon the roll was called for the third ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Justice Hughes. Then the convention quickly nominated Charles Warren Fairbanks for the vice-presidency and adjourned.

MR. HUGHES' ACCEPTANCE.

Soon after being notified of his nomination for the presidency Justice Hughes resigned from the United States Supreme court and then sent the following message to the chairman of the republican convention:

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1916.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond.

You speak at a time of national exigency transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico, a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties.

We interfered without consistency, and, while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements and presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude.

Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards, and to have these advance; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency; to have the first ability of the country always at its command, here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment, in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the serv-

ice there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads.

We are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practical measures for the just settlement of international disputes.

In view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policies of aggression, no lust for territory, no zeal for strife.

It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well. Our severest test will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wiser adjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound principles to secure our economic independence and maintain American standards of living.

We must conserve the best interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and strength must be rooted in even handed justice.

In preventing, as we must, unjust discrimination and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business.

Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle enterprise, here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievement.

We must take up the serious problem of transportation, of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand and on the other to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. All laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

I cannot, within the limits of this statement, speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully indorse the platform you have adopted.

I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility, placed upon another. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express.

I sincerely trust all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

I have resigned my judicial office, and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

PROGRESSIVE.

Held in Auditorium, Chicago, June 7-10.

OFFICERS.*

Chairman—Raymond Robins, Illinois.
Secretary—Oscar King Davis, New York.
Assistant Secretaries—A. Nevin Detrich, Pennsylvania; Paul V. Dunn, Missouri; Julian S. Mason, Fred S. Wilbur and Sumner S. Anderson, Illinois; Gordon C. Aymer, Massachusetts.

Chairman Committee on Resolutions—William Draper Lewis, Pennsylvania.

Number of delegates, 626.

Woman delegates, 33.

*Temporary and permanent.

NOMINEES.

For president—Theodore Roosevelt, New York. Nominating speech made by Bainbridge Colby of New York. (Nomination declined.)

For vice-president—John M. Parker, Louisiana. Nominating speech made by Everett Colby of New Jersey.

The national nominating convention of the progressive party was held in the Auditorium, Chicago, June 7-10, 1916. The sentiment of the delegates was unanimously in favor of nominating Theodore Roosevelt for president of the United States, but it was also desired that he should be the candidate of the republican party, it being recognized that should the situation of 1912 be repeated the result would be the same. The time of the convention was largely taken up in waiting for the result of the conferences between the committees chosen by the progressives and republicans to find some basis of agreement that would reunite the two wings of the republican party. The result of these negotiations is given in the account of the proceedings of the republican convention. The temporary chairman of the progressive convention, who was subsequently made permanent chairman, was Raymond Robins of Illinois, who delivered his "keynote speech" at the opening session on June 7.

The leaders had difficulty in preventing the radical wing of the party from forcing the nomination of Col. Roosevelt as soon as the organization of the convention was completed, but the counsels of George W. Perkins of New York, James R. Garfield of Ohio, Chairman Robins and others prevailed and the nomination was deferred until it became evident that Justice Hughes would be named by the republican convention. Then at 12:35 p. m. June 10, or four minutes earlier than the nomination of Justice Hughes, Col. Roosevelt was nominated for president by acclamation. After a recess the convention nominated John M. Parker of Louisiana in the same way. As the platform had previously been adopted by acclamation the convention went on record as having had no roll call.

ROOSEVELT DECLINES.

Reports that Col. Roosevelt would decline the nomination were confirmed in part by the receipt of the following message from him before the convention adjourned:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 10.

"To the progressive convention: I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as president. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination.

"But if you prefer to, I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the progressive national committee. If Mr. Hughes' statements, when he makes them, shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted.

"If they are not satisfied, they can so notify the progressive party, and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

For the purpose of receiving Col. Roosevelt's final decision and taking such action as it might make necessary, a meeting of the progressive national committee was called to be held in Chicago June 26. At this meeting, which was attended by most of the committeemen, a letter was received from Col. Roosevelt declining the nomination and advising the party to support Mr. Hughes for the presidency. Following are extracts from this letter:

"In my judgment, the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the progressive national committee, issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guaranty that he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut, straight-out Americanism before election but will reso-

lutely and in good faith put it through if elected. He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be president than Mr. Wilson.

"It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson. I shall, therefore, strongly support Mr. Hughes. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that I cannot accept the nomination on a third ticket. I do not believe that there should be a third ticket. I believe that when my fellow progressives coolly consider the question they will for the most part take this position. They and I have but one purpose—the purpose to serve our common country. It is my deep conviction that at this moment we can serve it only by supporting Mr. Hughes.

"Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that, under him, the government will once more work with vigor and force. He possesses that habit of straightforward thinking which means that his words will be correlated with his deeds and translated into facts. His past career is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unfaltering opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine. His past career is a guaranty that whatever he says before election will be made good by his acts after election. Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbending integrity; intellectually, it shows him to be a man of original and trained ability.

"We have the alternative of continuing in office an administration which has proved a lamentable failure or of putting into office an administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly bespeak from my fellow progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes."

COMMITTEE INDORSES HUGHES.

The committee, after a long and acrimonious debate, decided by a vote of 32 to 6 to indorse Charles E. Hughes and turn over to the republicans the working equipment of the progressive party. James R. Garfield of Ohio, William Flinn of Pennsylvania and George W. Perkins of New York led the committeemen who wished to go over to the republicans, while John M. Parker of Louisiana, A. D. Norton of Missouri, Henry Cochems of Wisconsin and Mathew Hale of Massachusetts were the leaders of the minority. It was agreed that the action of the committee should not be binding on the individual members, thus leaving the way open for those who wanted to go back to the democratic party. With the close of the meeting the history of the progressive party as a national organization came to an end.

DEMOCRATIC.

Held in Coliseum, St. Louis, June 14-16.

OFFICERS.

Temporary Chairman—Martin H. Glynn, New York.

Permanent Chairman—Ollie M. James, Kentucky.

Secretary—J. Bruce Kremer, Montana.

Assistant Secretaries—J. C. McNealus, Texas;

Leo L. Stevens, Iowa; Louis Goldman, Missis-

sippi; George R. Wyman, Arkansas; James J.

Walsh, Connecticut; W. B. Conover, Ohio;

William P. Powers, Massachusetts; W. J.

Quinn, Minnesota; W. V. Richardson, Ken-

tucky; William J. McTague, New Jersey; John

A. Grogan, Michigan.

Chairman, Committee on Resolutions—William J.

Stor, Missouri.

Number of delegates, 1,093; necessary to a

choice, 729.

Woman delegates, 13.

NOMINEES.

For President—Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.

Nominating speech made by Judge John W.

Wescott, New Jersey.

For Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall, In-

diana. Nominating speech made by Senator

John W. Kern, Indiana.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The democratic national nominating convention was held in the Coliseum, St. Louis, June 14-16. It had been conceded beforehand that President Wilson would be renominated and that Vice-President Marshall would probably be his running mate as in 1912. The consequence was that "populist" interest in the proceedings was less than would ordinarily be the case. No ballot was taken either on president or vice-president and only one vote, that of Robert E. Burke, a delegate at large from Illinois, was announced as being in opposition to the nomination of Mr. Wilson.

The "keynote speech" was delivered by Martin H. Glynn, former governor of New York, who was chosen as the temporary chairman. One of the features of his address was praise of the president for keeping the country out of war by his foreign policy. He announced that the motto of Mr. Wilson was "to maintain our national honor by peace if we can, by war if we must." Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky, who was chosen permanent chairman, also made a speech in which he eulogized Mr. Wilson for maintaining peace. William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, who was present as a reporter and not as a delegate, was subsequently invited to address the convention and in doing so he lauded the peace policy of the president and declared that he would support him.

Wednesday and the greater part of Thursday were devoted to speechmaking and routine work. There was some delay in getting the platform ready and it was understood that some of the business interests of St. Louis desired to have the convention carried over until Saturday. To this there was strong opposition by the majority of the delegates and Thursday night at 11:50 o'clock Mr. Wilson was renominated for president. Five minutes later Thomas R. Marshall was renominated for vice-president. Both nominations were by acclamation and no roll was called in either case.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Friday afternoon at 3:13 o'clock the convention adjourned after adopting the platform which will be found given in full elsewhere in this volume. The only plank that brought any contest was that relating to woman suffrage. The committee on resolutions favored the declaration as it is given in the platform, but when the matter came before the convention Gov. J. E. Ferguson of Texas moved that the following substitute be adopted:

"The democratic party always has stood for the sovereignty of the several states in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the federal constitution which vests in the several states of the union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors."

On this motion a roll of the delegates was called, with the result that the motion was defeated by the following vote:

States.	For.	Ag'nst.	States.	For.	Ag'nst.
Alabama	1	23	Minnesota	9	15
Arizona	6	6	Mississippi	20	20
Arkansas	18	6	Missouri	4	24
California	26	16	Montana	8	8
Colorado	12	12	Nebraska	16	16
Connecticut	1	13	Nevada	6	8
Delaware	8	6	N. Hampshire ..	7	7
Florida	4	8	New Jersey	10	11
Georgia	23½	4½	New Mexico	6	6
Idaho	1	8	New York	90	90
Illinois	1	57	N. Carolina	11	13
Indiana	24	6	N. Dakota	10	10
Iowa	26	6	Ohio	20	28
Kansas	20	20	Oklahoma	20	20
Kentucky	26	26	Oregon	10	26
Louisiana	8	12	Pennsylvania ..	76	76
Maine	6	6	Rhode Island ..	1	9
Maryland	16	30	S. Carolina	18	18
Massachusetts ..	6	30	S. Dakota	10	6
Michigan	30	30	Tennessee	24	24

State.	For.	Ag'nst.	State.	For.	Ag'nst.
Texas	32	8	Dist. Columbia ..	6	6
Utah	8	8	Hawaii	6	6
Vermont	8	8	Alaska	6	6
Virginia	24	24	Philippines	1	4
Washington	14	14	Porto Rico	6	6
W. Virginia	8	8			
Wisconsin	26	26	Total	181½	888½
Wyoming	6	6			

Delegates from the following were absent: Maine, 6; Missouri, 8; New Jersey, 7; Philippines, 1.

The platform as reported by the committee was adopted by the convention on a viva voce vote.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21.

OFFICERS.

Temporary Chairman—Daniel A. Poling, Massachusetts.

Permanent Chairman—Robert H. Patton, Illinois. Permanent Secretary—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Kentucky.

Number of Delegates—Eligible, 1,254; present, 727. Necessary to a choice, 364.

NOMINEES.

For President—J. Frank Hanly of Indiana.

For Vice-President—Ira Landtrith of Tennessee.

The national nominating convention of the prohibition party was held in the municipal auditorium, St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21, and resulted in the nomination of J. Frank Hanly, a republican until 1916 and governor of Indiana from 1905 to 1909, for president, and of Ira Landtrith of Tennessee for vice-president. The following names of candidates for the presidency were presented to the convention: J. Frank Hanly by Sumner W. Haynes of Indiana; William Sulzer of New York by Eugene W. Chafin of Arizona; F. C. Hendrickson of Maryland by George Gorsuch of the same state and Dr. James G. Mason of New Jersey by Dr. Grafton E. Day, also of New Jersey. Mr. Hanly was nominated on the first ballot by the following vote:

States.	For.	Ag'nst.	States.	For.	Ag'nst.
Alabama	4	1	Minnesota	9	15
Arizona	5	1	Mississippi	20	20
Arkansas	4	3	Missouri	4	24
California	121	21	Montana	8	8
Colorado	29	2	Nebraska	16	16
Connecticut	14	10	Nevada	6	8
Delaware	7	7	N. Hampshire ..	7	7
Florida	13	3	New Jersey	10	11
Georgia	5	5	New Mexico	6	6
Idaho	12	1	New York	90	90
Illinois	83	57	N. Carolina	11	13
Indiana	100	55	N. Dakota	10	10
Iowa	46	25	Ohio	20	28
Kansas	54	17	Oklahoma	20	20
Kentucky	20	1	Oregon	10	26
Louisiana	4	6	Pennsylvania ..	76	76
Maryland	15	14	Rhode Island ..	1	9
Massachusetts ..	18	15	S. Carolina	18	18
Michigan	49	9	S. Dakota	10	6
Minnesota	43	4	Tennessee	24	24
Mississippi	4	7			
Missouri	31	12			
Montana	4	1			
Nebraska	21	11			
Nevada	4	7			
New Hampshire ..	7	6			
New Jersey	18	4			
New Mexico	4	6			
New York	101	37			
North Carolina ..	9	1			
North Dakota	10	7			
Ohio	62	17			
Oklahoma	15	6			
Oregon	26	9			

SOCIALIST LABOR.

New York, N. Y., April 29-May 3.

OFFICERS.

Chairman—First and fifth days, A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.; second and fourth days, August Gillhaus, New York, N. Y.; third day, W. W. Cox, St. Louis, Mo.
 Secretary—Albert Schnabel, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Delegates present—40.

NOMINEES.

For President—Arthur E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.
 For Vice-President—Caleb Harrison, Chicago, Ill.

SOCIALIST.

No national convention was held by the socialists in 1916. Instead ballots were sent out Jan. 10 to state organizations for a mail primary on candidates for president and vice-president of the United States and the result was announced March 11. The ballot on candidates for president resulted: Allan L. Benson, Yonkers, N. Y., 16,639; James H. Maurer, Reading, Pa., 12,264; Arthur Lesneur, Minot, N. D., 3,495. The vote for vice-president resulted: George R. Kirkpatrick, Newark, N. J., 20,607; Kate Richard O'Hare, St. Louis, Mo., 11,388.

NOMINEES.

For president—Allan L. Benson, Yonkers, N. Y.
 For vice-president—George R. Kirkpatrick, Newark, N. J.

WOMAN'S PARTY.

The woman's national party held a convention in Chicago June 5, 6 and 7, 1916, at which a platform was adopted. No candidates for president or vice-president were named, the organization deciding to be nonpartisan with reference to politics and to devote itself to working for the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony national suffrage amendment.

LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Academy of Art, Vienna.
 Albertina, Vienna.
 Imperial art gallery, Vienna.
 Liechtenstein gallery, Vienna.
 National gallery, Budapest.

BELGIUM.

Museum, Antwerp.
 Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.
 Musee Wiertz, Brussels.

DENMARK.

Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.
 Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen.
 National art gallery, Copenhagen.

FRANCE.

Louvre,* Paris.
 Luxembourg, Paris.
 Museum, Versailles.

GERMANY.

National gallery, Berlin.
 Old and New museums, Berlin.
 Pergamon museum, Berlin.
 Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.
 Dresden gallery,* Dresden.
 Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.
 Glyptothek, Munich.

HOLLAND.

Ryk's museum, Amsterdam.
 Rydor museum, Amsterdam.
 Six Collection,* Amsterdam.
 Townhall, Haarlem.
 Lakenhal, Leyden.
 Boymans museum, Rotterdam.
 Mauritshuis, The Hague.

ITALY.

Vatican,* Rome.
 Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
 Pitti gallery,* Florence.
 Brera gallery, Milan.
 Poldi museum, Milan.
 National museum, Naples.
 Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

NORWAY.

National gallery, Christiania.

RUSSIA.

Hermitage, Petrograd.

SPAIN.

Museo del Prado,* Madrid.
 Museo Provincial, Seville.

SWEDEN.

National gallery, Stockholm.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British museum, London.
 National gallery,* London.
 Dore gallery, London.
 Walker art gallery, Liverpool.
 Art galleries, Glasgow.

AMERICA.

CANADA.

Fraser institute, Montreal.
 The Basilica, Quebec.

MEXICO.

National museum, City of Mexico.

UNITED STATES.

Art institute, Chicago, Ill.
 Art museum, Cincinnati, O.
 Art museum, Cleveland, O.
 Art museum, Worcester, Mass.
 Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.

Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.

Metropolitan Museum of Art,* New York, N. Y.

Museum of Art, Toledo, O.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.

New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Of first rank.

NEW RUSSIAN-JAPANESE TREATY.

Signed in Petrograd July 3, 1916.

The imperial government of Japan and the imperial government of Russia, resolved to unite their efforts for the maintenance of lasting peace in the far east, have agreed upon the following:
 Article 1. Japan will not be a party to any political arrangement or combination directed against Russia. Russia will not be a party to any political arrangement or combination directed against Japan.

Art. 2. Should the territorial rights or the special interests in the far east of one of the contracting parties recognized by the other contracting party be threatened, Japan and Russia will take counsel of each other as to the measures to be taken in view of the support or the help to be given in order to safeguard and defend those rights and interests.

NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1916.

REPUBLICAN.

Adopted at Chicago June 8.

In 1861 the republican party stood for the union. As it stood for the union of states, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the constitution, to the government and to the flag of the United States. "We believe in American policies at home and abroad."

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and laws of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which, in violation of the specific promise of their party made at Baltimore in 1912, the democratic president and the democratic congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality as well as the dignity and influence of the United States cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrase making, by performances in language or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters.

The present administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The republican party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy always maintained by republican presidents in accordance with American traditions is the best, as it is the only true, way to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We deeply sympathize with the 15,000,000 people of Mexico, who for three years have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators who, when temporarily successful in any locality, have neither sought nor been able to restore order nor establish and maintain peace.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country, and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend and its duty to our citizens in Mexico in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first, by failure to act promptly and firmly, and, second, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

LATIN AMERICA.

We favor the continuance of republican policies which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

PHILIPPINES.

We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their government and if persisted in will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We accepted the responsibility of the islands as a duty to civilization and the Filipino people. To leave with our task half done would break our pledges, injure our prestige among nations and imperil what has already been accomplished.

We condemn the democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines, which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of republican members of congress, aided by a few patriotic democrats.

PLEDGE TO FOREIGN BORN.

We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the president and congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous allegiance.

We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily end, with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

PROTECTION OF COUNTRY.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders the country must have not only adequate but thorough and complete national defense, ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our western or our eastern coast. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

TARIFF POLICY.

The republican party stands now, and always has, in the fullest sense, for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor, and does not regard an antidumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be reasonable in amount, but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and American labor and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark but a powerful aid to national defense.

The Underwood tariff act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration imports have enormously increased, in spite of the

fact that intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues of which we stand in such dire need have been greatly reduced.

Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American wage earner of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors and, but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. Welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which in peace as well as in war will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a tariff commission with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

REGULATION OF BUSINESS.

The republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of the transportation and great corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of the republican congresses and presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise, and in direct competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the taxpayer and in an inferior product.

The republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The republican party believes in encouraging American business, as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

RURAL CREDITS.

We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present democratic administration.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

MERCHANT MARINE.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American merchant marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the government ownership of vessels as proposed by the democratic party, because government ownership, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

TRANSPORTATION LAWS.

Interstate and intrastate transportation have become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to their reg-

ulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We therefore favor such action by legislation, or if necessary through an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

ECONOMY AND NATIONAL BUDGET.

The increasing cost of the national government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources in order to meet the growing demands of the people for government service call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this democratic administration, of its shameless raids on the treasury and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple businesslike budget system, to which we pledge our support and which we hold to be necessary to effect any real reform in the administration of national finances.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation—a husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service law has always been sustained by the republican party and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The democratic party has created since March 4, 1913, 30,000 offices outside of the civil service law at an annual cost of \$44,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

We condemn the gross abuse and the misuse of the law by the present democratic administration and pledge ourselves to a reorganization of this service along lines of efficiency and economy.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the republican party, we hold the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

LABOR LAWS.

We pledge the republican party to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education; the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of congress, and an accident compensation law covering all government employees. We favor the collection and collation, under the direction of the department of labor, of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

SUFFRAGE PLANK.

The republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We close as we began. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with peril. The great issues of the day have been confused by words and phrases. The American spirit, which made the country and saved the union, has been forgotten by those charged with the responsibility of power. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one hope,

one aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country, and, above all things, to keep the faith.

PROGRESSIVE.

Adopted at Chicago June 9.

This is the year of decision for the nation's future. As we now decide, so we shall go forward in righteousness and power or backward in degradation and weakness.

Of necessity, we deal with the foundations of our national life. We are facing elemental facts of force, of right and wrong, of extreme national peril. Our present choice of path will be irrevocable. The tradition of isolation has been ended. The United States is now part of a world system of civilization. We stand or fall as we prepare now to take our part in peace or war and hold our own therein.

As members of an international community we are subject to certain basic duties:

To secure the rights and equal treatment of our citizens, native or naturalized, on land and sea, without regard to race, creed or nationality.

To guard the honor and uphold the just influence of our nation.

To maintain the integrity of international law. These are the corner stones of civilization.

We must be strong to defend them.

The present war shows that it is the supreme duty of civilization to create conditions which will make for permanent peace. We earnestly desire to keep the peace, but there are higher things which we must keep if we would keep the faith as Washington and Lincoln kept it. Peace at the price of submission and cowardice is not desirable, nor is it the peace of justice which alone would make it permanent. Supine submission to the invasion of our rights or indifference to the wrongs of weaker nations will not long maintain peace, nor will mere threat of action enforce our rights under international law. There must be an unflinching determination and a prepared ability to defend our rights and to fulfill our international obligations. In such a readiness lies the surest safeguard of both national honor and continued peace. Failure to deal firmly and promptly with the menace of Mexican disorders and threatened violations of the rights of our citizens on the high seas have resulted in the wanton murder of our citizens and in the tragic weakening of our national self-respect.

Whatever our country can legitimately do to attain peace for war-stricken Europe, and to aid in the procurement of equal rights without discrimination because of race or creed to all men in all lands, should be done. We should not conclude a treaty with any country that will not expressly secure to American citizens such absolute rights.

Adequate provision for the common defense has become the task of foremost national concern. We must be ready, in spirit, arms and industry.

Beneath the structure of military and economic strength there must be a unified spirit of this cosmopolitan people, a deep loyalty and undivided allegiance to America, the land which has welcomed us and our immigrant forefathers. Back of any adequate national preparedness in arms or in industry must remain the democratic soul of an undivided people, determined to keep America's great heritage and traditions unflinchingly in first place. American problems must be faced and solved solely in the light of American ideals. American political action must be taken in the service of American ends. Unwavering patriotism and unflinching fidelity to America is the only spirit which should animate our citizens. In this melting pot of a hundred nations the children of any fall to find our common destiny worthy of common devotion and defense, we shall suffer irreparably in loss of national character.

In this spirit of Americanism action must be taken for the common defense.

Preparation in arms requires:

A navy restored to at least second rank in battle efficiency.

A regular army of 250,000 men, fully armed and trained, as a first line of land defense.

A system of military training adequate to organize with promptness, behind that first line of the army and navy, a citizen soldiery, supplied, armed and controlled by the national government.

In our democracy, every citizen is charged with the duty of defending our country. This duty is not new. It has existed from the foundation of the government. Under modern conditions it cannot be performed without military training; service without training means slaughter and disaster. As the nation has always recognized and exercised the right to enforce compulsory military service in time of war, so should there be universal military training for that service during times of peace.

We believe in preparedness for defense, but never for aggression. We must not sacrifice the lives of men for the glory or gain of military conquest. And we believe that the women of the country, who share with men the burdens of government in time of peace and make equal sacrifice in time of war, should be given full political right of suffrage, both by federal and state action.

Arms alone cannot maintain a nation. Of far greater permanent importance must stand a national industry efficient for the general welfare, a prosperity justly distributed, a national life organized in all points for national ends. Four years ago this party was born of a nation's awakened sense of these fundamental truths. In the platform then adopted we set forth our position on public questions. We here reaffirm the declarations there made on national issues.

A nation to survive must stand for the principles of social and industrial justice. We have no right to expect continued loyalty from an oppressed class. We must remove the artificial causes of the high cost of living, prevent the exploitation of men, women and children in industry, by the extension of the workmen's compensation law to the full limit permitted under the constitution, and by a thoroughgoing child-labor law; protect the wage earner; and by a properly regulated system of rural credits encourage the farmer and give to the landless man opportunity to acquire land. A country must be worth living in to be worth fighting for.

To make possible social justice, to maintain our position in peace and war, we must insure business and industrial prosperity. This can be done:

By a regulation of industry aimed at promoting its growth and prosperity, a just distribution of its returns, and a healthy expansion of foreign trade.

By a conservation and development of our national resources for the good of all.

By the re-establishment of our merchant marine.

By the development of a system of interstate national highways.

By making a new standard of governmental efficiency through a complete civil service system, a national budget, and the destruction of "pork barrel" legislation.

By the creation of a permanent, expert tariff commission with a view to intelligently and scientifically adjusting the tariff so as to build up rather than destroy American industry.

The protective system is essential to our national prosperity. Tremendous new pressures will be thrown upon our industries after the war by the highly mobilized production of Europe. At all times conditions of competition must be equalized between our own and foreign countries. We can only get the protection we need through the use of exact and complete knowledge, unaffected by prejudice or politics. We can secure that

knowledge, at all times and when needed, only through such a commission.

The industrial issues are chiefly national. The present and certain future make it imperative that the regulation and promotion of industry, and especially of transportation and foreign trade, be national, not local. Only federal power can work justice to capital and labor throughout the nation. Only national authority can mobilize industry for defense as the nation's need demands it.

We have set forth in this platform plain essentials of national existence. They are not new in principle. Most men agree with them. Any man may propose them. The urgent and immediate need is for their performance. We have had ample experience with the promiser; with words and the bitter taste of words retracted. We must choose a man who, not alone by words but by past deeds, gives guaranty that he can and will make these things good. The issue is one of men. In the midst of world changes unparalleled in history we cannot forecast the problems which will confront our government during the war and at its end. We therefore need as president a leader who knows the nations—a man who acts. If we continue longer to stand for words as above deeds, for fancies as above facts, we shall receive and merit the fate that surely awaits the man or people who do not face the truth.

We will meet and work with any man or party who sees the nation's need and puts forward a leader fit to meet it. We will accept no less, in plan or in the man, and we solemnly charge upon any who place partisan politics above country the responsibility for a nation's future, sacrificed to self-interest and spoils.

DEMOCRATIC.

Adopted at St. Louis June 16.

The democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound democratic policy at home and abroad. We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation with those of any party of any time.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under republican administrations—long the refuge of the money trust—has been supplanted by the federal reserve act, a true democracy of credit under government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

We have created a federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the antitrust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our

revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress and will largely exceed the expenditure of the present year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the postoffice system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1915.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away privilege, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, so far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered and unreservedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade.

The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectured and wait to be ascertained, particularly in regard to our foreign trade. Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far reaching than the world has ever before experienced.

In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the democratic congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which the imposition of taxes on imports in our trade is carried on.

We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

UNITY OF NATION.

The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The democratic party therefore recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation, therefore, as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America.

This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show itself not a nation of partisans but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race and a mag-

nificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation.

Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country.

FOREIGN INTRIGUE CONDEMNED.

We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity and as destructive of its welfare the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government, a political party or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power.

We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which in view of the activity of such conspirators surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Along with proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace.

They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise, but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world.

We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise, and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

NEUTRALITY ENFORCED.

The democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and of the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history.

But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power not only to make itself safe at home but also to make secure its just interest throughout the world and both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice.

We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve these principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions.

It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller states even to property interests and has secured the friendship of the people of these states for the United States by refusing to make a more material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

FRIENDLY TO AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States and the other peoples and republics of the western hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development.

We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American continent for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promote commerce between the United States and her neighbors to the south of us, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

We commend the action of the democratic administration in holding the pan-American financial conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the international high commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin-American republics at Buenos Aires, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the western hemisphere.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies as well the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only

taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until, by a restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue.

Intervention, implying, as it does, military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the president and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

SHIPPING BILL.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of republican congresses.

Until the recent democratic tariff legislation it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea.

We heartily indorse the purposes and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be made to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country through a policy which shall be positive rather than negative—a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development, but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects and we reaffirm the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject. The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

AGRICULTURE.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation, as well as of the states. With all its recent improvement, farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administration—far more than under any previous administration.

In the federal reserve act of the last congress and the rural credits act of the present congress the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises.

Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture also have been established or are in

the course of being established by law. The long needed cotton futures act, passed by the 63d congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years. A grain grades bill, long needed, and a permissive warehouse bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the house of representatives, have been favorably reported to the senate and will probably become law during the present session of the congress.

Both houses have passed a good roads measure which will be of far reaching benefit to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made under the direction of the department of agriculture in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work, which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through co-operation and organization, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly and economical marketing of farm products created.

We approve the democratic administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the office of markets and rural organization in connection with the department of agriculture and for extending the co-operative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provision not only for the benefit of production but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

LABOR CONDITIONS AND LAWS.

We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset, and that in the conservation of these the federal government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1. A living wage for all employees.
2. A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
3. The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.
4. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.
5. The standards of the "uniform child labor law" wherever minors are employed.
6. Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.
7. An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained. We believe, also, that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the states with regard to labor within their borders and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

We declare our faith in the seaman's act, passed by the democratic congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective federal child labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a federal bureau of safety in the department of labor to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and to recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the federal bureau of mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means already begun under the pres-

ent administration to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment and the extension by the federal government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily commend our newly established department of labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad and that no treaty with any other government shall receive the sanction of our government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality and which does not recognize the right of expatriation.

The American government should protect citizens in their rights not only at home but abroad, and any country having a government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or property.

At the earliest practical opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

WATERWAYS.

We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the lower Mississippi valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below and diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue, as heretofore, agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi river is a national problem.

The preservation of the depth of its water for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the national government.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

CANDIDATES INDORSED.

We unreservedly indorse our president and vice-president, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially and with distinguished ability.

In particular, we recommend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great president, who has preserved the vital interests of our government and its citizens and kept us out of war.

Woodrow Wilson stands to-day the greatest American of his generation.

ALASKA, TERRITORIES.

It has been and will be the policy of the democratic party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources. We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico the traditional territorial government accorded to all the territories of the United States since the beginning of our government, and we believe the officials appointed to administer the government

of those several territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the federal government handles questions of public health, to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome disease, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention. We favor the establishment by the federal government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tuberculosis patients.

SENATE RULES.

We favor such an alteration of the rules of procedure of the senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

BUDGET AND ECONOMY.

We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the government and to that end favor a return by the house of representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm our declaration for the rigid enforcement of the civil service laws.

PHILIPPINES.

We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the house of representatives further promoting self-government in the Philippine islands as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the democratic party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine islands expressed in the preamble of that measure.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, state by state, on the same terms as to the men.

PRISON REFORMS.

We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our federal penal system. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations, so that they may make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner, to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of the federal parole law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

PENSIONS.

We renew the declarations of recent democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows, and call attention to our record of performances in this particular.

CONCLUSION.

This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth, which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the democratic administration, which has maintained the honor, the dignity and the interests of the United States and at the same time retained the respect and friendship of all the nations of the world, and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the ennobling of our international relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

PROHIBITION.

Adopted at St. Paul, Minn., July 21.

PREAMBLE.

The prohibition party, assembled in its twelfth national convention in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, on this 20th day of July, 1916, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of liberty, for our institutions and the multiplying signs of early victory for the cause for which the party stands, in order that the people may know the source of its faith and the basis of its action, should it be clothed with governmental power, challenges the attention of the nation and asks the votes of the people on this declaration of principles.

PROHIBITION.

We denounce the traffic in intoxicating liquors. We believe in its abolition. It is a crime—not a business—and should not have governmental sanction.

We demand—and if given power, we will effectuate the demand—that the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes shall be prohibited.

To the accomplishment of that end we pledge the exercise of all governmental power and amendment of statutes and the amendment of constitutions, state and national. Only by a political party committed to this purpose can such policy be made effective. We call upon all voters, so believing, to place the prohibition party in power upon this issue as a necessary step in the solution of the liquor problem.

SUFFRAGE.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendments to state and federal constitutions.

We condemn the republican and democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the 4,000,000 woman voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872. We invite their co-operation in electing the prohibition party to power.

PEACE AND PREPAREDNESS.

We are committed to the policy of peace and friendliness with all nations. We are unalterably opposed to the wasteful military program of the democratic and republican parties. Militarism protects no worthy institution. It endangers them all. It violates the high principles which have brought us as a nation to the present hour. We are for a constructive program in preparedness for peace. We declare for and will promote a world court, to which national differences shall be submitted, so maintained as to give its decrees binding force.

We will support a compact among nations to dismantle navies and disband armies, but until such court and compact are established we pledge ourselves to maintain an effective army and navy and to provide coast defenses entirely adequate for national protection.

We are opposed to universal military service and to participation in the rivalry that has brought Europe to the shambles and now imperils the civilization of the race.

Private profit, so far as constitutionally possible, should be taken out of the manufacture of war munitions and all war equipment.

In normal times we favor the employment of the army in vast reclamation plans, in reforesting hills and mountains, in building state and national highways, in the construction of an inland waterway from Florida to Maine, in the opening of Alaska and in unnumbered other projects which will make our soldiers constructive builders of peace. For such service there should be paid an adequate individual wage.

Those units of our navy which are capable of being converted into merchantmen and passenger vessels should be constructed with that purpose in view and chiefly so utilized in time of peace.

We condemn the political parties which for more than thirty years have allowed munition and war equipment manufacturers to plunder the people and to jeopardize the highest interest of the nation by furnishing honeycombed armor plate and second rate battle ships which the Navy league now declares are wholly inadequate.

We will not allow the country to forget that the first step toward physical, economic, moral and political preparedness is the enactment of national prohibition.

TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

The countries at war are preparing for a fierce industrial struggle to follow the cessation of hostilities. As a matter of commercial economy, international friendliness, business efficiency and as a help to peace we demand that reciprocal trade treaties be negotiated with all nations with which we have trade relations. A commission of specialists, free from the control of any party, should be appointed with power to gather full information on all phases of the questions of tariff and reciprocity and to recommend such legislation as it deems necessary for the welfare of American business and labor.

MERCHANT MARINE.

The necessity of legislation to enable American ship builders or owners to meet foreign competition on the most favorable terms is obvious. Materials for construction should be admitted free of duty.

The purchase of ships abroad, when low prices invite, should be allowed and, when so purchased, such ships should be admitted to American registry.

Harbor rules and charges and navigation laws should not be onerous, but favorable to the highest degree.

Liberal payment should be made by the government for the carrying of mails or for transport services.

All shipping from the United States to any of our possessions should be reserved to ships of American registry.

The people should not overlook the fact that the effect of nationwide prohibition on labor and industry generally will be such as to lower the cost of shipbuilding per unit and at the same time permit the payment of higher wages. The increased volume of trade and commerce which will result when the wastage of the liquor traffic is stopped will quicken our shipping on every sea and send our flag on peaceful missions into every port. This is urged as an incidental effect of wise action on the liquor question, but is none the less to be desired and will aid in the solution of the problem of our merchant marine.

MEXICO AND MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mexico needs not a conqueror but a good Samaritan. We are opposed to the violation of the sovereignty of the Mexican people and we will countenance no war of aggression against them.

We pledge the help of this country in the suppression of lawless bands of marauders and murderers, who have taken the lives of American citizens, on both sides of the border, as well as of Mexicans in their own country.

The lives and property of our citizens, when about their lawful pursuits, either in the United States or in Mexico, must and will be protected. In the event of a breakdown of government across the border we would use, in the interests of civilization, the force necessary for the establishment of law and order.

In this connection we affirm our faith in the Monroe doctrine, proclaimed in the early days of the nation's life and unswervingly maintained for nearly a hundred years.

We cannot claim the benefits of the doctrine

and refuse to assume or discharge the responsibility and the duties which inhere therein and flow therefrom.

Those duties have long been unmet in Mexico. We should meet them now, acting, not for territory, not for conquest or for ourselves alone, but for and with all the nations of North and South America.

The democratic party has blundered and four years ago the republican party evaded and passed on the problem it now asks the opportunity to solve.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The abandonment of the Philippines at this time would be an injustice to them and a violation of our plain duty. As soon as they are prepared for self-government by education and training they should be granted their independence on terms just to themselves and us.

CONSERVATION.

We reaffirm our declaration in favor of conservation of forests, water power and other natural resources.

DEPARTMENTAL DECISIONS.

Departmental decisions ought not to be final, but the rights of the people should be protected by provision for court review.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In order that the public service may be of the highest standard the government should be a model employer in all respects. To enforce the civil service law in spirit as well as in letter all promotions should be nonpolitical, based only upon proven fitness; all recommendations for demotions or removals from the service should be subjected to the review of a nonpartisan board or commission.

The merit system should be extended to cover all postmasters, collectors of revenue, marshals and other public officials whose duties are purely administrative.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principle of secure tenure of office, during good behavior and capable effort, as the means of obtaining expert service. We declare for the enactment of an equitable retirement law for disabled and superannuated employes, in return for faithful service rendered, to maintain a high degree of efficiency in public office.

AMERICANISM.

We stand for Americanism. We believe this country was created for a great mission among the nations of the earth. We rejoice in the fact that it has offered asylum to the oppressed of other lands and for those, more fortunately situated, who yet wished to improve their condition.

It is the land of all peoples and belongs not to any one—it is the heritage of all. It should come first in the affections of every citizen and he who loves another land more than this is not fit for citizenship here but he is a better citizen who loving his country has reverence for the land of his fathers and gains from its history and traditions that which inspires him to nobler service to the one in which he lives.

The federal government should interest itself in helping the newcomer into that vocation and locality where he shall most quickly become an American. Those fitted by experience and training for agricultural pursuits should be encouraged to develop the millions of acres of rich and idle land.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

We favor uniform marriage and divorce laws, the extermination of polygamy and the complete suppression of traffic in women and girls.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Differences between capital and labor should be settled through arbitration, by which the rights of the public are conserved as well as those of the disputants. We declare for the prohibition of child labor in factories, mines and workshops; an eight hour maximum day, with one day

of rest in seven; for more rigid sanitary requirements and such working conditions as shall foster the physical and moral well being of the unborn; for the protection of all who toil, by the extension of employers' liability acts; for the adoption of safety appliances for the safeguarding of labor, and for laws that will promote the just division of the wealth which labor and capital jointly produce. Provision should be made for those who suffer from industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

EFFICIENCY.

We pledge a businesslike administration of the nation's affairs; the abolition of useless offices, bureaus and commissions; economy in the expenditure of public funds; efficiency in governmental service, and the adoption of the budget system. The president should have power to veto any single item or items of an appropriation bill.

We condemn and agree when in power to remedy that which is known as "pork barrel" legislation, by which millions of dollars have been appropriated for rivers where there is no commerce, harbors where there are no ships and public buildings where there is no need.

ONE TERM ONLY.

We are in favor of a single presidential term of six years.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Public utilities and other resources that are natural monopolies are at the present time exploited for personal gain under a monopolistic system. We demand the public ownership or control of all such utilities by the people and their operation and administration in the interests of all the people.

FREE INSTITUTIONS.

We stand for the preservation and development of our free institutions and for absolute separation of church and state with the guaranty of full religious and civil liberty.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

We stand for the rights, safety, justice and development of humanity; we believe in the equality of all before the law; in old age pensions and insurance against unemployment and in help for needy mothers, all of which could be provided from what is now wasted for drink.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

We favor the initiative, referendum and recall.

AGRICULTURE.

While it is admitted that grain and cotton are fundamental factors in our national life, it cannot be denied that proper assistance and protection are not given these commodities at terminal markets, in the course of interstate commerce.

We favor and pledge our efforts to obtain grain elevators at necessary terminal markets, such elevators to be owned and operated by the federal government; also to secure federal grain inspection under a system of civil service and to secure the abolition of any board of trade, chamber of commerce or other place of gambling in grain or trading in "options" or "futures" or "short selling" or any other form of so-called speculation wherein products are not received or delivered, but wherein so-called contracts are settled by the payment of "margins" or "differences" through clearing houses or otherwise.

This party stands committed to free and open markets based upon legitimate supply and demand, absolutely free from questionable practices of market manipulation. We also favor government warehouses for cotton at proper terminals where the interests of producers require the same; and the absolute divorce of all railroad elevators or warehouses owned by railroad companies, either public or private, from operation and control of private individuals in competition with the public in merchandising grain, cotton or other farm products.

We furthermore indorse all proper methods among producers of those means of co-operative mutual enterprise which tend toward broader and better markets for both producer and consumer.

CONCLUSION.

This is the day of opportunity for the American people. The triumph of neither old political party is essential to our safety or progress. The defeat of either will be no public misfortune. They are one party. By age and wealth, by membership and traditions, by platform and in the character of their candidates, they are the conservative party of the United States. The prohibition party as the promoter of every important measure of social justice presented to the American people in the last two generations and as the originator of nearly all such legislation, remains now the only great progressive party.

The patriotic voters, who compose the republican and democratic parties, can, by voting the prohibition ticket this year, elect the issue of national prohibition.

To those, in whatever party, who have the vision of a land redeemed from drink, we extend a cordial invitation to join with us in carrying the banner of prohibition to nationwide victory.

SOCIALIST.

Adopted by party referendum vote closing Sept. 16, 1916.

In the midst of the greatest crisis and bloodiest struggle of all history the socialist party of America reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of international brotherhood, world peace and industrial democracy.

The great war which has engulfed so much of civilization and destroyed millions of lives is one of the natural results of the capitalist system of production.

The socialist party, as the political expression of the economic interests of the working class, calls upon them to take a determined stand on the question of militarism and war, and to recognize the opportunity which the great war has given them of forcing disarmament and furthering the cause of industrial freedom.

An armed force in the hands of the ruling class serves two purposes: to protect and further the policy of imperialism abroad and to silence by force the protest of the workers against industrial despotism at home. Imperialism and militarism plunged Europe into this world war. America's geographical and industrial situation has kept her out of the cataclysm. But Europe's extremity has been the opportunity of America's ruling class to amass enormous profits. As a result there is a surfeit of capital which demands the policy of imperialism to protect and further investments abroad. Hence the frenzy of militarism into which the ruling class has made every attempt to force the United States.

The workers in Europe were helpless to avert the war because they were already saddled with the burden of militarism. The workers in the United States are free from this burden and have the opportunity of establishing a working class policy and program against war. They can compel the government of the United States to lead the way in an international movement for disarmament and to abandon the policy of imperialism which is forcing the conquest of Mexico and must, if carried out, eventually plunge the United States into a world war.

The working class must recognize the cry of preparedness against foreign invasion as a mere cloak for the sinister purpose of imperialism abroad and industrial tyranny at home. The class struggle, like capitalism, is international. The proletariat of the world has but one enemy, the capitalist class, whether at home or abroad. We must refuse to put into the hands of this enemy an armed force even under the guise of a "democratic army," as the workers of Australia and Switzerland have done.

Therefore the socialist party stands opposed to military preparedness, to any appropriations

of men or money for war or militarism, while control of such forces through the political state rests in the hands of the capitalist class. The socialist party stands committed to the class war, and urges upon the workers in the mines and forests, on the railways and ships, in factories and fields, the use of their economic and industrial power, by refusing to mine the coal, to transport soldiers, to furnish food or other supplies for military purposes, and thus keep out of the hands of the ruling class the control of armed forces and economic power, necessary for aggression abroad and industrial despotism at home.

The working class must recognize militarism as the greatest menace to all efforts toward industrial freedom, and regardless of political or industrial affiliations must present a united front in the fight against preparedness and militarism.

Hideous as they are, the horrors of the far-stretched battle field of the old world are dwarfed by the evil results of the capitalist system, even in normal times. Instead of being organized to provide all members of society with an abundance of food, clothing and shelter, and the highest attainable freedom and culture, industry is at present organized and conducted for the benefit of a parasitic class. All the powers of government and all our industrial genius are directed to the end of securing to the relatively small class of capitalist investors the largest amount of profits which can be wrung from the labor of the ever-increasing class whose only property is muscle and brain, manual and mental labor power.

The dire consequences of this system are everywhere apparent. The workers are oppressed and deprived of much that makes for physical, mental and moral well-being. Year by year poverty and industrial accidents destroy more lives than all the armies and navies in the world.

To preserve their privilege and power is the most vital interest of the possessing class, while it is the most vital interest of the working class to resist oppression, improve its position and struggle to obtain security of life and liberty. Hence there exists a conflict of interests, a social war within the nation, which can know neither truce nor compromise. So long as the few own and control the economic life of the nation the many must be enslaved, poverty must coexist with riotous luxury and civil strife prevail.

The socialist party would end these conditions by reorganizing the life of the nation upon the basis of socialism. Socialism would not abolish private property, but greatly extend it. We believe that every human being should have and own all the things which he can use to advantage, for the enrichment of his own life, without imposing disadvantage or burden upon any other human being. Socialism admits the private ownership and individual direction of all things, tools, economic processes and functions which are individualistic in character, and requires the collective ownership and democratic control and direction of those which are social or collectivistic in character.

We hold that this country cannot enjoy happiness and prosperity at home and maintain lasting peace with other nations, so long as its industrial wealth is monopolized by a capitalist oligarchy. In this, as in every other campaign, all special issues arising from temporary situations, whether domestic or foreign, must be subordinated to the major issue—the need of such a reorganization of our economic life as will remove the land, the mines, forests, railroads, mills and factories, all the things required for our physical existence, from the clutches of industrial and financial freebooters and place them securely and permanently in the hands of the people.

If men were free to labor to satisfy their desires there could be in this country neither poverty nor involuntary unemployment. But the men in this country are not free to labor to satisfy their desires. The great industrial population can labor only when the capitalist class

who own the industries believe they can market their product at a profit. The needs of millions are subordinated to the greeds of a few. The situation is not unlike that of a pyramid balanced upon its apex. Oftentimes this pyramid tumbles and industrial depression comes. There was such a crash in 1907. If the capitalist owners had been willing to get out of the way, industry could have been revived in a day. But the capitalist owners are never willing to get out of the way. Their greeds come first—the people's needs, if at all, afterward. Therefore business did not quickly revive after the industrial depression of 1907. Mr. Taft was elected to bring good times, but in four years failed to bring them. Mr. Wilson was elected to bring good times, but not all of the measures he advocated had the slightest effect upon industry. The European war has brought to this country tremendous orders for military supplies and has created a period of prosperity for the few. For the masses of the people there is but an opportunity to work hard for a bare living, which is not prosperity, but slavery. As against the boast of the present national administration that its political program, now fully in force, has brought prosperity to the masses, we call attention to the statement of the federal public health service that \$800 a year is required to enable a family to avoid physical deterioration through lack of decent living conditions, that more than half of the families of working men receive less than that amount, that nearly a third receive less than \$500 a year, and that one family in twelve receives less than \$300 a year.

The capitalist class for a great many years has been trying to saddle upon this country a greater army and a greater navy. A greater army is desired to keep the working class of the United States in subjection. A greater navy is desired to safeguard the foreign investments of American capitalists and to "back up" American diplomacy in its efforts to gain foreign markets for American capitalists. The war in Europe, which diminished and is still diminishing the remote possibility of European attack upon the United States, was nevertheless seized upon by capitalists and by unscrupulous politicians as a means of spreading fear throughout the country, to the end that, by false pretenses, great military establishments might be obtained. We denounce such "preparedness" as both false in principle, unnecessary in character and dangerous in its plain tendencies toward militarism. We advocate that sort of social preparedness which expresses itself in better homes, better bodies and better minds, which are alike the products of plenty and the necessity of effective defense in war.

The socialist party maintains its attitude of unalterable opposition to war.

We reiterate the statement that the competitive nature of capitalism is the cause of modern war and that the co-operative nature of socialism is alone adopted to the task of ending war by removing its causes. We assert, however, that, even under the present capitalist order, additional measures can be taken to safeguard peace, and to this end we demand:

MEASURES TO INSURE PEACE.

1. That all laws and appropriations for the increase of the military and naval forces of the United States shall be immediately repealed.
2. That the power be taken from the president to lead the nation into a position which leaves no escape from war. No one man, however exalted in official station, should have the power to decide the question of peace or war for a nation of a hundred millions. To give one man such power is neither democratic nor safe. Yet the president exercises such power when he determines what shall be the nation's foreign policies and what shall be the nature and tone of its diplomatic intercourse with other nations. We, therefore, demand that the power to fix foreign policies and conduct diplomatic negotiations shall be lodged in congress and shall be exercised publicly, the people reserving the right

by referendum to order congress, at any time, to change its foreign policy.

3. That no war shall be declared or waged by the United States without a referendum vote of the entire people, except for the purpose of repelling invasion.

4. That the Monroe doctrine shall be immediately abandoned as a danger so great that even its advocates are agreed that it constitutes perhaps our greatest single danger of war. The Monroe doctrine was originally intended to safeguard the peace of the United States. Though the doctrine has changed from a safeguard to a menace, the capitalist class still defends it for the reason that our great capitalists desire to retain South and Central America as their private trade preserve. We favor the cultivation of social, industrial and political friendship with all other nations in the western hemisphere, as an approach to a world confederation of nations, but we oppose the Monroe doctrine because it takes from our hands the peace of America and places it in the custody of any nation that would attack the sovereignty of any state in the western world.

5. That the independence of the Philippine islands be immediately recognized as a measure of justice both to the Filipinos and to ourselves. The Filipinos are entitled to self-government; we are entitled to be freed from the necessity of building and maintaining enough dread-noughts to defend them in the event of war.

6. The government of the United States shall call a congress of all neutral nations to mediate, between the belligerent powers in an effort to establish an immediate and lasting peace without indemnities or forcible annexation of territory and based on a binding and enforceable international treaty, which shall provide for concerted disarmament on land and at sea and for an international congress with power to adjust all disputes between nations, and which shall guarantee freedom and equal rights to all oppressed nations and races.

WORKING PROGRAM.

As general measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

1. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.
2. The immediate adoption of the so called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.
3. The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.
4. The abolition of the senate and of the veto power of the president.
5. The election of the president and the vice-president by direct vote of the people.
6. The abolition of the present restriction upon the amendment of the constitution so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in the country.
7. The calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution of the United States.
8. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.
9. The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.
10. The election of all judges of the United States courts for short terms.
11. The free administration of the law.
12. The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia with representation in congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.
13. The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.

14. The freedom of press, speech and assemblage.
15. The increase of the rates of the present income tax and corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.
16. The enactment of further measures for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The bureau of education to be made a department.
17. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health and the creation of an independent department of health.
18. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties.

COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP.

1. The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, express service, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.
2. The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies, in order to relieve the farmer from the extortionate charges of the middlemen and to reduce the present high cost of living.
3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
4. The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people:
 - (a) By scientific afforestation and timber protection.
 - (b) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.
 - (c) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.
 - (d) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and the products of mines and oil wells.
 - (e) By the development of highway and waterway systems.
5. The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and, in cases where such ownership is impracticable, the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation or exploitation.
6. All currency shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be legal tender for the payment of taxes and impost duties and for the discharge of public and private debts. The government shall lend money on bonds to counties and municipalities at a nominal rate of interest for the purpose of taking over or establishing public utilities and for building or maintaining public roads and highways and public schools—up to 25 per cent of the assessed valuation of such counties or municipalities. Said bonds are to be repaid in twenty equal and annual installments, and the currency issued for that purpose by the government is to be canceled and destroyed serially as the debt is repaid. All banks and banking institutions shall be owned by the government of the United States or by the states.
7. Government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such work to be engaged directly by the government under a work day of not more than eight hours and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, to contribute money to unemployment funds of labor unions and other organizations of workers, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

The conservation of human resources, particu-

- larly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families:
1. By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.
2. By securing the freedom of political and economic organization and activities.
3. By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
4. By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.
5. By forbidding the employment of children under eighteen years of age.
6. By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor and of all unspected factories and mines.
7. By establishing minimum wage scales.
8. By abolishing official charity and substituting a noncontributory system of old age pensions, a general system of insurance by the state of all its members against unemployment and invalidism, and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.
9. By establishing mothers' pensions.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

Adopted at New York, N. Y., April 29.

The socialist labor party, in national convention assembled, reaffirming its previous platform declarations, reasserts the right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of their life, their liberty and their happiness.

We hold that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of that class which owns these essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between social production and capitalist appropriation—the latter resulting from the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes—the capitalist class and the working class; throws society into the convulsions of the class struggle, and perverts government in the interests of the capitalist class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the socialist labor party raises the banner of revolt and demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

In place of such a system the socialist labor party aims to substitute a system of social ownership of the means of production, industrially administered by the working class—the workers to assume control and direction as well as operation of their industrial affairs.

This solution of necessity requires the organization of the working class as a class upon revolutionary political and industrial lines.

We therefore call upon the wage workers to organize themselves into a revolutionary political organization under the banner of the socialist labor party, and to organize themselves likewise upon the industrial field into a revolutionary industrial union in keeping with their political aims.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of working class interests and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transpor-

tation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body and substituting the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY.

Adopted at Chicago June 5-7, 1916.

The national woman's party, convinced that the enfranchisement of women is the paramount

issue, pledges itself to use its united vote to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, irrespective of the interests of any national political party; and pledges its unceasing opposition to all who oppose this amendment.

(The Susan B. Anthony amendment is as follows: Article —, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.)

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:

- 1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24; Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English.
 Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
 Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers.
 Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.
 1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks.
 Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.
 Greenback: Indianapolis, Ind., May 28-29; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
 American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant.
 National Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel.
 Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
 Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. M. L. Stow.
 1888—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., June 5; Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.
 Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.
 Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks.
 Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans.
 United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield.
 American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer.
 Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Alfred H. Low.
 1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.
 Republican: Minneapolis, Minn., June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.
 Prohibition: Cincinnati, O., June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Cranfill.
 National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field.
 Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles E. Matchett.
 1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
 Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.
 People's Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson.
 Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
 National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner.
 Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson.
 National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate.
 Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.
 1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
 Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.
 People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
 People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly.
 Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.

- Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-28; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf.
 Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-8; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Remmel.
 Social Democratic Party of the United States: Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes.
 Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman.
 Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.
 1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.
 Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks.
 People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thomas E. Watson and Thomas H. Tibbles.
 Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll.
 Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox.
 Socialist-Democratic Party of America: Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
 Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Shibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)
 1908—Republican: Chicago, July 10-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.
 Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern.
 Socialist: Chicago, May 10-18; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
 Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chaffin and Aaron S. Watkins.
 Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves.
 People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams.
 United Christian: Rock Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter.
 Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)
 1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall.
 Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James Schoolcraft Sherman.
 Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson.
 Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel.
 Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chaffin and Aaron S. Watkins.
 Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus.
 Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.
 1916—Republican: Chicago, June 7-10; Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks.
 Progressive: Chicago, June 7-10; Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker. Roosevelt declined and party decided to support Hughes.
 Democratic: St. Louis, June 14-16; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall.
 Prohibition: St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21; J. Frank Hanly and Ira D. Landrith.
 Socialist: No convention held; Allan L. Benson and George R. Kirkpatrick nominated by mail primary Jan. 10-March 11.
 Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., April 29-May 3; Arthur E. Reimer and Cleb Harrison.

NATIONAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES (1916-1920).

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago and New York.
 Chairman—William B. Wilcox, New York.
 Secretary—James B. Reynolds, Wilkins building,
 Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer—Cornellus N. Bliss, Jr., New York.
 Assistant Treasurers—Fred W. Upham, Illinois,
 and Beverley R. Robinson, New York.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—William E. Stone, Maryland.
 Executive Committee—John T. Adams, Iowa;
 William H. Crocker, California; Fred W. Estabrook,
 New Hampshire; James A. Hemenway, Indiana;
 A. T. Hirt, Kentucky; R. B. Howell, Nebraska;
 Alvah H. Martin, Virginia; Herbert Parsons, New York;
 S. A. Perkins, Washington; Charles E. Warren, Michigan;
 Ralph E. Williams, Oregon.
 Alabama—Oliver D. Street.....Birmingham
 Alaska—Cornelius S. Murane.....Juneau
 Arizona—Allen B. Jaynes.....Tucson
 Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.....Little Rock
 California—William H. Crocker.....San Francisco
 Colorado—Hubert Work.....Pueblo
 Connecticut—John T. King.....Bridgeport
 Delaware—Coleman du Pont.....Wilmington
 District of Columbia—(Vacancy)
 Florida—Henry S. Chubb.....Princeton
 Georgia—Henry S. Chubb.....Atlanta
 Hawaii—R. W. Breckers.....Honolulu
 Idaho—John W. Hart.....Idaho Falls
 Illinois—William Hale Thompson.....Chicago
 Indiana—James T. Hemenway.....Booneville
 Iowa—John T. Adams.....Dubuque
 Kansas—Fred Stanley.....Wichita
 Kentucky—A. T. Hirt.....Louisville
 Louisiana—Armand Romain.....New Orleans
 Maine—Frederick Hale.....Portland
 Maryland—William P. Jackson.....Salisbury
 Massachusetts—William Murray Crane.....Dalton
 Michigan—Charles B. Warren.....Detroit
 Minnesota—Chester A. Congdon.....Duluth
 Mississippi—L. B. Moseley.....Jackson
 Missouri—Jacob L. Babler.....St. Louis
 Montana—Thomas A. Marlow.....Helena
 Nebraska—R. B. Howell.....Omaha
 Nevada—Herbert G. Humphrey.....Reno
 New Hampshire—Fred W. Estabrook.....Nashua
 New Jersey—Franklin Murphy.....Newark
 New Mexico—Charles A. Spiess.....East Las Vegas
 New York—Herbert Parsons.....New York
 North Carolina—John M. Morehead.....Charlotte
 North Dakota—Gunder Olson.....Grand Forks
 Ohio—Rudolph K. Hydnick.....Cincinnati
 Oklahoma—James J. McGraw.....Ponca City
 Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.....Philadelphia
 Philippines—Henry B. McCoy.....Manila
 Porto Rico—(Vacancy)
 Rhode Island—William P. Sheffield.....Newport
 South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert.....Greenwood
 South Dakota—Willis C. Cook.....Sioux Falls
 Tennessee—(Vacancy)
 Texas—H. F. MacGregor.....Houston
 Utah—Reed Smoot.....Provo
 Vermont—Earle S. Kinsley.....Rutland
 Virginia—Alvah H. Martin.....Norfolk
 Washington—Samuel A. Perkins.....Tacoma
 West Virginia—Virgil L. Highland.....Clarksburg
 Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers.....Madison
 Wyoming—George E. Pexton.....Evanston

CHAIRMEN OF STATE COMMITTEES (1916).

Alabama—Pope M. Long.....Cordova
 Arizona—Thomas Maddock.....Phoenix
 Arkansas—A. C. Remmel.....Little Rock
 California—Chester H. Rowell.....Fresno
 Colorado—Philip B. Stewart.....Denver
 Connecticut—J. Henry Koraback.....Hartford
 Delaware—Alden R. Benson.....Wilmington
 Florida—Henry S. Chubb.....Princeton
 Georgia—Roscoe Pickett.....Atlanta
 Idaho—Evan Evans.....Boise
 Illinois—Fred R. Sterling.....Rockford
 Indiana—Will H. Hays.....Indianapolis
 Iowa—Charles A. Rawson.....Des Moines
 Kansas—Charles H. Sessions.....Topeka
 Kentucky—B. T. Franks.....Louisville
 Louisiana—Clarence S. Herbert.....New Orleans
 Maine—Frank J. Ham.....Augusta
 Maryland—Galen L. Tait.....Baltimore

Massachusetts—Edward A. Thurston.....Boston
 Michigan—John D. Mangum.....Detroit
 Minnesota—E. L. Thornton.....St. Paul
 Mississippi—W. O. Ligon.....Jackson
 Missouri—T. W. Hukriede.....St. Louis
 Montana—O. M. Harvey.....Helena
 Nebraska—E. D. Beach.....Lincoln
 Nevada—George L. Sanford.....Carson City
 New Hampshire—Dwight Hall.....Concord
 New Jersey—Newton K. Bugbee.....Trenton
 New Mexico—W. H. Gilenwater.....Santa Fe
 New York—Frederick C. Tanner.....New York city
 North Carolina—Frank A. Linney.....Greensboro
 North Dakota—William Lampke.....Fargo
 Ohio—Charles S. Hatfield.....Columbus
 Oklahoma—Arthur H. Gessler.....Oklahoma City
 Oregon—Charles L. McNary.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—William E. Crow.....Philadelphia
 Rhode Island—Joseph P. Burlingame.....Providence
 South Carolina—J. W. Tolbert.....Greenwood
 South Dakota—C. B. Powers.....Sioux Falls
 Tennessee—J. Will Taylor.....Nashville
 Texas—Phil E. Baer.....Paris
 Utah—Glenn Miller.....Salt Lake City
 Vermont—Stanley C. Wilson.....Chelsea
 Virginia—C. B. Stemp.....Roanoke
 Washington—Millard T. Hartson.....Seattle
 West Virginia—Joseph H. Gaines.....Clarksburg
 Wisconsin—George A. W. Walker.....Madison
 Wyoming—Patrick Sullivan.....Cheyenne

DEMOCRATIC.

Permanent headquarters—502-3 Hibbs building,
 Washington, D. C.
 Campaign headquarters—New York and Chicago.
 Chairman—Vance C. McCormick, Pennsylvania.
 Vice-Chairman—Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut.
 Secretary—Carter Glass, Virginia.
 Treasurer—Wilbur W. Marsh, Iowa.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—John I. Martin, Illinois.
 Alabama—Ed D. Smith.....Birmingham
 Arizona—Fred T. Colter.....Colter
 Arkansas—Wallace Davis.....Little Rock
 California—Isidore B. Dockweiler.....Los Angeles
 Colorado—John T. Barnett.....Denver
 Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.....Stamford
 Delaware—Willard Saulsbury.....Wilmington
 Florida—T. G. Crawford.....Jacksonville
 Georgia—Clark Howell.....Savannah
 Idaho—R. H. Elder.....Coeur d'Alene
 Illinois—Charles Boeschenstein.....Edwardsville
 Indiana—E. G. Hoffman.....Fort Wayne
 Iowa—W. W. Marsh.....Waterloo
 Kansas—W. F. Sapp.....Galena
 Kentucky—William B. Haldeman.....Louisville
 Louisiana—Robert Ewing.....New Orleans
 Maine—Charles F. Johnson.....Waterville
 Maryland—J. Fred C. Talbot.....Lutherville
 Massachusetts—John W. Coughlin.....Fall River
 Michigan—W. F. Connolly.....Detroit
 Minnesota—Frederick B. Lynch.....St. Paul
 Mississippi—J. M. McBeath.....Meridian
 Missouri—E. F. Coltra.....St. Louis
 Montana—L. Bruce Kremer.....Butte
 Nebraska—A. F. Mullen.....Omaha
 Nevada—James L. McCarthy.....Goldfield
 New Hampshire—R. C. Murchie.....Concord
 New Jersey—Robert S. Hudspeth.....Jersey City
 New Mexico—A. A. Jones.....Las Vegas
 New York—Norman E. Mack.....Buffalo
 North Carolina—A. W. McLean.....Lumberton
 North Dakota—H. H. Perry.....Ellendale
 Ohio—E. H. Moore.....Youngstown
 Oklahoma—Thomas Wade.....Marlow
 Oregon—H. M. Esterly.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—A. Mitchell Palmer.....Stroudsburg
 Rhode Island—Patrick H. Quinn.....Providence
 South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.....Trenton
 South Dakota—James Mee.....Centerville
 Tennessee—Cordell Hull.....Carthage
 Texas—William Potndexter.....Cleburne
 Utah—James H. Moyle.....Salt Lake City
 Vermont—James E. Kennedy.....Williston
 Virginia—Carter Glass.....Lynchburg
 Washington—Hugh C. Wallace.....Tacoma
 West Virginia—Clarence W. Watson.....Fairmont
 Wisconsin—Joseph Martin.....Green Bay
 Wyoming—John E. Osborne.....Rawlins

Alaska—T. J. Donohue.....	Valdez
Dist. of Columbia—John F. Costello.....	Washington
Hawaii—John H. Wilson.....	Honolulu
Philippines—Robert E. Manley.....	Naga, Ambos
Porto Rico—Andres B. Cresas.....	San Juan
CHAIRMAN OF STATE COMMITTEES (1916).	
Alabama—B. Graves.....	Huntsville
Arizona—Frank J. Duffy.....	Nogales
Arkansas—Joe W. House.....	Little Rock
California—O. K. Cushing.....	San Francisco
Colorado—Raymond Miller.....	Denver
Connecticut—David E. Fitzgerald.....	New Haven
Delaware—Harry T. Graham.....	Wilmington
Florida—George P. Raney, Jr.....	Tampa
Georgia—Judge E. J. Reagan.....	McDonough
Idaho—W. R. Hamilton.....	Boise
Illinois—A. W. Charles, Hotel Sherman.....	Chicago
Indiana—Bernard Korbly.....	Indianapolis
Iowa—J. W. Reynolds.....	Creston
Kansas—Hubert Lardner.....	Topeka
Kentucky—J. C. Cantrill.....	Harrodsburg
Louisiana—L. E. Thomas.....	Shreveport
Maine—W. R. Fatteneau.....	Augusta
Maryland—Dr. J. H. Wade.....	Baltimore
Massachusetts—Michael O'Leary.....	Boston
Michigan—Albert E. Stevenson.....	Port Huron
Minnesota—Fred E. Wheaton.....	Minneapolis
Mississippi—Joseph W. Norgood.....	Magnolia
Missouri—James Cowgill.....	St. Louis
Montana—Hugh R. Wells.....	Helena
Nebraska—L. F. Langhorst.....	Elmwood
Nevada—S. M. Pickett.....	Reno
New Hampshire—George E. Farrand.....	Concord
New Jersey—Edward E. Grosscup.....	Wenonah
New Mexico—Arthur Seligman.....	Santa Fe
New York—E. S. Harris.....	New York city
North Carolina—Thomas D. Warren.....	Newbern
North Dakota—Fred W. McLean.....	Fargo
Ohio—W. L. Finley.....	Columbus
Oklahoma—Alger Melton.....	Chickasha
Oregon—Samuel White.....	Portland
Pennsylvania—Wm. S. McLean, Jr.....	Wilkesbarre
Rhode Island—Francis E. Sullivan.....	Providence
South Carolina—John G. Evans.....	Spartanburg
South Dakota—J. J. Jorgenson.....	Chamberlain
Tennessee—L. D. Hill.....	Sparta
Texas—Paul Waples.....	Fort Worth
Utah—Mathonihah Thomas.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont—(Vacancy).....	
Virginia—Rover A. James.....	Danville
Washington—George E. Ryan.....	Seattle
West Virginia—C. L. Shavas.....	Fairmont
Wisconsin—O. A. L. Budge.....	Milwaukee
Wyoming—S. G. Hopkins.....	Cheyenne

SOCIALIST.

National Headquarters—803 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.	
National Executive Secretary—Adolph Germer, Chicago, Ill.	
National Executive Committee—Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; Morris Hillquit, New York; Anna A. Maley, New York; John Spargo, Vermont; John M. Work, Illinois.	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama—Emma Connolly.....	Birmingham
Arizona—Alice Eddy.....	Phoenix
Arkansas—A. R. Finke.....	Argentina
California—T. W. Williams.....	Los Angeles
Colorado—W. P. Collins.....	Boulder
Connecticut—Martin E. Plunkett.....	Wallingford
Delaware—F. K. Miller.....	Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia—Julian I. Pierce.....	Washington
Florida—H. Des Rocher.....	Lemon City
Georgia—Max Wik.....	Augusta
Idaho—A. B. Clark.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Illinois—Mary Marcy.....	Chicago
Indiana—Charles Reece Penimore.....	Indianapolis
Iowa—I. S. McCrillis.....	Des Moines
Kansas—G. W. Kleihege.....	Lawrence
Kentucky—J. L. Stark.....	Louisville
Louisiana—J. R. Jones.....	Georgetown
Maine—H. J. P. Enemark.....	Portland
Maryland—S. M. Neustadt.....	Baltimore
Massachusetts—James Oneal.....	Boston
George E. Roewer.....	Hull
Michigan—John Keracher.....	Detroit

Minnesota—Otto Arlund.....	Duluth
T. E. Latimer.....	Minneapolis
Mississippi—D. R. Hearn.....	Madison Station
Missouri—Thomas E. Greene.....	St. Louis
Montana—Lewis J. Duncan.....	Butte
Nebraska—Peter Mehrena.....	Omaha
Nevada—Paul Whaley.....	Tonopah
New Hampshire—Charles W. Greene.....	Portsmouth
New Jersey—George H. Goebel.....	Newark
New Mexico—S. Parks.....	Las Cruces
New York—U. Solomon.....	New York city
H. M. Merrill.....	New York city
Louis M. Boudin.....	Schenectady
North Carolina—J. L. Fitts.....	Asheville
North Dakota—Arthur LeSueur.....	Minot
Ohio—C. E. Ruthenberg.....	Cleveland
Scott Wilkins.....	Lima
Oklahoma—H. M. Sinclair.....	Oklahoma City
J. L. Cumble.....	Lindsay
E. S. Hurt.....	Madill
Oregon—Albert Streiff.....	Portland
Pennsylvania—Charles A. Maurer.....	Reading
Charles W. Ervin.....	Philadelphia
Gertie B. Fuller.....	Pittsburgh
Rhode Island—Fred H. H. Revell.....	Providence
South Carolina—S. H. Revell.....	Columbia
South Dakota—E. F. Atwood.....	Sisseton
Tennessee—L. R. Robinson.....	Chattanooga
Texas—Carl Rosson.....	Palestine
Utah—A. H. Kempton.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont—Fred W. Sutor.....	Barre
Virginia—I. L. Burgess.....	Newport News
Washington—L. E. Katterfeld.....	Everett
Kate Sadler.....	Seattle
West Virginia—L. A. Gneiser.....	Morgantown
Wisconsin—Victor L. Berger.....	Milwaukee
Emil Seidel.....	Milwaukee
Wyoming—D. A. Hastings.....	Cheyenne

STATE SECRETARIES (1916).

Alabama—John Hauge.....	Robertsdale
Alaska—Charles Ganty.....	Valdez
Arizona—Alice Eddy.....	Phoenix
Arkansas—Freda Hogar.....	Huntington
California—T. W. Williams.....	Los Angeles
Colorado—Jennie A. McGhee.....	Denver
Connecticut—Martin F. Plunkett.....	Wallingford
Delaware—Frank A. Hauck.....	Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia—J. W. Richman.....	Washington
Florida—George White.....	Jacksonville
Georgia—Mrs. Mary B. Mills.....	Atlanta
Idaho—C. H. Fields.....	Nampa
Illinois—John C. Kennedy.....	Chicago
Indiana—William H. Henry.....	Indianapolis
Iowa—I. S. McCrillis.....	Des Moines
Kansas—G. W. Kleihege.....	Lawrence
Kentucky—J. L. Stark.....	Louisville
Louisiana—J. R. Jones.....	Georgetown
Maine—Fred E. Irish.....	Bath
Maryland—Karl Hartig.....	Baltimore
Massachusetts—James Oneal.....	Boston
Michigan—John Keracher.....	Detroit
Minnesota—O. M. Wising.....	Minneapolis
Mississippi—Ida M. Raymond.....	Jackson
Missouri—Otto Vici.....	St. Louis
Montana—Albert F. Meissner.....	Butte
Nebraska—G. C. Porter.....	Omaha
Nevada—Justus E. Taylor.....	Reno
New Hampshire—Fred E. Irish.....	Bath, Me.
New Jersey—Milo C. Jones.....	Newark
New Mexico—C. B. Lane.....	Alto
New York—U. Solomon.....	New York city
North Carolina—J. L. Fitts.....	Asheville
North Dakota—H. R. Martinson.....	Minot
Ohio—G. Van Schoyck.....	Columbus
Oklahoma—H. M. Sinclair.....	Oklahoma City
Oregon—Victor J. McCone.....	Portland
Pennsylvania—B. Ringler.....	Reading
Rhode Island—Warren A. Carpenter.....	Woonsocket
South Carolina—William Eberhard.....	Charleston
South Dakota—E. F. Atwood.....	Sisseton
Tennessee—L. R. Robinson.....	Chattanooga
Texas—W. T. Webb.....	Cisco
Utah—C. T. Stoner.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont—David D. Smith.....	Webster City
Virginia—B. F. Ginther.....	Brookneal
Washington—Emil Herman.....	Everett
West Virginia—Edwin Firth.....	Huntington
Wisconsin—F. W. Rehfeld.....	Milwaukee
Wyoming—D. A. Hastings.....	Cheyenne

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PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1912).

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N. R., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.
Alabama.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona.....																						
Arkansas.....			D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California.....																						
Colorado.....																						
Connecticut.....	R.	N. R.	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Delaware.....	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Florida.....																						
Georgia.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho.....																						
Illinois.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Indiana.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Iowa.....																						
Kansas.....																						
Kentucky.....	D.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maine.....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Maryland.....	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Massachusetts.....	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Michigan.....			D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Minnesota.....																						
Mississippi.....																						
Missouri.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Montana.....																						
Nebraska.....																						
Nevada.....																						
New Hampshire.....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
New Jersey.....	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
New Mexico.....																						
New York.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
North Carolina.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.
North Dakota.....																						
Ohio.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Oklahoma.....																						
Oregon.....																						
Pennsylvania.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Rhode Island.....	R.	N. R.	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
South Carolina.....	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
South Dakota.....																						
Tennessee.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Texas.....																						
Utah.....																						
Vermont.....	R.	A. M.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	....	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Washington.....																						
West Virginia.....																						
Wisconsin.....							D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Wyoming.....																						

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors on the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, this causing the

electoral vote of the state to be equally divided among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1894.....	190	1906.....	60	1912.....	64
1895.....	171	1907.....	63	1913.....	48
1896.....	131	1908.....	100	1914.....	59
1897.....	196	1909.....	87	1915.....	69
1898.....	127	1910.....	74	1916 (10 mos.).....	27
1899.....	107	1911.....	71		

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1912).

Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.	Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson.....	Democrat.	647,231	55.97	178	1884	Blaine.....	Republican	4,848,354	48.27	182
1828	Adams.....	Federal.	509,097	44.03	83	1884	Butler.....	Greenback.	133,825	1.33	...
1832	Jackson.....	Democrat.	687,502	54.96	219	1884	St. John.....	Prohibition	151,809	1.51	...
1832	Clay.....	Whig.	580,189	42.39	49	1888	Cleveland.....	Democrat.	5,540,050	48.66	168
1832	Floyd.....	Whig.	33,108	2.65	11	1888	Harrison.....	Republican	5,444,837	47.82	233
1836	Van Buren.....	Democrat.	761,549	50.83	170	1888	Streeter.....	Union Lab.	146,897	1.29	...
1836	Harrison.....	Whig.	...	...	73	1888	Prohibition	...	250,126	2.20	...
1836	White.....	Whig.	...	...	26	1888	Cowdrey.....	United Lab.	2,808	.03	...
1836	Webster.....	Whig.	736,656	49.17	14	1892	Cleveland.....	Democrat.	5,554,414	46.04	277
1836	Mangum.....	Whig.	...	...	11	1892	Harrison.....	Republican	5,190,802	43.02	145
1840	Van Buren.....	Democrat.	1,128,702	46.82	60	1892	Bidwell.....	Prohibition	277,068	2.24	...
1840	Harrison.....	Whig.	1,375,017	52.89	234	1892	Weaver.....	People's...	1,027,329	8.51	22
1840	Birney.....	Liberty.	7,059	.39	...	1892	Wing.....	Socialist...	21,164	.19	...
1844	Polk.....	Democrat.	1,337,243	49.55	170	1896	McKinley.....	Republican	7,035,538	50.88	271
1844	Clay.....	Whig.	1,224,038	48.14	105	1896	Bryan.....	Democrat.	6,467,946	46.77	176
1844	Birney.....	Liberty.	62,300	2.31	...	1896	Levering.....	Prohibition	141,676	1.03	...
1848	Taylor.....	Whig.	1,260,101	47.36	163	1896	Bentley.....	National...	13,969	.10	...
1848	Cass.....	Democrat.	1,220,544	42.50	107	1896	Matchett.....	Soc. Labor.	36,454	.27	...
1848	Van Buren.....	Free Soil.	291,263	10.14	...	1896	Palmer.....	Nat. Dem.	31,529	.95	...
1852	Pierce.....	Democrat.	1,601,474	51.03	254	1900	McKinley.....	Republican	7,219,530	51.69	292
1852	Scott.....	Whig.	1,380,678	43.99	42	1900	Bryan.....	Democrat.	6,358,071	45.51	155
1852	Hale.....	Free Soil.	156,149	4.98	...	1900	Woolley.....	Prohibition	209,166	1.49	...
1856	Buchanan.....	Democrat.	1,538,169	45.34	174	1900	Barker.....	People's...	50,232	.37	...
1856	Fremont.....	Republican	1,341,264	38.09	111	1900	Debs.....	Soc. Dem.	94,768	.67	...
1856	Fillmore.....	American.	374,534	21.57	8	1900	Maloney.....	Soc. Lab.	32,751	.23	...
1860	Douglas.....	Democrat.	1,375,157	29.40	12	1900	Leonard.....	United Chr.	518	.00	...
1860	Breckinridge.	Democrat.	845,763	18.08	72	1900	Ellis.....	Union R...	5,098	.04	...
1860	Lincoln.....	Republican	1,866,352	39.91	180	1904	Roosevelt.....	Republican	7,628,834	56.41	336
1860	Bell.....	Union	589,581	12.61	39	1904	Parker.....	Democrat.	5,084,491	37.60	140
1864	McClellan.....	Democrat.	1,408,725	44.94	21	1904	Swallow.....	Prohibition	259,257	1.91	...
1864	Lincoln.....	Republican	2,216,067	55.06	216	1904	Debs.....	Socialist...	402,460	2.96	...
1868	Seymour.....	Democrat.	2,709,613	47.53	80	1904	Watson.....	People's...	114,753	.85	...
1868	Grant.....	Republican	3,015,071	52.57	214	1904	Corregan.....	Soc. Lab.	33,724	.25	...
1872	Greely.....	Democrat.	2,834,079	43.83	76	1904	Holcomb.....	Continental	830	.00	...
1872	O'Connor.....	Ind. Dem.	29,408	.45	...	1908	Taft.....	Republican	7,679,006	51.58	321
1872	Grant.....	Republican	3,597,070	55.63	292	1908	Bryan.....	Democrat.	6,409,101	43.05	163
1872	Black.....	Tempera'ce	5,009	.09	...	1908	Chaffn.....	Prohibition	252,683	1.69	...
1876	Tilden.....	Democrat.	4,284,885	50.94	184	1908	Debs.....	Socialist...	420,820	2.83	...
1876	Hayes.....	Republican	4,033,950	47.95	185	1908	Watson.....	People's...	28,131	.19	...
1876	Cooper.....	Greenback.	81,740	.97	...	1908	Hilsen.....	Ind'p'nd'ce.	83,562	.56	...
1876	Smith.....	Prohibition	9,522	.11	...	1908	Gillhaus.....	Soc. Lab.	13,825	.10	...
1876	Walker.....	American.	2,696,091	45.03	151	1908	Turney.....	Undt. Chr.	461	.00	...
1880	Hancock.....	Democrat.	4,442,035	48.23	155	1912	Wilson.....	Democrat.	6,286,214	41.82	45
1880	Garfield.....	Republican	4,449,053	48.31	214	1912	Roosevelt.....	Progressive	4,126,020	27.45	88
1880	Weaver.....	Greenback.	307,306	3.34	...	1912	Taft.....	Republican	3,483,922	23.17	8
1880	Dow.....	Prohibition	10,487	.11	...	1912	Debs.....	Socialist...	897,011	5.97	...
1880	Phelps.....	American.	707	.01	...	1912	Chaffn.....	Prohibition	208,923	1.39	...
1884	Cleveland.....	Democrat.	4,911,017	48.88	219	1912	Reimer.....	Soc. Lab.	29,079	.20	...
1916 (See election returns, this volume).											

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Plurality.				Plurality.			
Year.	Republican.	Democratic.	Total vote.	Year.	Republican.	Democratic.	Total vote.
1828.....	138,134	1,156,328	...	1876.....	250,935	8,412,732	...
1832.....	157,313	1,250,799	...	1880.....	7,018	9,209,588	...
1836.....	24,893	1,498,205	...	1884.....	62,683	10,044,983	...
1840.....	146,315*	2,410,778	...	1888.....	95,713	11,384,216	...
1844.....	38,175	2,698,611	...	1892.....	363,612	12,064,767	...
1848.....	139,557*	2,871,928	...	1896.....	567,692	13,827,212	...
1852.....	220,796	3,138,301	...	1900.....	361,459	13,970,134	...
1856.....	496,906	4,053,967	...	1904.....	2,544,343	13,524,349	...
1860.....	491,195	4,676,863	...	1908.....	1,269,900	114,897,554	...
1864.....	407,342	4,024,792	...	1912.....	2,160,194	15,031,169	...
1868.....	305,458	5,724,684	...				
1872.....	762,991	6,466,165	...				

*Whig. Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party.

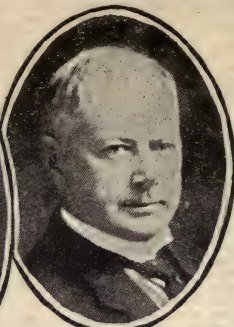
THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Following is the electoral vote of the states, based upon the apportionment of representatives made by congress under the census of 1910:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama.....	12	Kansas.....	10	New Hampshire.....	4	Tennessee.....	12
Arizona.....	3	Kentucky.....	13	New Jersey.....	14	Texas.....	20
Arkansas.....	9	Louisiana.....	10	New Mexico.....	3	Utah.....	4
California.....	13	Maine.....	6	New York.....	45	Vermont.....	4
Colorado.....	6	Maryland.....	12	North Carolina.....	12	Virginia.....	12
Connecticut.....	7	Massachusetts.....	18	North Dakota.....	3	Washington.....	7
Delaware.....	3	Michigan.....	15	Ohio.....	24	West Virginia.....	8
Florida.....	6	Minnesota.....	12	Oklahoma.....	10	Wisconsin.....	13
Georgia.....	14	Mississippi.....	10	Oregon.....	5	Wyoming.....	3
Idaho.....	4	Missouri.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	38		
Illinois.....	29	Montana.....	4	Rhode Island.....	5	Total.....	531
Indiana.....	15	Nebraska.....	8	South Carolina.....	9	Necessary to choice.....	263
Iowa.....	13	Nevada.....	3	South Dakota.....	5		



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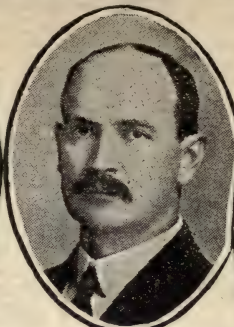
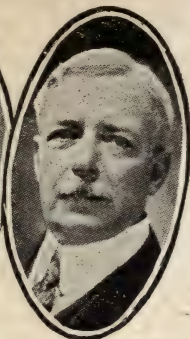


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Secretary of War.



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President.



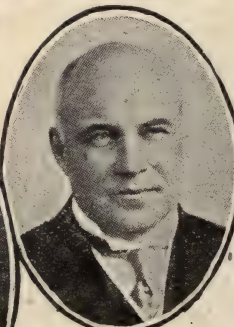
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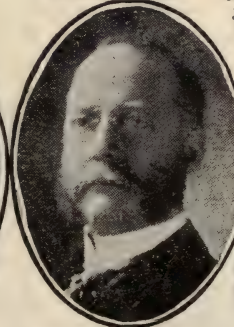
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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The National Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

President—Woodrow Wilson (N. J.).....	\$75,000
Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty (N. J.).....	7,500
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall (Ind.).....	12,000
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Forster (Va.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—T. W. Brahaney (Wis.).....	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary—Robert Lansing (N. Y.).....	\$12,000
Counselor for Department—Frank Lyon Polk (N. Y.).....	7,500
Assistant Secretary—John E. Osborne (Wyo.).....	5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (D. C.).....	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—William Phillips (Mass.).....	4,500
Director of Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (N. Y.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (Neb.).....	3,000
Solicitor—Cone Johnson (Tex.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitors—Fred K. Nielsen (Neb.), Ralph W. S. Hill (Mo.), \$2,500; Joseph R. Baker (Okla.), Richard W. Flournoy (Ga.), \$2,500; Hampson Gary (Tex.).....	3,000
Adviser on Commercial Treaties—William B. Fleming (Ky.).....	4,500
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sydney Y. Smith (D. C.).....	2,250
Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (O.).....	2,250
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon (Conn.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—William McNeil (Mich.).....	2,300
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A. Tonner (O.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (N. J.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Citizenship—(Vacancy).	
Chief of Division of Mexican Affairs—Leon C. Canova (Fla.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—Edward T. Williams (O.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Albert H. Putney (Ill.).....	3,000
Chief of Division of Information—John H. James (O.).....	3,000
Law Adviser—Lester H. Woolsey (N. Y.).....	4,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—William G. McAdoo (N. Y.).....	\$12,000
Secretary to the Secretary—George R. Cooksey (D. C.).....	3,000
Assistant Secretary—William P. Malburn (Col.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Byron R. Newton (N. Y.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Andrew J. Peters (Mass.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—James L. Wilmeth (Ark.).....	4,000
Chief of Appointment Division—James E. Harper (S. C.).....	3,000
Chief of Bookkeeping and Warrants Division—Charles H. Miller (Mass.).....	3,500
Chief of Public Moneys Division—Eugene B. Daskam (Conn.).....	3,000
Chief of Customs Division—Frank M. Halstead (Ore.).....	4,000
Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery—Frederick F. Weston (Iowa).....	2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Division—William S. Broughton (Ill.).....	3,500
Superintendent of Mails—S. M. Gaines (Ky.).....	2,500
Chief of Secret Service Division—William J. Flynn (N. Y.).....	4,000
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.	
Supervising Architect—(Vacancy).....	6,000
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.	
Director—Joseph E. Ralph (Ill.).....	6,000
Assistant Director—Frank E. Ferguson (Md.).....	3,500
Superintendent Engraving Division—George U. Rose, Jr. (D. C.).....	4,800

COAST GUARD.

Captain Commandant—E. P. Bertholf (N. J.).....	\$5,000
Assistant—Oliver M. Maxin (Ind.).....	2,500
REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.	
Register—H. B. Tehce (Okla.).....	4,000
Assistant—James W. McCarter (S. D.).....	2,500

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Comptroller—Walter W. Warwick (O.).....	6,000
Assistant—Charles M. Foree (Ky.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—William G. Platt.....	2,500
Chief Law Clerk—Jared D. Terrell (Mich.).....	2,500

AUDITORS.

Auditor for Treasury Department—Samuel Patterson (Neb.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—Albion B. Jameson (Pa.).....	2,250
Auditor for War Department—James L. Baily (Mo.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—James E. Maulding (Ill.).....	2,250
Auditor for Interior Department—Oscar A. Price (W. Va.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—J. E. R. Ray.....	2,250
Auditor for Navy Department—Edward L. Luckow (Wis.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—Byron J. Price (Wis.).....	2,250
Auditor for State and Other Departments—Edward D. Hearne (Del.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—W. W. Scott (N. C.).....	2,250
Auditor for Postoffice Department—Charles A. Kram (Pa.).....	5,600
Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.).....	3,000

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treasurer—John Burke (N. D.).....	8,000
Assistant Treasurer—George Fort (Ga.).....	3,600
Deputy Assistant Treasurer—F. J. F. Thiel (N. Y.).....	3,200
Supt. National Bank Redemption Div.—E. W. Wilson (Md.).....	3,500

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Comptroller—John Skelton Williams (Va.).....	5,000
Deputy—Thomas P. Kane (D. C.).....	3,500

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner—William H. Osborn (N. C.).....	6,500
Deputy Commissioner—David A. Gates (Ark.).....	4,000
Deputy—Robert Williams, Jr. (N. Y.).....	4,000
Deputy—Luther F. Speer (Pa.).....	3,600

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Director—F. J. H. von Engelken (Fla.).....	5,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.	
Surgeon-General—Rupert Blue (S. C.).....	6,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Newton D. Baker (O.).....	\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—William M. Ingraham (Ariz.).....	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield (Mo.).....	4,000
Chief of Staff—Brig.-Gen. Hugh Scott.....	8,000

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain.....	
Assistants—Cols. H. O. S. Heistand, William A. Simpson, Benjamin Alvord, John D. Barrette, Omar Bundy, John W. Heard, William M. Wright, George W. Read, James H. McRae, Chief Clerk—A. W. Sluuk.	

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington.	
Assistants—Cols. J. L. Chamberlain, George K. Hunter, David C. Shanks, John B. McDonald, Frederick R. Day, A. W. Brewster, Thomas Q. Donaldson.	
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.	

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate General—Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.....	
Assistants—Cols. John A. Hull, George M. Dunn, Chief Clerk and Solicitor—William H. Keith.	

QUARTERMASTER'S CORPS.

Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Maj.-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe.....	
Assistant—Brig.-Gen. C. A. Devol.	
Chief Clerk—Charles P. Daly.	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General—Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas.
 Assistants—Cols. Charles Richard, R. G. Ebert,
 W. H. Arthur, G. E. Bushnell, H. P. Birmingham,
 William O. Owen, W. Stephenson, G. L. Edie,
 William D. Crosby, C. M. Gandy, W. D. McCaw,
 Jefferson R. Kean, Henry I. Raymond, Henry S. T. Harris,
 William P. Kendall, William B. Banister,
 Charles F. Mason, James D. Glennan,
 A. E. Bradley, Euclid B. Frick, Frank R. Keefer,
 Charles Wilcox.
 Chief Clerk—John Wilson.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Chief of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. William M. Black.
 Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Officer in Charge—Col. William W. Harts.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. William Crozier.
 Chief Clerk—John J. Cook.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Chief of Bureau—Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
 Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. Geo. P. Scriven.
 Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Chief—Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills.
 Chief Clerk—R. E. Fraile.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Josephus Daniels (N. C.).....\$12,000
 Assistant Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt
 (N. Y.)..... 5,000
 Aid to Secretary of Navy—Lieut. B. McCandless.

Chief of Naval Operations—Rear-Admiral
 William S. Benson (S. C.)..... 6,000
 Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.

GENERAL BOARD.

President, Admiral of the Navy George Dewey;
 Rear-Admirals Austin M. Knight, William S.
 Benson, Charles J. Badger, Maj.-Gen. George
 Barnett, Capts. Harry S. Knapp, James H.
 Oliver, Spencer S. Wood, Charles F. Hughes;
 Commander Rufus Z. Johnston, secretary.

JOINT BOARD.

President, Admiral of the Navy George Dewey;
 Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, Rear-Admiral
 William S. Benson, Capt. Harry S. Knapp;
 Commander H. J. Zeigemeier, recorder.

OFFICE OF ADMIRAL OF NAVY.

Admiral of the Navy—George Dewey.
 Aid—Lieut. David M. Le Breton.
 Secretary—Lieut. Leonard G. Hoffman.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Director, Capt. James H. Oliver; Commander
 E. McCaulley, Jr.; Lieutenant-Commanders
 William N. Jeffers, Lewis Cox; Lieuts. Jacob
 H. Klein, John E. Isenan, Jr., M. Milne; Major
 of Marines John H. Russell.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Chief Civil Engineer—F. R. Harris.
 Civil Engineers—Archibald L. Parsons, Clinton
 D. Thurber, F. T. Chambers, G. A. McKay,
 E. R. Gayler.

Chief Clerk—William M. Smith.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Chief, Rear-Admiral L. C. Palmer; Commanders
 Robert W. McNeely, T. J. Senn; Lieutenant-
 Commanders George L. Smith, William Gal-
 braith, H. A. Baldrige; Lieuts. Harry E.
 Shoemaker, Charles G. Davy, R. A. Koch,
 R. G. Haxton.

Chief Clerk—H. L. Ballentine.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Hydrographer—Capt. T. Snowden.
 Assistants—Lieutenant-Commanders George W.
 Steele, John M. Enochs, C. P. Snyder.
 Clerk—A. F. Bogue.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Superintendent—Capt. John A. Hoogewerff.
 Astronomers—George A. Hill, John C. Hammond,
 H. R. Morgan.
 Librarian—W. D. Horgan.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Chief—Rear-Admiral Joseph Strauss.
 Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Chief, Chief Constructor David W. Taylor; Na-
 val Constructors Robert Stocker, Herbert S.
 Howard, James O. Gawne, Sidney M. Henry,
 Holden C. Richardson, J. D. Beuret, J. A.
 Frurer, J. C. Hunsaker.
 Chief Clerk—Michael D. Schaefer.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Chief—Engineer in Chief Robert S. Griffin.
 Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Chief, Paymaster-General Samuel McGowan; Pay-
 masters Christian J. Peoples, V. S. Jackson,
 G. P. Auld, H. D. Lamar, J. M. Hancock;
 Civilian Assistant, Clyde Reed.

NAVY DISBURSING AND ALLOTMENT OFFICE.

Pay Director—J. H. Merriam.
 Chief Clerk—G. E. Yancey.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Chief—Surgeon-General William C. Braisted.
 Assistant to Bureau—Surgeon Richmond C. Hol-
 comb.
 Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Medical Director—James D. Gatewood in com-
 mand.

NAVAL DISPENSARY.

Medical Director—Charles H. T. Lowndes in
 charge.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Judge-Advocate General, Capt. Ridley McLean;
 Lieutenant-Commander A. Staton; Lieuts. Rob-
 ert G. Gross, James L. Oswald, John L. Schaf-
 fer, V. J. Dixon; Captains of Marines Jesse F.
 Dyer, James J. Mead; First Lieutenant of Ma-
 rines E. N. McLellan.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

President, Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Howard;
 Capt. H. A. Field; Medical Directors William
 R. DuBose, Francis S. Nash.

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY FOR SHIPS.

President—Capt. W. A. Gill.
 Members—Capt. Emil Theiss, Commander Henry
 A. Wiley, Naval Constructor Horatio G. Gil-
 more, Lieutenant-Commander Harry L. Brinser.
 Recorder—Commander George E. Gelm.

GENERAL INSPECTOR OF THE PAY CORPS.

Pay Inspector—Ziba W. Reynolds.
 Paymaster's Clerk—George W. Masterton.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS.

Commandant—Maj.-Gen. George Barnett.
 Adjutant and Inspector—Col. Charles H. Lauch-
 heimer.
 Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors—Lieut.-Col.
 Rufus H. Lane, Maj. Albert S. McLemore, Maj.
 L. J. Magill.

Quartermaster—Col. Charles L. McCawley.
 Assistant Quartermasters—Lieut.-Col. W. B.
 Lemly; Maj. Henry L. Roosevelt, Capts. Percy
 F. Archer, Seth Williams, C. R. Sanderson.
 Paymaster—Col. George Richards.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary—William C. Redfield (N. Y.).....\$12,000
 Assistant Secretary—E. F. Sweet (Mich.)..... 5,000
 Private Secretary to the Secretary—U.
 Grant Smith (N. Y.)..... 2,500
 Chief Clerk—George C. Havenner (D. C.)..... 3,000
 Disbursing Clerk—George Johannes (O.)..... 3,000
 Chief of Appointment Division—Clifford
 Hastings (Wash.)..... 2,500
 Chief Division of Publications—Dan C.
 Vaughan (Ga.)..... 2,500
 Chief Division of Supplies—Francis M.
 Shore (O.)..... 2,500

BUREAU OF CENSUS.

Director—Samuel L. Rogers (N. C.)..... 6,000
 Chief Clerk—William L. Austin (Miss.)..... 2,500

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Chief—Edward E. Pratt (N. Y.)..... 6,000
 Assistant Chief—E. A. Brand (Va.)..... 3,500
 Assistant Chief—Frank R. Rutter (Md.)..... 3,000

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Director—S. W. Stratton (Ill.)..... 6,000
 Secretary—H. D. Hubbard (Ill.)..... 2,200

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.	
Commissioner—Hugh M. Smith (D. C.).....	\$6,000
Deputy Commissioner—Dr. H. Frank Moore (Pa.).....	3,500
BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES.	
Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa).....	5,000
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.).....	4,000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.	
Superintendent—Ernest Lester Jones (Va.).....	6,000
Assistant—Robert L. Faris (Mo.).....	4,000
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.	
Commissioner—E. T. Chamberlain (N. Y.).....	4,000
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyrer (Wash.).....	2,400
STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.	
Supervising Inspector-General—George Uhler (Pa.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—D. N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.).....	2,000

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General—A. S. Burleson (Tex.).....	\$12,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—William I. Denning (Ga.).....	4,000
Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—Ruskin McArdle (Tex.).....	2,500
Assistant Chief Clerk—William W. Smith (Tenn.).....	2,000
Solicitor for the P. O. D.—William H. Lamar (Md.).....	5,000
Assistant Attorney—J. Julien Southerland (N. C.).....	2,750
Purchasing Agent—J. A. Edgerton (N. J.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—Friedrich H. Austin (Mo.).....	2,000
Chief Inspector—(Vacancy).....	4,600
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—John W. Johnston (N. Y.).....	2,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paul (O.).....	2,000
Disbursing Clerk—William M. Mooney (O.).....	2,250
OFFICE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
First Assistant Postmaster-General—John C. Koons (Md.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank E. Frazier (Wis.).....	2,500
Superintendent Postoffice Service—Goodwin D. Ellsworth (N. C.).....	4,000
Assistant Superintendent Postoffice Service—William S. Ryan (N. Y.).....	3,000
Superintendent Division Postmaster's Appointments—Charles R. Hodges (Tex.).....	3,000
Assistants Division Postmaster's Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.), Lorel N. Morgan (W. Va.).....	2,000
Superintendent Division of Dead Letters—Marvin M. McLean (Tex.).....	2,500
OFFICE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Otto Praeger (Tex.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Aleyne A. Fisher (Vt.).....	2,500
Superintendent Railway Adjustments—Charles H. McBride (N. Y.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Railway Adjustments—George E. Bandel (Md.).....	2,250
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—Joe P. Johnston (Mo.).....	4,000
Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—George F. Stone (N. Y.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Edward W. Chatterton (N. Y.).....	2,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Robert L. Maddox (Ky.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Foreign Mails—Stewart M. Weber (Pa.).....	2,000
OFFICE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Alexander M. Dockery (Mo.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—William J. Barrows (Mo.).....	2,500
Superintendent Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.).....	2,750
Chief Clerk Money Order Division—Francis H. Rainey (D. C.).....	2,250
Superintendent Registry System—Malcolm Kerlin (N. J.).....	2,500
Superintendent Division of Finance—William E. Buffington (Pa.).....	2,250
Superintendent Division of Stamps—William C. Fitch (N. Y.).....	2,750
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.).....	2,750
Stamped Envelope Agent—William W. Barre (Neb.).....	2,500

OFFICE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Jas. I. Blakslee (Pa.).....	\$5,000
Chief Clerk—J. King Pickett (Ala.).....	2,500
Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Division Rural Mails—Edgar R. Ryan (Pa.).....	2,000
Chief Clerk Division Rural Mails—John B. Cady (D. C.).....	2,000
Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—Alfred B. Foster (Cal.).....	2,750
Assistant Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—Leighton V. B. Marschalk (Ky.).....	2,500
Chief Clerk Division Equipment and Supplies—Michael K. Campbell (Ill.).....	2,000
POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.	
Director—Carter B. Keene (Me.).....	4,800
Assistant Director—Charles H. Fulaway (Pa.).....	3,000
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.	
Auditor—Charles A. Kram (Pa.).....	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.).....	3,000
Law Clerk—Faber Stevenson (O.).....	3,000
Expert Accountant—L. M. Bartlett (Mass.).....	3,000
Electrical Accounting System—Chiefs Louis Brehm (Ill.), Joshua H. Clark (Md.) and James R. White (D. C.).....	2,250
Miscellaneous Division Chief—Jasper N. Baker (Kas.).....	2,250

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Secretary—William B. Wilson (Pa.).....	\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post (Ill.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert Watson (Mass.).....	3,000
Solicitor—John B. Densmore (Mont.).....	5,000
Disbursing Clerk—George G. Box (N. Y.).....	3,000
Private Secretary to Secretary—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.).....	2,500
Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary—Herbert A. Stevens (Mass.).....	2,100
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.	
Commissioner-General of Immigration—A. Caminetti (Cal.).....	5,000
Assistant Commissioner-General—Alfred Hampton (Tex.).....	3,500
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION.	
Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (Va.).....	4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist (D. C.).....	3,250
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.	
Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker (N. J.).....	5,000
Chief Statistician and Chief Clerk—Ethelbert Stewart (Ill.).....	3,000
CHILDREN'S BUREAU.	
Chief of Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop (Ill.).....	5,000
Assistant Chief—Helen L. Sumner (D. C.).....	2,400

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory (Tex.).....	\$12,000
Secretary to Attorney-General—John T. Suter (D. C.).....	3,000
Solicitor-General—John William Davis (W. Va.).....	10,000
Assistant to the Attorney-General—George Carroll Todd (N. Y.).....	9,000
Assistant Attorney-General—Ernest Knaebel (Col.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel Huston Thompson, Jr. (Col.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel J. Graham (Pa.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William Wallace, Jr. (Mont.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—E. Marvin Underwood (Ga.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Charles Warren (Mass.).....	7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—Chas. D. Mahaffie (Ore.).....	5,000
Solicitor for Department of State—Cone Johnson (Tex.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Building—Charles E. Stewart (Ala.).....	3,500
Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey (Col.).....	2,750
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger (Vt.).....	2,000

Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.).....	\$3,500
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department)—Lawrence Becker (Ind.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitor—Felix A. Reeve (Tenn.).....	3,000
Chief Clerk Solicitor's Office (Treasury Department)—Charles E. Vrooman (Iowa).....	2,000
Solicitor Department of Commerce—Albert Lee Thurman (O.).....	5,000
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—John B. Densmore (Mont.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—Edward T. Quigley.....	3,000
Solicitor (Postoffice Department)—William H. Lamar (Md.).....	5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Ellis C. Johnson (Wash.).....	5,000
Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners—Francis H. Duehay (D. C.).....	4,000
Chief Division of Investigation—Bruce Bielaski (Md.).....	3,500
Chief of Division of Accounts—Calvin Satterfield (Md.).....	2,500

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Franklin K. Lane (Cal.).....	\$12,000
First Assistant Secretary—Alexander T. Vogelsang (Cal.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Bo Sweeney (Wash.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers (N. J.).....	4,000
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie (Ore.).....	5,000
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.	
Commissioner—Clay Tailman (Nev.).....	5,000
Asst. Commissioner—Chas. M. Bruce (Va.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.).....	2,750
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.	
Commissioner—Cato Sells (Tex.).....	5,000
Asst. Commissioner—E. B. Meritt (Ark.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.).....	2,750
PENSION OFFICE.	
Commissioner—Gaylord M. Saltzgeber (O.).....	5,000
Deputy Com'r—Edward C. Tieman (Mo.).....	3,600
Chief Clerk—Frank D. Byington (Md.).....	2,500
Medical Referee—Thomas Featherstonhaugh (N. Y.).....	3,000
PENTON OFFICE.	
Commissioner—Thomas Ewing (N. Y.).....	5,000
First Assistant Commissioner—Robert F. Whitehead (Va.).....	4,500
Assistant Commissioner—Francis W. H. Clay (Pa.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk—William F. Woolard (Ill.).....	3,000

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Commissioner—Philander P. Claxton (Tenn.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach (Pa.).....	2,000

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director—George Otis Smith (Me.).....	6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Rizer (Kas.).....	2,500

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Director and Chief Engineer—Arthur P. Davis (Kas.).....	7,500
Chief Law Officer—Will R. King (Ore.).....	6,000
Comptroller—William A. Ryan (N. Y.).....	4,600
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Fitch (Ariz.).....	2,100

BUREAU OF MINES.

Director—Van H. Manning (Miss.).....	6,000
Chief Clerk—Frederick J. Bailey (Vt.).....	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary—David Franklin Houston (Mo.).....	\$12,000
Asst. Secretary—Carl S. Vrooman (Ill.).....	5,000

Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese (D. C.).....	\$3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture—Floyd R. Harrison (D. C.).....	2,500
Appointment Clerk—R. W. Roberts (Ill.).....	2,000
Solicitor—Francis G. Caffey (N. Y.).....	5,000
Chief, Forest Service—Henry S. Graves (Conn.).....	5,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin. (Ohio).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—A. D. Melvin (Ill.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor (Mich.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—Carl L. Alsberg (Mass.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—M. Whitney (Md.).....	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.).....	4,500
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—Henry W. Henshaw (Mass.).....	3,500
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates—Leon M. Estabrook (Tex.).....	4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (D. C.).....	4,000
Chief, Division of Publications—Joseph A. Arnold (Ind.).....	3,500
Chief, Office of Markets—Charles J. Brand (Ill.).....	4,500
Chief in Charge, Office of Information—George W. Wharton (N. Y.).....	3,000
Director, Office of Experiment Stations—A. C. True (Conn.).....	4,500
Director, Office of Public Roads—L. W. Page (Mass.).....	4,500
Chairman, Insecticide and Fungicide Board—John K. Heywood (N. Y.).....	3,800
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board—Charles L. Marlatt (Kas.).....	4,000

INDEPENDENT BUREAUS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Chairman—Balthazar H. Meyer (Wis.).....	\$10,000
James S. Harlan (Ill.).....	10,000
Judson C. Clements (Ga.).....	10,000
Edgar E. Clark (Iowa).....	10,000
Charles C. McChord (Ky.).....	10,000
Henry Clay Hall (Col.).....	10,000
Winthrop M. Daniels (N. J.).....	10,000
Secretary—George B. McGinnis.....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Alfred Holmsted.....	3,000
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent—Lester Sisler.....	2,640

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford (N. J.).....	5,500
Deputy Public Printer—Henry T. Brian (Md.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alverson (Ky.).....	2,500
Private Secretary—Joseph P. O'Leone (N. J.).....	2,500
Superintendent of Work—Daniel V. Chisholm (S. C.).....	3,600
Superintendent of Documents—Josiah H. Brinker (Miss.).....	3,500
Purchasing Agent—Edward S. Moores (Wis.).....	3,600

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—John A. McIlhenny (La.).....	4,500
president.....	4,000
Charles M. Galloway (S. C.).....	4,000
Herman W. Craven (Wash.).....	4,000
Chief Examiner—George R. Wales (Vt.).....	3,500
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.).....	2,500

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Members.	Term.	Salary.
Joseph E. Davies* (Wis.).....	7 years.....	\$10,000
Edward N. Hurley* (Ill.).....	6 years.....	10,000
William J. Harris* (Ga.).....	5 years.....	10,000
Will H. Parry* (Wash.).....	4 years.....	10,000
George Rublee* (N. H.).....	3 years.....	10,000

*Democrats. †Progressives.

Chairman (1916)—Edward N. Hurley.
 Vice-Chairman (1916)—William J. Harris.
 Secretary—Leonidas L. Bracken..... 5,000
 Chief Clerk—Charles H. Rodgers..... 2,000
 Duties—The act creating the federal trade commission declares unfair methods of competition in commerce to be unlawful. The commission is empowered to prevent persons, partnerships or corporations, except banks and common

carriers, from using such methods. It gives hearings to persons or corporations suspected or accused of using unfair methods of competition and if it finds that such methods are used orders their discontinuance. If the orders are not obeyed the commission applies to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for their enforcement. The commission also has the power to compile information as to the business methods of any corporation engaged in business, except banks and common carriers, and its relations to other corporations or individuals, to investigate violations of the anti-trust acts and to investigate trade conditions in foreign countries which may affect the foreign trade of the United States.

The Federal Judiciary

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief Justice, \$15,000; Justices, \$14,500; clerk, \$6,000; marshal, \$4,500; reporter, \$4,500.

Chief Justice—Edward D. White, Louisiana.....1910

Associate Justices—Joseph McKenna, Calif.....1898

Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.....1902

William R. Day, Ohio.....1903

Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....1910

Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.....1912

James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.....1914

Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts.....1916

John H. Clarke, Ohio.....1916

Clerk—James D. Maher.....1913

Marshal—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Columbia.....1915

Reporter—C. H. Butler, New York.....1902

*Appointed associate justice, 1894.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries of judges, \$6,000 each; chief justice, \$6,500.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Alabama.....1913

Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Illinois.....1905

Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin.....1906

George E. Downey, Indiana.....1915

James Hay, Virginia.....1916

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS

Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.

Salaries: Judges, \$7,000 each; marshal, \$3,000; clerk, \$3,500.

Presiding Judge—Robt. M. Montgomery, Mich.....1910

Associate Judges—Jas. F. Smith, California.....1910

Orion M. Barber, Vermont.....1910

Marion De Vries, California.....1910

George E. Martin, Ohio.....1911

Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Maine.....1911

Clerk—Arthur B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia.....1910

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

FIRST CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; circuit judges, W. L. Putnam, Frederic Dodge, George H. Bingham; district judges, Clarence Hale, Arthur L. Brown, Edgar Aldrich, James M. Morton, Jr.

SECOND CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis; circuit judges, Henry G. Ward, Alfred C. Cox, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles Hough; district judges, Julius M. Mayer, George W. Ray, John R. Hazel, Martin T. Manton, Thomas I. Chaffield, Learned Hand, Van V. Veeder, Edwin S. Thomas, Augustus N. Hand, Harland B. Howe.

THIRD CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney; circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, John B. McPherson; district judges, Edward G. Bradford, J. W. Thompson, John Rellstab, Charles P. Orr, Charles B. Witmer, Thomas G. Haigh, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Sevard Thompson.

FOURTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice Edward D. White; circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Charles A. Woods, Martin A. Knapp; district judges, Benjamin F. Keller, Henry G. Connor, James E. Boyd, Edmund Waddill, Jr., H. Clay McDowell, Alston G. Dayton, John C. Rose, Henry A. M. Smith, Joseph T. Johnson.

FIFTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Edward D. White; circuit judges, D. A. Pardee, A. P. McCormick, Richard W. Walker; district judges, W. T. Newman, Emory Speer, William W. Lambdin, H. T. Toulmin, H. C. Niles, Edward R. Meek, T. S. Maxey, Waller T. Burns, William I. Grubb, Rufus E. Foster, William B. Sheppard, Gordon Russell, Rhydun M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, William H. Jackson.

SIXTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice William R. Day; circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, John W. Warrington; district judges, Walter Evans, A. M. J. Cochran, John E. McCall, John E. Sater, Edward T. Sanford, Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, H. C. Hollister, Arthur J. Tuttle.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, C. C. Kohlsaat, Samuel Alschuler, Julian W.

Mack, Evan A. Evans; district judges, Albert B. Anderson, J. Otis Humphrey, K. M. Landis, A. L. Sanborn, Francis M. Wright, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, William C. Hook, Elmer B. Adams, Walter I. Smith, John E. Carland; district judges, Page Morris Jacob Trieber, J. A. Riner, Charles F. Amidon, Henry T. Reed, J. C. Pollock, D. P. Dyer, James W. Woodward, R. E. Campbell, J. H. Cottrell, Robert E. Lewis, Wilbur F. Booth, A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott, Martin J. Wade, Tillman D. Johnson.

NINTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt; district judges, C. E. Wolverton, William C. Van Fleet, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, Frank H. Rudkin, George M. Bourquin, Jeremiah Neterer, Maurice T. Deoling, William H. Sawtelle, Benjamin F. Biedsoe, Oscar A. Trippet.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of circuit judges, \$7,000 each.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. Circuit judges, W. L. Putnam, Portland, Me., March 17, 1892; Frederic Dodge, Boston, Mass., July 23, 1912; George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, Alfred C. Cox, New York, N. Y., June 3, 1902; Henry G. Ward, New York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1907; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, 1913; Charles M. Hough, 1916.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; John B. McPherson, Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1912; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C., April 27, 1904; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Don A. Pardee, Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1881; A. P. McCormick, Waco, Tex., March 17, 1892; Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; John W. Warrington, Cincinnati, O., March 16, 1909; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21, 1902; Christian C. Kohlsaat, Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1905; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis., May 10, 1916.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17, 1903; Elmer B. Adams, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1905; John E. Carland, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1911.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1892; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

With date of commission. Salaries, \$6,000 each.

Alabama—Northern and Middle Districts	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May 2, 1914
Southern district	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	Jan. 13, 1887
Northern district	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May 30, 1908
Alaska—First district	Robert W. Jennings	Juneau	May 6, 1913
Second district	John R. Tucker	Nome	Nov. 1, 1913
Third district	Frederick M. Brown	Valdez	June 17, 1913
Fourth district	Charles E. Bunnell	Fairbanks	Jan. 5, 1915
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug. 18, 1913
Arkansas—Eastern district	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	Jan. 8, 1901
Western district	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June 20, 1911
California—Northern district	Maurice T. Dooling	San Francisco	July 28, 1913
Southern district	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	Dec. 17, 1907
	Benjamin F. Biedsoe	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1914
	Oscar E. Trippet	Los Angeles	Mar. 3, 1915
Canal Zone	Wm. H. Jackson	Ancon	May 1, 1914
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	Apr. 10, 1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov. 17, 1913
Delaware	Edward G. Bradford	Wilmington	May 11, 1897
District of Columbia	Seth Shepard, Ch. J.	Washington	Jan. 5, 1905
Florida—Northern district	Wm. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	May 20, 1908
Southern district	Byron M. Call	Jacksonville	Apr. 24, 1913
Georgia—Northern district	William T. Newman	Atlanta	Aug. 13, 1886
Southern district	Emory Speer	Macon	Feb. 18, 1885
	Wm. Wallace Lambdin	Macon	Mar. 3, 1915
Hawaii	A. G. M. Robertson, Ch. J.	Honolulu	May 15, 1911
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Dec. 17, 1907
Illinois—Northern district	Kenesaw M. Landis	Chicago	Mar. 18, 1905
	Geo. A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan. 11, 1910
Eastern district	Francis M. Wright	Urbana	Mar. 17, 1905
Southern district	J. Otis Humphrey	Springfield	Mar. 8, 1901
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	Dec. 8, 1902
Iowa—Northern district	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar. 7, 1904
Southern district	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	Mar. 3, 1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec. 1, 1901
Kentucky—Eastern district	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	Dec. 17, 1901
Western district	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar. 3, 1899
Louisiana—Eastern district	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb. 2, 1909
Western district	(Vacancy)		
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	July 1, 1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	Apr. 4, 1910
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	Aug. 12, 1912
Michigan—Eastern district	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug. 6, 1912
Western district	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct. 3, 1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Duluth	July 1, 1908
	Page Morris	Minneapolis	May 4, 1914
Mississippi—Two districts	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	Jan. 11, 1902
Missouri—Eastern district	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	Mar. 1, 1907
Western district	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	June 25, 1910
Montana	Geo. M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar. 8, 1912
Nebraska	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar. 1, 1907
	Joseph W. Woodrough	Omaha	Apr. 3, 1916
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan. 10, 1907
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	Feb. 20, 1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	May 18, 1909
	Thomas G. Haight	Newark	Feb. 13, 1914
New Mexico	J. Warren Davis	Trenton	May 15, 1916
New York—Northern district	George W. Ray	Norwich	Dec. 8, 1902
Southern district	Julius M. Mayer	New York city	Feb. 26, 1912
	Augustus N. Hand	New York city	Sept. 30, 1914
	Charles M. Hough	New York city	June 27, 1906
	Learned Hand	New York city	Apr. 26, 1909
Eastern district	Thos. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	Jan. 9, 1907
	Van V. Veeder	Brooklyn	Jan. 26, 1911
Western district	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
North Carolina—Eastern district	Henry G. Connor	Wilson	May 25, 1909
Western district	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	Jan. 9, 1901
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Feb. 18, 1897
Ohio—Northern district	(Vacancy)		
	John M. Killits	Toledo	June 24, 1910
Southern district	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	Mar. 7, 1910
	John E. Sater	Columbus	May 30, 1908
Oklahoma—Eastern district	Ralph E. Campbell	Muskogee	Jan. 13, 1908
Western district	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	Jan. 13, 1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Jan. 10, 1906
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr. 28, 1909
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	Apr. 28, 1914
	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July 16, 1912
Middle district	Charles B. Witmer	Sunbury	May 2, 1911
Western district	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July 21, 1914
	Charles P. Orr	Pittsburgh	Apr. 8, 1909
Porto Rico	Jose C. Hernandez, Ch. J.	San Juan	Apr. 9, 1909
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct. 15, 1896
South Carolina—Eastern district	Henry A. M. Smith	Charleston	June 7, 1911
Western district	Joseph T. Johnston	Greenville	Jan. 24, 1916

South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	June 7, 1911
Tennessee—Eastern and middle districts	Edward T. Sanford	Knoxville	May 18, 1908
Western district	John E. McCall	Memphis	Jan. 17, 1905
Texas—Eastern district	Gordon Russell	Tyler	June 6, 1910
Western district	Thomas S. Maxey	Austin	June 25, 1888
Northern district	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	Feb. 15, 1899
Southern district	Waller T. Burns	Houston	July 1, 1902
Utah	Tillman D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	Jan. 18, 1916
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Windsor	Feb. 22, 1915
Virginia—Eastern district	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	Mar. 22, 1898
Western district	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	Dec. 18, 1901
Washington—Western district	Edward E. Cushman	Tacoma	May 1, 1912
	Jeremiah Eterer	Seattle	July 21, 1913
Eastern district	Frank H. Rudkin	Spokane	Jan. 31, 1911
West Virginia—Northern district	Alston G. Dayton	Phillippi	Mar. 14, 1905
Southern district	Benjamin F. Keller	Branwell	July 1, 1901
Wisconsin—Eastern district	Ferdinand A. Geiger	Milwaukee	Mar. 20, 1912
Western district	J. L. Sanborn	Madison	Jan. 9, 1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	Sept. 22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district, Robert N. Bell, Birmingham; middle district, Thomas D. Samford, Montgomery; southern district, Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile.	Louis; western district, Francis M. Wilson, Kansas City.
Alaska—First division, James A. Smiser, Juneau; second division, F. M. Saxton, Nome; third division, William N. Spence, Valdez; fourth division, R. F. Both, Fairbanks.	Montana—Burton K. Wheeler, Helena.
Arizona—Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix.	Nebraska—Thomas S. Allen, Omaha.
Arkansas—Eastern district, William H. Martin, Little Rock; western district, J. V. Bourland, Fort Smith.	Nevada—William Woodburn, Carson City.
California—Northern district, John W. Preston, San Francisco; southern district, Albert Schooner, Los Angeles.	New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown, Concord.
Canal Zone—Charles R. Williams, Ancon.	New Jersey—Charles F. Lynch, Newark.
Colorado—Harry B. Tedrow, Denver.	New Mexico—Sumner Burkhardt, Albuquerque.
Connecticut—Thomas J. Spellacy, Hartford.	New York—Northern district, Dennis B. Lucey, Utica; southern district, H. Snowden Marshall, New York city; eastern district, Melville J. France, Brooklyn; western district, Stephen T. Lockwood, Buffalo.
Delaware—Charles F. Curley, Wilmington.	North Carolina—Eastern district, James O. Carr, Raleigh; western district, William C. Hammer, Ashboro.
District of Columbia—John E. Laskey, Washington.	North Dakota—Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo.
Florida—Northern district, John L. Neeley, Pensacola; southern district, Herbert S. Phillips, Tampa.	Ohio—Northern district, Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland; southern district, Stuart R. Bohn, Columbus.
Georgia—Northern district, Hooper Alexander, Atlanta; southern district, Earl M. Donaldson, Macon.	Oklahoma—Eastern district, D. Hayden Linebaugh, Muskogee; western district, John A. Fain, Guthrie.
Hawaii—S. C. Huber, Honolulu.	Oregon—Clarence L. Reames, Portland.
Idaho—James L. McClear, Boise.	Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia; middle district, Rogers L. Burnett, Scranton; western district, Edwin L. Humes, Pittsburgh.
Illinois—Northern district, Charles F. Clyne, Chicago; eastern district, Charles A. Karch, Danville; southern district, Edward C. Knotts, Springfield.	Porto Rico—Miles M. Martin, San Juan.
Indiana—L. E. Slack, Indianapolis.	Rhode Island—Harvey A. Baker, Providence.
Iowa—Northern district, Frank A. O'Connor, Sioux City; southern district, Claude R. Porter, Ottumwa.	South Carolina—Eastern district, Francis H. Weston, Charleston; western district, J. William Thurmond, Greenville.
Kansas—Fred Robertson, Topeka.	South Dakota—Robert P. Stewart, Sioux Falls.
Kentucky—Western district, Perry B. Miller, Louisville; eastern district, Thomas D. Slatery, Covington.	Tennessee—Eastern district, Lewis M. Coleman, Knoxville; middle district, Lee Douglas, Nashville; western district, Hubert F. Fisher, Memphis.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Walter Guion, New Orleans; western district, George W. Jack, Shreveport.	Texas—Eastern district, Clarence Merritt, Paris; northern district, James C. Wilson, Dallas; western district, J. L. Camp, San Antonio; southern district, John E. Green, Jr., Houston.
Maine—John F. A. Merrill, Portland.	Utah—William W. Ray, Salt Lake City.
Maryland—Samuel K. Dennis, Baltimore.	Vermont—Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington.
Massachusetts—George W. Anderson, Boston.	Virginia—Eastern district, Richard H. Mann, Richmond; western district, Richard E. Byrd, Roanoke.
Michigan—Eastern district, John E. Kinnane, Detroit; western district, Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids.	Washington—Western district, Clay Allen, Seattle; eastern district, Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane.
Minnesota—Alfred Jaques, St. Paul.	West Virginia—Northern district, Stuart W. Walker, Parkersburg; southern district, William G. Barnhart, Huntington.
Mississippi—Northern district, Wilson S. Hill, Oxford; southern district, Joseph W. George, Jackson.	Wisconsin—Eastern district, H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee; western district, John A. Aylward, Madison.
Missouri—Eastern district, Arthur L. Oliver, St.	Wyoming—Charles L. Rigdon, Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district, Henry A. Skeggs, Birmingham; middle district, McDaniel Cain, Montgomery; southern district, Christopher G. Gwin, Mobile.	Arizona—Joseph P. Dillon, Tucson.
Alaska—First division, Harry A. Bishop, Juneau; second division, Emmet R. Jordan, Nome; third division, F. R. Brennehan, Valdez; fourth division, Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks.	Arkansas—Eastern district, A. Jackson Walls, Little Rock; western district, John H. Parker, Fort Smith.
	California—Northern district, James B. Holohan, San Francisco; southern district, Charles T. Walton, Los Angeles.
	Canal Zone—William Howard May, Culebra.

Colorado—Samuel J. Burris, Denver.
 Connecticut—C. C. Middlebrooks, Hartford.
 Delaware—Martin F. Farry, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—Maurice Spain, Washington.
 Florida—Northern district, James B. Perkins, Pensacola; southern district, Nathan H. Boswell, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—Northern district, Howard Thompson, Atlanta; southern district, Joseph S. Davis, Macon.
 Hawaii—Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu.
 Idaho—Thomas B. Martin, Boise.
 Illinois—Northern district, John J. Bradley, Chicago; eastern district, Cooper Stout, Danville; southern district, Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield.
 Indiana—Mark Storen, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Northern district, E. R. Moore, Dubuque; southern district, Nicholas F. Reed, Des Moines.
 Kansas—Otho T. Wood, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Western district, Edgar H. James, Louisville; eastern district, Robert C. Ford, Covington.
 Louisiana—Eastern district, Frank M. Miller, New Orleans; western district, John H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport.
 Maine—John S. P. H. Wilson, Portland.
 Maryland—William W. Stockham, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—John J. Mitchell, Boston.
 Michigan—Eastern district, Henry Behrendt, Detroit; western district, Herman O'Connor, Grand Rapids.
 Minnesota—Jas. A. Wessell, St. Paul.
 Mississippi—Northern district, W. S. Vardaman, Oxford; southern district, John G. Cashman, Jackson.
 Missouri—Eastern district, John F. Lynch, St. Louis; western district, William A. Shelton, Kansas City.
 Montana—Joseph L. Ashbridge, Helena.
 Nebraska—Thomas J. Flynn, Omaha.
 Nevada—A. B. Gray, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Charles J. O'Neill, Concord.
 New Jersey—Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton.
 New Mexico—Andrew H. Hudspeth, Santa Fe.
 New York—Northern district, Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica; southern district, Thomas D. McCarthy,

New York city; eastern district, James M. Power, Brooklyn; western district, John D. Lynn, Rochester.
 North Carolina—Eastern district, W. T. Dortch, Raleigh; western district, Charles A. Webb, Asheville.
 North Dakota—Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.
 Ohio—Northern district, Charles W. Lapp, Cleveland; southern district, Michael Devanny, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma—Western district, John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City; eastern district, A. B. Enloe, Jr., Muskogee.
 Oregon—John Montag, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Frank J. Noonan, Philadelphia; middle district, James S. Magee, Scranton; western district, Joseph Howley, Pittsburgh.
 Porto Rico—William R. Bennett, San Juan.
 Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.
 South Carolina—Eastern district, James L. Sims, Charleston; western district, C. J. Lyon, Greenville.
 South Dakota—Thomas W. Taubman, Sioux Falls.
 Tennessee—Eastern district, J. R. Thompson, Knoxville; middle district, Jonas T. Amls, Nashville; western district, Stanley H. Trezevant, Memphis.
 Texas—Eastern district, Benjamin F. Sherrill, Sherman; northern district, William J. McDonald, Dallas; western district, John H. Rogers, San Antonio; southern district, Jacob A. Her-ring, Galveston.
 Utah—Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland.
 Virginia—Eastern district, John G. Saunders, Norfolk; western district, T. G. Burch, Staunton.
 Washington—Eastern district, James E. McGovern, Spokane; western district, John M. Boyle, Tacoma.
 West Virginia—Northern district, Clarence E. Smith, Parkersburg; southern district, William Osborne, Huntington.
 Wisconsin—Eastern district, Samuel W. Randolph, Milwaukee; western district, Frank P. O'Connor, Madison.
 Wyoming—Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne.

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
 Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
 Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
 California—Eureka (I have found it).
 Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
 Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
 Delaware—Liberty and independence.
 Florida—In God we trust.
 Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
 Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
 Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
 Indiana—(No motto).
 Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
 Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
 Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
 Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
 Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
 Maryland—Fatti maschili, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
 Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
 Michigan—Si queris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
 Minnesota—L'étoile du nord (Star of the north).
 Mississippi—(No motto).
 Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
 Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).

Nebraska—Equality before the law.
 Nevada—All for our country.
 New Hampshire—(No motto).
 New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
 New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
 New York—Excelsior (Higher).
 North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
 North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
 Ohio—(No motto).
 Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
 Oregon—The union.
 Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
 Rhode Island—Hope.
 South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro spero (While I breathe I hope).
 South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
 Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
 Texas—Has no official motto but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
 Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence.)
 Vermont—Freedom and unity.
 Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
 Washington—(No motto).
 West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
 Wisconsin—Forward.
 Wyoming—Equal rights.
 United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

Sixty-Fourth Congress.

From March 4, 1915, to March 3, 1917.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, \$12,000 a year. Democrats 56, republicans 39, progressive 1. Compensation of senators \$7,500 a year, term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem.....Birmingham..1921
John H. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper..1919

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1917
Marcus A. Smith, Dem.....Tucson..1921

ARKANSAS.

W. F. Kirby, Dem.....Little Rock..1921
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1919

CALIFORNIA.

James D. Phelan, Dem.....San Francisco..1921
John D. Works, Rep.....Los Angeles..1917

COLORADO.

John F. Shafroth, Dem.....Denver..1919
Charles S. Thomas, Dem.....Denver..1921

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep.....New London..1921
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1917

DELAWARE.

Henry A. du Pont, Rep.....Wintertthur..1917
Willard Saulsbury, Dem.....Wilmington..1919

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.....Jacksonville..1921
Nathan P. Bryan, Dem.....Jacksonville..1917

GEORGIA.

Thomas W. Hardwick, Dem.....Sandersville..1919
Hoke Smith, Dem.....Atlanta..1921

IDAHO.

James H. Brady, Rep.....Pocatello..1921
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1919

ILLINOIS.

J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.....Chicago..1919
Lawrence X. Sherman, Rep.....Springfield..1921

INDIANA.

James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1921
John W. Kern, Dem.....Indianapolis..1917

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep.....Des Moines..1921
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1919

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1921
William H. Thompson, Dem.....Garden City..1919

KENTUCKY.

J. C. W. Beckham, Dem.....Frankfort..1921
Ollie M. James, Dem.....Marion..1919

LOUISIANA.

Robert F. Broussard, Dem.....New Iberia..1921
Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem.....Lake Providence..1919

MAINE.

Charles F. Johnson, Dem.....Waterville..1917
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....West Poland..1919

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....Snow Hill..1921
Blair Lee, Dem.....Silver Springs..1917

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1917
John W. Weeks, Rep.....West Newton..1919

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep.....Jackson..1917
William A. Smith, Rep.....Grand Rapids..1919

MINNESOTA.

Moses E. Clapp, Rep.....St. Paul..1917
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1919

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem.....Benton..1917
James K. Vardaman, Dem.....Jackson..1919

MISSOURI.

William J. Stone, Dem.....St. Louis..1921
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1917

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1917
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1919

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1917
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1919

NEVADA.

Francis G. Newlands, Dem.....Reno..1921
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1917

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jacob H. Gallinger, Rep.....Concord..1921
Henry F. Hollis, Dem.....Concord..1919

NEW JERSEY.

James E. Martine, Dem.....Plainfield..1917
William Hughes, Dem.....Paterson..1919

NEW MEXICO.

Thomas B. Catron, Rep.....Santa Fe..1917
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1919

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep.....Genesee..1921
James A. O'Gorman, Dem.....New York..1917

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1921
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1919

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep.....Wahpeton..1917
Asle J. Gronna, Rep.....Lakota..1921

OHIO.

Warren G. Harding, Rep.....Marion..1921
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1917

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem.....Lawton..1921
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1919

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem.....Portland..1921
Henry Lane, Dem.....Portland..1919

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1921
George T. Oliver, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1917

RHODE ISLAND.

Henry F. Lippitt, Rep.....Providence..1917
Le Baron B. Coit, Rep.....Bristol..1919

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1921
Benjamin R. Tillman, Dem.....Trenton..1919

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edwin S. Johnson, Dem.....Yankton..1921
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1919

TENNESSEE.

Luke Lea, Dem.....Nashville..1917
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1919

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1917
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1919

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1921
George Sutherland, Rep.....Salt Lake City..1917

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep.....Montpelier..1921
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1917

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1917
Thomas S. Martin, Dem.....Charlottesville..1919

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....North Yakima..1921
Miles Polindexter, Prog.....Spokane..1917

WEST VIRGINIA.

William E. Chilton, Dem.....Charleston..1917
Nathan Goff, Rep.....Clarksburg..1919

WISCONSIN.

Paul O. Husting, Dem.....Mayville..1921
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1917

WYOMING.

Clarence D. Clark, Rep.....Evanston..1917
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1919

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats, 229; republicans, 195; progressives, 9; independent, 1; socialist, 1. Total, 435. Ascribed (*) after name indicates that member served in 65d congress. †At large. Speaker, Champ Clark (Mo.); compensation of speaker, \$12,000; of other members of house, \$7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

- John W. Abernethy, *† Dem. Tuscaloosa
1. Oscar L. Gray, Dem. Mobile
2. S. H. Dent, * Dem. Montgomery
3. Henry B. Steagall, Dem. Ozark
4. Frederick L. Blackmon, * Dem. Anniston
5. James Thomas Hefflin, * Dem. Lafayette
6. W. B. Oliver, Dem. Tuscaloosa
7. John L. Burnett, * Dem. Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon, Dem. Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston, Dem. Birmingham

ARIZONA.

- Carl Hayden, *† Dem. Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

1. T. H. Caraway, * Dem. Jonesboro
2. W. A. Oldfield, * Dem. Batesville
3. J. N. Tillman, Dem. Fayetteville
4. Otis T. Wingo, * Dem. DeCox
5. H. M. Jacoway, * Dem. Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor, * Dem. Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin, * Dem. Warren

CALIFORNIA.

1. William Kent, * Ind. Kentfield
2. John E. Raker, * Dem. Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry, * Rep. Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn, * Rep. San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan, * Prog. Rep. San Francisco
6. John A. Elston, Prog. Berkeley
7. Denver S. Church, * Dem. Fresno
8. Everitt A. Hayes, * Rep. San Jose
9. C. H. Randall, Dem. Los Angeles
10. H. Stanley Benedict, Rep. Los Angeles
11. William Kettner, * Dem. San Diego

COLORADO.

1. Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem. Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake, Rep. Sterling
3. Edward Keating, Dem. Pueblo
4. Edward T. Taylor, Dem. Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. P. Davis Oakley, Rep. Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman, Rep. New London
3. John Q. Tilson, Rep. Meriden
4. Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep. South Norwalk
5. James P. Glynn, Rep. Winsted

DELAWARE.

- T. W. Miller, † Rep. Wilmington

FLORIDA.

1. Stephen M. Sparkman, * Dem. Tampa
2. Frank Clark, * Dem. Gainesville
3. Emmett Wilson, * Dem. Pensacola
4. W. J. Sears, Dem. Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. Charles G. Edwards, * Dem. Savannah
2. Frank Park, * Dem. Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp, * Dem. Americus
4. W. C. Adamson, * Dem. Carrollton
5. William Schley Howard, * Dem. Decatur
6. J. W. Wise, Dem. Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee, * Dem. Chickamauga
8. (Vacancy)
9. Thomas M. Bell, * Dem. Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson, Dem. Milledgeville
11. John R. Walker, * Dem. Valdosta
12. Dudley M. Hughes, * Dem. Danville

IDAHO.

- Addison T. Smith, *† Rep. Twin Falls
Robert M. McCracken, † Rep. Boise

ILLINOIS.

- Burnett M. Chipfield, † Rep. Canton
William Elza Williams, *† Dem. Pittsburg
1. Martin B. Madden, * Rep. Chicago
2. James R. Mann, * Rep. Chicago
3. William W. Wilson, Rep. Chicago

4. James T. McDermott, * Dem. Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath, * Dem. Chicago
6. James McAndrews, * Dem. Chicago
7. Frank Buchanan, * Dem. Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher, * Dem. Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten, * Rep. Chicago
10. George E. Foss, Rep. Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley, * Prog. Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller, Rep. Flora
13. John C. McKenzie, * Rep. Elizabeth
14. Clyde H. Tavenner, * Dem. Cordova
15. Edward J. King, Rep. Galesburg
16. Claude U. Stone, * Dem. Peoria
17. John A. Sterling, Rep. Leroy
18. Joseph G. Cannon, Rep. Danville
19. William B. McKinley, Rep. Champaign
20. Henry T. Rainey, * Dem. Carrollton
21. L. E. Wheeler, Rep. Springfield
22. W. A. Rodenberg, Rep. Chester
23. Martin D. Foster, * Dem. Olney
24. T. S. Williams, Rep. Louisville
25. E. E. Denison, Rep. Marion

INDIANA.

1. Charles Lieb, * Dem. Rockport
2. William A. Cullop, * Dem. Vincennes
3. William E. Cox, * Dem. Jasper
4. Lincoln Dixou, * Dem. North Vernon
5. Ralph W. Moss, * Dem. Brazil
6. Finly H. Gray, * Dem. Connersville
7. Merrill Moores, Rep. Indianapolis
8. John A. M. Adair, * Dem. Portland
9. Martin A. Morrison, * Dem. Frankfort
10. William R. Wood, Rep. Crown Point
11. George W. Rauch, * Dem. Marion
12. Cyrus Cline, * Dem. Angola
13. Henry A. Barnhart, * Dem. Rochester

IOWA.

1. Charles A. Kennedy, * Rep. Montrose
2. Harry E. Hull, Rep. Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet, Rep. Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen, * Rep. Northwood
5. James W. Good, * Rep. Cedar Rapids
6. C. W. Ramseyer, Rep. Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell, Rep. Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner, Rep. Corning
9. William R. Green, * Rep. Audubon
10. Frank P. Woods, * Rep. Estherville
11. T. J. Steele, Dem. Sioux City

KANSAS.

1. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., * Rep. Leavenworth
2. Joseph Taggart, * Dem. Kansas City
3. P. P. Campbell, * Rep. Pittsburg
4. Dudley Doolittle, * Dem. Strong City
5. Guy T. Helverling, * Dem. Marysville
6. John R. Connelly, * Dem. Colby
7. Joutett Shouse, Dem. Kinsley
8. W. A. Ayres, Dem. Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley, * Dem. Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe, Dem. Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, * Dem. Central City
4. Ben Johnson, * Dem. Bardstown
5. Swager Sherley, * Dem. Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse, * Dem. Burlington
7. J. Campbell Cantrill, * Dem. Georgetown
8. Harvey Helm, * Dem. Stanford
9. W. J. Fields, * Dem. Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley, * Rep. Pikeville
11. Caleb Powers, * Rep. Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. Albert Estopinal, * Dem. Estopinal
2. H. Garland Dupre, * Dem. New Orleans
3. Whitmell P. Martin, Prog. Thibodaux
4. John T. Watkins, * Dem. Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson, Dem. Harrisonburg
6. Louis L. Morgan, * Dem. Covington
7. Ladislav Lazaro, * Dem. Washington
8. James B. Aswell, * Dem. Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Asher C. Hinds, * Rep. Portland
2. Daniel J. McGillicuddy, * Dem. Lewiston
3. John A. Peters, * Rep. Ellsworth
4. Frank E. Guernsey, * Rep. Dover

MARYLAND.

1. Jesse D. Price, Dem. Sallsbury
2. J. Fred C. Talbott, * Dem. Lutherville
3. Charles P. Coady, * Dem. Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum, * Dem. Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd, Rep. La Plata
6. David J. Lewis, * Dem. Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway, * Rep. Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett, * Rep. Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige, * Rep. Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow, * Rep. Worcester
5. John J. Rogers, * Rep. Lowell
6. Augustus P. Gardner, * Rep. Hamilton
7. Michael F. Phelan, * Dem. Lynn
8. Frederick W. Dallinger, Prog. Cambridge
9. Ernest W. Roberts, * Rep. Chelsea
10. Peter F. Tague, Dem. Boston
11. George H. Tinkham, Rep. Boston
12. James A. Gallivan, Dem. Boston
13. William H. Carter, Rep. Needham
14. Richard Olney H. Dem. Dedham
15. William S. Greene, * Rep. Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh, Rep. New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. Frank E. Doremus, * Dem. Detroit
2. Samuel W. Beakes, * Dem. Ann Arbor
3. J. M. C. Smith, * Rep. Charlotte
4. Edward L. Hamilton, * Rep. Niles
5. Carl E. Mapes, * Rep. Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley, Rep. Lansing
7. Louis C. Crampton, * Rep. Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney, Rep. Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin, * Rep. Muskegon
10. George A. Lund, Prog. Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott, Rep. Alpena
12. W. Frank James, Rep. Hancock
13. Charles A. Nichols, Rep. Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson, * Rep. Lanesboro
2. Franklin E. Ellsworth, Rep. Mankato
3. Charles R. Davis, * Rep. St. Peter
4. Carl C. Van Dyke, Dem. St. Paul
5. George E. Smith, Rep. Minneapolis
6. Charles A. Linbergh, * Rep. Little Falls
7. Andrew J. Volstead, * Rep. Granite Falls
8. Clarence B. Miller, * Rep. Duluth
9. Halvor Steenerson, * Rep. Crookston
10. Thomas D. Schall, Prog. Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr., * Dem. Corinth
2. Hubert D. Stephens, * Dem. New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys, * Dem. Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson, * Dem. Winona
5. W. A. Venable, Dem. Meridian
6. Byron P. Harrison, * Dem. Gulfport
7. Percy E. Quinn, * Dem. McComb City
8. James W. Collier, * Dem. Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd, * Dem. Shelbyville
2. William W. Rucker, Dem. Keyesville
3. Joshua W. Alexander, * Dem. Galatin
4. Charles F. Booher, * Dem. Savannah
5. William P. Borland, * Dem. Kansas City
6. Clement C. Dickinson, * Dem. Clinton
7. Courtney W. Hamlin, * Dem. Springfield
8. Dorsey W. Shackelford, * Dem. Jefferson City
9. Champ Clark, * Dem. Bowling Green
10. Jacob E. Meeker, Rep. St. Louis
11. William L. Igoe, * Dem. St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer, * Rep. St. Louis
13. Walter L. Hensley, * Dem. Farmington
14. Joseph J. Russell, * Dem. Charleston
15. Perl D. Decker, * Dem. Joplin
16. Thomas L. Rubey, * Dem. Lebanon

MONTANA.

- Thomas Stout, * Dem. Lewistown
- John M. Evans, * Dem. Missoula

NEBRASKA

1. C. F. Reavis, Rep. Falls City
2. O. O. Lobeck, * Dem. Omaha
3. Dan V. Stephens, * Dem. Fremont
4. Charles H. Sloan, * Rep. Geneva
5. A. C. Shallenberger, Dem. Alma
6. Moses P. Kinkaid, * Rep. O'Neill

NEVADA.

- E. E. Roberts, * Rep. Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep. Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason, Rep. Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. William J. Browning, * Rep. Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep. Atlantic City
3. Thomas J. Scully, * Dem. South Amboy
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep. Trenton
5. John H. Capstick, Rep. Montville
6. Archibald C. Hart, * Dem. Hackensack
7. Dow H. Drukker, Rep. Paterson
8. Edward W. Gray, Rep. Newark
9. Richard W. Parker, Rep. Newark
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach, Rep. Newark
11. John J. Eagan, * Dem. Weehawken
12. James A. Hamill, * Dem. Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

- Benigno C. Hernandez, * Rep. Tierra Amarilla

NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks, Rep. New York
2. Charles Pope Caldwell, Dem. New York
3. John V. Flynn, Dem. Brooklyn
4. Harry H. Dale, * Dem. Brooklyn
5. James P. Maher, * Dem. Brooklyn
6. Frederick W. Rowe, Rep. Brooklyn
7. John J. Fitzgerald, * Dem. Brooklyn
8. Daniel J. Griffin, * Dem. Brooklyn
9. Oscar W. Swift, Rep. New York
10. Reuben L. Haskell, Rep. Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Rioridan, * Dem. New York
12. Meyer London, Soc. New York
13. George W. Loft, * Dem. New York
14. Michael F. Farley, Dem. New York
15. Michael F. Conry, * Dem. New York
16. Peter J. Dooling, * Dem. New York
17. John F. Carew, * Dem. New York
18. Thomas G. Patten, * Dem. New York
19. Walter M. Chandler, * Prog. New York
20. Isaac Siegel, Rep. New York
21. Henry Murray Hulbert, Dem. New York
22. Henry Bruckner, * Dem. New York
23. William S. Bennett, Rep. New York
24. Woodson C. Orlesby, * Dem. New York
25. James W. Husted, Rep. Peekskill
26. Edmund Platt, * Rep. Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward, Rep. De Bruce
28. Rollin B. Sanford, Rep. Albany
29. James S. Parker, * Rep. Salem
30. William B. Charles, Rep. Amsterdam
31. Bertrand H. Snell, Rep. Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott, * Rep. Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder, Rep. Little Falls
34. George W. Fairchild, * Rep. Oneonta
35. Walter W. Magee, Rep. Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould, Rep. Seneca Falls
37. Harry H. Pratt, Rep. Corning
38. Thomas B. Dunn, * Rep. Rochester
39. Henry G. Danforth, * Rep. Rochester
40. S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep. Lockport
41. Charles B. Smith, * Dem. Buffalo
42. Daniel A. Driscoll, * Dem. Buffalo
43. Charles M. Hamilton, * Rep. Hlipley

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small, * Dem. Washington
2. Claude Kitchen, * Dem. Scotland Neck
3. George E. Hood, Dem. Goldsboro
4. Edward W. Pou, * Dem. Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman, * Dem. Greensboro
6. H. L. Godwin, * Dem. Dunn
7. Robert N. Page, * Dem. Blsco
8. R. L. Doughton, * Dem. Laurel Springs
9. Edwin Y. Webb, * Dem. Shelby
10. James J. Britt, Rep. Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Henry T. Helgesen, * Rep. Milton
2. George M. Young, * Rep. Valley City
3. P. D. Norton, * Rep. Nottlienger

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth, Rep. Cincinnati
2. Alfred G. Allen, * Dem. Cincinnati
3. Warren Gard, * Dem. Hamilton
4. J. E. Russell, Rep. Troy
5. N. E. Matthews, Rep. Ottawa

6. C. C. Kearns, Rep.	Batavia
7. Simon D. Kess,* Rep.	Yellow Springs
8. John A. Key,* Dem.	Marion
9. Isaac R. Sherwood,* Dem.	Toledo
10. Robert M. Switzer,* Rep.	Gallipolis
11. E. D. Ricketts, Rep.	Logan
12. Clement Brumbaugh,* Dem.	Columbus
13. A. W. Overmyer, Dem.	Fremont
14. S. H. Williams, Rep.	Lorain
15. W. C. Mooney, Rep.	Woodfield
16. Roscoe McCulloch, Rep.	Canton
17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem.	Johnstown
18. D. A. Hollingsworth, Rep.	Cadiz
19. John G. Cooper,* Dem.	Youngstown
20. William Gordon,* Dem.	Cleveland
21. Robert Crosser, Dem.	Cleveland
22. H. I. Emerson, Rep.	Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. James S. Davenport, Dem.	Vinita
2. W. W. Hastings, Dem.	Tahlequah
3. C. D. Carter, Dem.	Ardmore
4. W. H. Murray, Dem.	Tishomingo
5. J. B. Thompson, Dem.	Paul's Valley
6. Scott Ferris, Dem.	Lawton
7. Walter McClintic, Dem.	Snyder
8. Dick T. Morgan, Rep.	Woodward

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.	Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sianott,* Rep.	The Dalles
3. C. N. McArthur, Rep.	Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas S. Crago,* Rep.	Waynesburg
Mahlon M. Garland,* Rep.	Pittsburgh
Daniel F. Lafaeu,* Rep.	York
John R. K. Scott,* Rep.	Philadelphia
1. William S. Vare,* Rep.	Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.	Philadelphia
3. J. Hampton Moore,* Rep.	Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.	Philadelphia
5. Peter E. Costello, Rep.	Philadelphia
6. George P. Darrow, Rep.	Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.	West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson, Rep.	Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.	Laucaster
10. John R. Farr,* Rep.	Scranton
11. John J. Casey,* Dem.	Wilkesbarre
12. Robert D. Heaton, Rep.	Ashtand
13. Arthur G. Dewalt, Rep.	Allentown
14. Louis T. McFadden, Rep.	Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.	Williamsport
16. John V. Lesh,* Dem.	Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.	Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.	Annvile
19. Warren Worth Bailey,* Dem.	Johnstown
20. C. William Beales, Rep.	Gettysburg
21. Charles H. Rowland, Rep.	Pittsburg
22. Abraham L. Keister,* Rep.	Scottdale
23. Robert F. Hopwood, Rep.	Uniontown
24. Henry W. Temple, Rep.	Washington
25. M. Liebel, Jr., Dem.	Erie
26. Henry J. Steele, Rep.	Easton
27. S. Taylor North, Rep.	Punxsutawney
28. S. H. Miller, Rep.	Mercer
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.	Pittsburgh
30. William H. Coleman, Rep.	Pittsburgh
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.	Pittsburgh
32. Andrew J. Barchfeld,* Rep.	Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND.

1. George F. O'Shaughnessy,* Dem.	Providence
2. W. R. Stines, Rep.	Warwick
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.	Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Richard S. Whaley,* Dem.	Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.	Aiken
3. Wyatt Aiken,* Dem.	Abbeville
4. Sam J. Nicholls, Dem.	Spartanburg
5. D. E. Pinley,* Dem.	Yorkville
6. J. W. Ragsdale,* Dem.	Florence
7. A. F. Lever,* Dem.	Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Charles H. Dillon,* Rep.	Yankton
2. Royal C. Johnson, Rep.	Aberdeen
3. Harry L. Gandy, Dem.	Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.	Johnson City
2. Richard W. Austin,* Rep.	Knoxville
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.	Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.	Carriage
5. William C. Houston,* Dem.	Woodbury
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.	Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.	Columbia
8. Thetus W. Sims,* Dem.	Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.	Dresden
10. Kenneth D. McKellar,* Dem.	Memphis

TEXAS.

Jeff McLeMore,* Dem.	Houston
James H. Davis,* Dem.	Sulphur Springs
1. Eugene Black,* Dem.	Clarksville
2. Martien Dies,* Dem.	Warren
3. James Young,* Dem.	Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.	Bonham
5. Hatten W. Summers, Dem.	Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.	Coriscana
7. Alexander W. Gregg,* Dem.	Palestine
8. Joe H. Eagle,* Dem.	Houston
9. George F. Burgess,* Dem.	Gonzales
10. James P. Buchanan,* Dem.	Brenham
11. Robert L. Henry,* Dem.	Waco
12. Oscar Callaway,* Dem.	Comanche
13. John E. Stephens,* Dem.	Vernon
14. James L. Slayden,* Dem.	San Antonio
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.	Uvalde
16. William R. Smith,* Dem.	Colorado

UTAH.

1. Joseph Howell,* Rep.	Logan
2. James H. Mays, Dem.	Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Greene,* Rep.	St. Albans
2. P. H. Dale, Rep.	Brighton

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones,* Dem.	Warsaw
2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.	Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.	Richmond
4. Walter A. Watson,* Dem.	Jennings' Ordinary
5. Edward W. Saunders,* Dem.	Rocky Mount
6. Carter Glass,* Dem.	Lynchburg
7. Thomas W. Harrison, Dem.	Madison
8. Charles C. Carlin,* Dem.	Alexandria
9. C. Bascomb Slem,* Rep.	Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.	Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. W. E. Humphrey,* Rep.	Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley, Rep.	Bellingham
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.	Hoquiam
4. W. L. LaFollette,* Rep.	Pullman
5. C. C. Dill, Dem.	Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland,* Rep.	Elkins
1. Matthew M. Neely,* Dem.	Fairmont
2. George M. Bowers, Rep.	Martinsburg
3. Adam B. Littlepage, Dem.	Charleston
4. Hunter H. Moss, Jr.,* Rep.	Parkersburg
5. Edward Cooper, Rep.	Bramwell

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper,* Rep.	Racine
2. Michael E. Burke,* Dem.	Beaver Dam
3. John M. Nelson,* Rep.	Madison
4. William J. Cary,* Rep.	Milwaukee
5. William H. Stafford,* Rep.	Milwaukee
6. Michael K. Reilly, Dem.	Pond du Lac
7. John J. Esch,* Rep.	LaCrosse
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.	Wausau
9. Thomas F. Konop, Rep.	Kewaunee
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.	Hudson
11. Irvine L. Lenroot,* Rep.	Superior

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell,* Rep.	Newcastle
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ALASKA.

James Wickersham, Dem.	Fairbanks
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HAWAII.

J. Kalaniano'le, Rep.	Honolulu
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PHILIPPINES.

Manuel L. Quezon	Tabayas
Manuel E. Earnshaw	Manila

PORTO RICO.

(Vacancy)	
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Sixty-Fifth Congress.

From March 4, 1917, to March 3, 1919.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, \$12,000 a year. Democrats 53, republicans 42, progressive 1. Compensation of senators \$7,500 a year, term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem.....Birmingham..1921
John H. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper..1919

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1923
Marcus A. Smith, Dem.....Tucson..1921

ARKANSAS.

William F. Kirby, Dem.....Little Rock..1921
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1919

CALIFORNIA.

James D. Phelan, Dem.....San Francisco..1921
Hiram W. Johnson, Rep.....Sacramento..1923

COLORADO.

John F. Shafroth, Dem.....Denver..1919
Charles S. Thomas, Dem.....Denver..1921

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep.....New London..1921
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1923

DELAWARE.

Josiah O. Wolcott, Dem.....Wilmington..1923
Willard Saulsbury, Dem.....Wilmington..1919

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.....Jacksonville..1921
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1923

GEORGIA.

Thomas W. Hardwick, Dem.....Sandersville..1919
Hoke Smith, Dem.....Atlanta..1921

IDAHO.

James H. Brady, Rep.....Pocatello..1921
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1919

ILLINOIS.

J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.....Chicago..1919
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep.....Springfield..1921

INDIANA.

James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1921
Harry S. New, Rep.....Indianapolis..1923

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep.....Des Moines..1921
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1919

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1921
William H. Thompson, Dem.....Garden City..1919

KENTUCKY.

J. C. W. Beckham, Dem.....Frankfort..1921
Ollie M. James, Dem.....Marion..1919

LOUISIANA.

Robert F. Broussard, Dem.....New Iberia..1921
Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem.....Lake Providence..1919

MAINE.

Frederick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1923
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....W. Poland..1919

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....Snow Hill..1921
Joseph I. France, Rep.....Port Deposit..1923

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1923
John W. Weeks, Rep.....West Newton..1919

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep.....Jackson..1923
William A. Smith, Rep.....Grand Rapids..1919

MINNESOTA.

Frank B. Kellogg, Rep.....St. Paul..1923
Knut Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1919

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem.....Benton..1923
James K. Vardaman, Dem.....Jackson..1919

MISSOURI.

William J. Stone, Dem.....St. Louis..1921
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1923

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1923
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1919

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1923
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1919

NEVADA.

Francis G. Newlands, Dem.....Reno..1921
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1923

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jacob H. Gallinger, Rep.....Concord..1921
Henry F. Hollis, Dem.....Concord..1919

NEW JERSEY.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep.....Somerville..1923
William Hughes, Dem.....Paterson..1919

NEW MEXICO.

Andrei A. Jones, Dem.....East Las Vegas..1923
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1919

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep.....Genesee..1921
William M. Calder, Rep.....Brooklyn..1923

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1921
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1919

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep.....Wahpeton..1923
Asie J. Gronna, Rep.....Lakota..1921

OHIO.

Warren G. Harding, Rep.....Marion..1921
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1923

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem.....Lawton..1921
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1919

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem.....Portland..1921
Henry Lane, Dem.....Portland..1919

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1921
Philander C. Knox, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1923

RHODE ISLAND.

Peter Goellet Gerry, Dem.....Providence..1923
Le Baron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1919

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1921
Benjamin R. Tillman, Dem.....Trenton..1919

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edwin S. Johnson, Dem.....Yankton..1921
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermillion..1919

TENNESSEE.

Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem.....Memphis..1923
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1919

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1923
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1919

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1921
William H. King, Dem.....Salt Lake City..1923

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep.....Montpelier..1921
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1923

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1923
Thomas S. Martin, Dem.....Charlottesville..1919

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....North Yakima..1921
Miles Poindexter, Prog.....Spokane..1923

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland, Rep.....Elkins..1923
Nathan Goff, Rep.....Clarksburg..1919

WISCONSIN.

Paul O. Husting, Dem.....Mayville..1921
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1923

WYOMING.

John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1923
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1919

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 216; democrats, 210; progressives, 4; socialist, 1; independent, 1; vacancy, 1; contests, 2; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that member served in 64th congress. †At large. Compensation of speaker, \$12,000; of other members, \$7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

1. Oscar L. Gray,* Dem.....Mobile
2. S. H. Dent,* Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry D. Stegall,* Dem.....Ozark
4. Frederick L. Blackmon,* Dem.....Anniston
5. J. Thomas Heflin,* Dem.....Lafayette
6. W. B. Oliver,* Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. John L. Burnett,* Dem.....Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....Tusculum
9. George Huddleston,* Dem.....Birmingham
10. W. B. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper

ARIZONA.

- Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

1. T. H. Caraway,* Dem.....Jonesboro
2. W. A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. J. N. Tillman,* Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis T. Wingo,* Dem.....DeQueen
5. H. M. Jacaway,* Dem.....Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor,* Dem.....Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin,* Dem.....Warren

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea, Dem.....Santa Rosa
2. John E. Baker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep-Dem.....San Francisco
6. J. A. Elston,* Rep-Prog.....Berkeley
7. Denver S. Church,* Dem.....Fresno
8. Everis A. Hayes,* Rep-Dem.....Eden Vale
9. Charles H. Randall,* Pro., etc.....Los Angeles
10. Henry Z. Osborne, Rep.....Los Angeles
11. William Kettner,* Dem.....San Diego

COLORADO.

1. Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.....Sterling
3. Edward Keating,* Dem.....Pueblo
4. Edward T. Taylor,* Dem.....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. Augustine Lonergan, Dem.....Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep.....New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....Meriden
4. Ebenezer J. Hill,* Rep.....South Norwalk
5. James P. Glynn,* Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

- Albert F. Polk,*† Dem.....Georgetown

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane, Dem.....Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. Walter Kehce, Dem.....Pensacola
4. W. J. Sears,* Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. J. W. Overstreet, Dem.....Savannah
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvestor
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Adamson,* Dem.....Carrollton
5. William Schley Howard,* Dem.....Decatur
6. J. W. Wise,* Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. (Vacancy)
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem.....Milledgeville
11. John R. Walker,* Dem.....Valdosta
12. W. W. Larsens, Dem.....Danville

IDAHO.

- Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow
Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls

ILLINOIS.

- Medill McCormick,*† Rep.....Chicago
William E. Mason,*† Rep.....Chicago
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
 2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
 3. William W. Wilson,* Rep.....Chicago
 4. Charles Martin, Dem.....Chicago

5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. James McAndrews,* Dem.....Chicago
7. Niels Juul, Rep.....Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher,* Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. George Edmund Foss,* Rep.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....Flora
13. John C. McKenzie, Rep.....Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham, Rep.....Aledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep.....Galesburg
16. Clifford Ireland, Rep.....Peoria
17. John A. Sterling,* Rep.....Leroy
18. Joseph G. Cannon,* Rep.....Danville
19. William B. McKinley,* Rep.....Champaign
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem.....Carrollton
21. Loren E. Wheeler,* Rep.....Springfield
22. William A. Rodenberg,* Rep.....Chester
23. Martin D. Foster,* Dem.....Olney
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep.....Louisville
25. Edward B. Denison,* Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. George K. Denton, Dem.....Evansville
2. Oscar E. Bland, Rep.....Linton
3. William E. Cox,* Dem.....Jasper
4. Lincoln Dixon,* Dem.....North Vernon
5. Everett Sanders, Rep.....Terre Haute
6. Daniel W. Comstock, Rep.....Richmond
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep.....Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal, Rep.....Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell, Rep.....Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep.....Crown Point
11. Milton Kraus, Rep.....Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield, Rep.....Angola
13. Henry A. Barnhart,* Dem.....Rochester

IOWA.

1. Charles A. Kennedy,* Rep.....Montrose
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep.....Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet,* Rep.....Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. W. Ramseyer,* Rep.....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Townner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep.....Council Bluffs
10. Frank P. Woods,* Rep.....Estherville
11. George C. Scott, Rep.....Sioux City

KANSAS.

1. D. R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep.....Leavenworth
2. E. C. Little, Rep.....Kansas City
3. P. P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Dudley Doolittle,* Dem.....Strong City
5. Guy T. Helverling,* Dem.....Marysville
6. John R. Connelly,* Dem.....Colby
7. Jouett Shouse, Dem.....Kinsley
8. William A. Ayers, Dem.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem.....Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas,* Dem.....Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Swager Sherley,* Dem.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. J. / Campbell Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. Harvey Helm,* Dem.....Stanford
9. W. J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. Caleb Powers,* Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. Albert Estopinal,* Dem.....Estopinal
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whit P. Martin,* Prog.....Thibodaux
4. John T. Watkins,* Dem.....Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.....Harrisonburg
6. Jared Y. Sanders, Dem.....Baton Rouge
7. Ladislav Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. L. B. Goodall, Rep.....Sanford
2. W. H. White, Rep.....Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep.....Ellsworth
4. Ira G. Hersey, Rep.....Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. Jesse D. Price,* Dem.....Salisbury
2. Joshua F. C. Talbot,* Dem.....Lutherville
3. Charles P. Coady,* Dem.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep.....La Plata
6. Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep.....Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John J. Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. Augustus P. Gardner,* Rep.....Hamilton
7. Michael F. Phelan,* Dem.....Lynn
8. Frederick W. Dallinger,* Prog.....Cambridge
9. Alvan T. Fuller, Ind.....Malden
10. Peter F. Tague,* Dem.....Boston
11. George H. Tinkham,* Rep.....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
13. William H. Carter,* Rep.....Needham
14. Richard Olney II,* Dem.....Dedham
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh,* Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. Frank E. Doremus,* Dem.....Detroit
2. Mark R. Bacon,* Rep.....Wyandotte
3. J. M. C. Smith,* Rep.....Charlotte
4. Edward L. Hamilton,* Rep.....Niles
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley,* Rep.....Lansing
7. Louis C. Crampton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Gilbert A. Currie, Rep.....Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
13. Charles A. Nichols,* Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Franklin E. Ellsworth,* Rep.....Mankato
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Carl C. Van Dyke,* Dem.....St. Paul
5. Ernest Lundeen, Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson, Rep.....St. Cloud
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep.....Granite Falls
8. Clarence B. Miller,* Rep.....Duluth
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
10. Thomas D. Schell,* Prog.....Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.,* Dem.....Corinth
2. Hubert D. Stephens,* Dem.....New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem.....Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. William W. Venable,* Dem.....Meridian
6. Byron P. Harrison,* Dem.....Gulfport
7. Percy E. Quinn,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. M. A. Romjue, Dem.....Macon
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. Joshua W. Alexander,* Dem.....Gallatin
4. Charles F. Booher,* Dem.....Savannah
5. William P. Boardman,* Dem.....Kansas City
6. Clement C. Dickinson,* Dem.....Clinton
7. Courtney W. Hamilton,* Dem.....Springfield
8. Dorsey W. Shackelford,* Dem.....Jefferson City
9. Champ Clark,* Dem.....Bowling Green
10. Jacob E. Meeker,* Rep.....St. Louis
11. William L. Igoe,* Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. Walter L. Hensley,* Dem.....Farmington
14. Joseph J. Russell,* Dem.....Charleston
15. Perl D. Decker,* Dem.....Joplin
16. Thomas L. Rubey,* Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

- Miss Jeannette Rankin,* Rep.....Missoula
John M. Evans,* Dem.....Missoula

NEBRASKA.

1. C. F. Reavis,* Rep.....Falls City
2. C. O. Loebck,* Dem.....Omaha
3. Dan V. Stephens,* Dem.....Fremont
4. Charles H. Sloan,* Rep.....Geneva
5. A. C. Shallenberger,* Dem.....Alma
6. Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

- E. E. Roberts,* Rep.....Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway,* Rep.....Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason,* Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. William J. Browning,* Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach,* Rep.....Atlantic City
3. Robert Carson, Rep.....New Brunswick
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson,* Rep.....Trenton
5. John H. Capstick,* Rep.....Montville
6. John R. Ramsey,* Rep.....Hackensack
7. Dow H. Drukker,* Rep.....Paterson
8. Edward W. Gray,* Rep.....Newark
9. Richard Wayne Parker,* Rep.....Newark
10. Frederick R. Lehibach,* Rep.....Newark
11. John J. Eagan,* Dem.....Weehawken
12. James A. Hamill,* Dem.....Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

- William B. Walton,* Dem.....Silver City

NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.....New York
2. Charles Pope Caldwell,* Dem.....New York
3. Joseph V. Flynn,* Dem.....Brooklyn
4. Harry H. Dale,* Dem.....Brooklyn
5. James P. Maher,* Dem.....Brooklyn
6. Frederick W. Rowe,* Rep.....Brooklyn
7. John J. Fitzgerald,* Dem.....Brooklyn
8. Daniel J. Griffin,* Dem.....Brooklyn
9. Oscar W. Swift,* Rep.....New York
10. Reuben L. Haskell,* Rep.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem.....New York
12. Meyer London,* Soc.....New York
13. Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.....New York
14. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Rep.....New York
15. Michael F. Conry,* Dem.....New York
16. Peter J. Dooling,* Dem.....New York
17. John F. Carew,* Dem.....New York
18. George B. Francis, Rep.....New York
19. Walter Chandler,* Rep.....New York
20. Isaac Siegel,* Rep.....New York
21. George Murray Hulbe,* Dem.....New York
22. Henry Bruckner,* Dem.....New York
23. William S. Bennet,* Rep.....New York
24. Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep.....New York
25. James W. Husted,* Rep.....Peekskill
26. Edmund Platt,* Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward,* Rep.....DeBruce
28. Rollin B. Sanford,* Rep.....Albany
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. George R. Lunn, Dem.....Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.....Little Falls
34. George W. Fairchild,* Rep.....Oneonta
35. Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould,* Rep.....Corning
37. Harry H. Pratt,* Rep.....Seneca Falls
38. Thomas B. Dunn,* Rep.....Rochester
39. Charles D. Sanders, Rep.....Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
41. Charles B. Smith,* Dem.....Buffalo
42. William F. Waldow, Rep.....Buffalo
43. Charles M. Hamilton,* Rep.....Ripley

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small,* Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchen,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. George E. Hood,* Dem.....Goldsboro
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.....Greensboro
6. H. L. Godwin,* Dem.....Dunn
7. Leonidas D. Robinson, Dem.....Dunn
8. R. L. Doughton,* Dem.....Laurel Springs
9. Edwin Y. Webb,* Dem.....Shelby
10. (Contest).....

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Henry T. Helgeson,* Rep.....Milton
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. P. D. Norton,* Rep.....Hettinger

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.....Cincinnati
2. Victor Heintz, Rep.....Cincinnati
3. Warren Gard,* Dem.....Hamilton
4. B. F. Welty, Dem.....Lima
5. John S. Snook, Dem.....Paulding

6. C. C. Kearns,* Rep.....	Batavia
7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....	Yellow Springs
8. John A. Key,* Dem.....	Marion
9. Isaac R. Sherwood,* Dem.....	Toledo
10. Robert M. Switzer,* Rep.....	Gallipolis
11. H. C. Claypool, Dem.....	Chillicothe
12. Clement Brumbaugh,* Dem.....	Fremont
13. A. W. Overmyer,* Dem.....	Fremont
14. E. R. Bathrick,* Dem.....	Akron
15. George White, Dem.....	Marietta
16. Roscoe McCulloch,* Rep.....	Canton
17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem.....	Johnstown
18. D. A. Hollingsworth,* Rep.....	Cadiz
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....	Youngstown
20. William Gordon,* Dem.....	Cleveland
21. Robert Crosser,* Dem.....	Cleveland
22. H. I. Emerson,* Rep.....	Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. T. A. Chandler, Rep.....	Tulsa
2. William W. Hastings,* Dem.....	Tahlequah
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....	Ardmore
4. Tom D. McKeown,* Dem.....	Pauls
5. Joseph B. Thompson,* Dem.....	Pauls Valley
6. Scott Ferris,* Dem.....	Lawton
7. James V. McClintic,* Dem.....	Snyder
8. Dick T. Morgan,* Rep.....	Woodward

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....	Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep.....	The Dalles
3. C. N. McArthur,* Rep.....	Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas S. Crago,*† Rep.....	Waynesburg
Mahlon M. Garland,*† Rep.....	Pittsburgh
Joseph McLaughlin,*† Rep.....	Philadelphia
John R. K. Scott,*† Rep.....	Philadelphia
1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....	Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....	Philadelphia
3. J. Hampton Moore,* Rep.....	Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.....	Philadelphia
5. Peter E. Costello,* Rep.....	Philadelphia
6. George P. Darrow,* Rep.....	Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....	West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson,* Rep.....	Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....	Lancaster
10. John R. Farr,* Rep.....	Scranton
11. T. W. Templeton, Rep.....	Plymouth
12. Robert D. Heaton,* Rep.....	Ashland
13. Arthur G. Dewalt,* Rep.....	Allentown
14. Louis T. McFadden,* Rep.....	Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....	Williamsport
16. John V. Leshner,* Dem.....	Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht,* Rep.....	Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....	Annaville
19. John M. Rose, Rep.....	Johnstown
20. Andrew R. Brodbeck, Dem.....	Hanover
21. Charles H. Rowland,* Rep.....	Phillipsburg
22. Edward E. Robbin, Rep.....	Greensburg
23. Bruce F. Sterling, Dem.....	Uniontown
24. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....	Washington
25. Henry A. Clark, Rep.....	Erie
26. Henry J. Steele,* Dem.....	Easton
27. Nathan L. Strong, Rep.....	Brookville
28. O. D. Bleakley, Rep.....	Franklin
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....	Pittsburgh
30. M. Clyde Kelly, Dem.....	Bradnock
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....	Pittsburgh
32. (Contest)	

RHODE ISLAND.

1. George F. O'Shaughnessy,* Dem.....	Providence
2. Walter R. Stinaus,* Rep.....	Warwick
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....	Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. R. S. Whaley,* Dem.....	Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....	Aiken
3. Fred H. Dominick, Dem.....	Newberry
4. Sam J. Nicholls,* Dem.....	Spartanburg
5. David E. Finley,* Dem.....	York
6. J. W. Ragsdale,* Dem.....	Florence
7. A. F. Lever,* Dem.....	Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Charles H. Dillon,* Rep.....	Yankton
2. Royal O. Johnson,* Rep.....	Aberdeen
3. Harry L. Gandy,* Dem.....	Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.....	Johnson City
2. Richard W. Austin,* Rep.....	Knoxville
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....	Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....	Carthage
5. William C. Houston,* Dem.....	Woodbury
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....	Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....	Columbia
8. Thetus W. Sims,* Dem.....	Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....	Dresden
10. Hubert Fisher, Dem.....	Memphis

TEXAS.

Jeff McLemore,*† Dem.....	Houston
Daniel E. Garrett,*† Dem.....	Houston
1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....	Clarksville
2. Martin Dies,* Dem.....	Warren
3. James Young,* Dem.....	Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....	Bonham
5. Hatton W. Summers,* Dem.....	Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....	Corsicana
7. Alexander W. Gregg,* Dem.....	Palestine
8. Joe H. Eagle,* Dem.....	Houston
9. J. J. Mansfield, Dem.....	Columbus
10. John P. Buchanan,* Dem.....	Brenham
11. Thomas Connolly, Dem.....	Marlin
12. J. C. Wilson, Dem.....	Port Worth
13. Marvin Jones, Dem.....	Amarillo
14. James L. Slayden,* Dem.....	San Antonio
15. John N. Garner, Dem.....	Colorado
16. H. L. Blanton, Dem.....	Abilene

UTAH.

1. Milton H. Welling, Dem.-Prog.....	Ogden
2. James H. Mays,* Dem.....	Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Green,* Rep.....	St. Albans
2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....	Brighton

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones,* Dem.....	Warsaw
2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.....	Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....	Richmond
4. Walter A. Watson,* Dem.....	Jennings' Ordinary
5. Edward W. Saunders,* Dem.....	Rocky Mount
6. Carter Glass,* Dem.....	Lynchburg
7. Thomas W. Harrison, Dem.....	Madison
8. Charles C. Carlin,* Dem.....	Alexandria
9. C. Bascom Slemp,* Rep.....	Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....	Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. John F. Miller, Rep.....	Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....	Bellingham
3. Albert E. Johnson,* Rep.....	Hogquam
4. William L. LaFollette,* Rep.....	Pullman
5. C. C. Dill,* Dem.....	Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Matthew M. Neely,* Dem.....	Fairmont
2. George M. Bowers,* Rep.....	Martinsburg
3. Stuart F. Reed, Rep.....	Clarksburg
4. Harry C. Woodyard, Rep.....	Spencer
5. Edward Cooper,* Rep.....	Branswell
6. Adam B. Littlepage,* Dem.....	Charleston

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper,* Rep.....	Racine
2. Edward Voigt, Rep.....	Manitowish
3. John M. Nelson,* Rep.....	Madison
4. William J. Cary,* Rep.....	Milwaukee
5. William H. Stafford,* Rep.....	Milwaukee
6. James H. Davidson, Rep.....	Oshkosh
7. John J. Esch,* Rep.....	LaCrosse
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....	Wausau
9. David G. Classon, Rep.....	Oconto
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....	Hudson
11. Irvine L. Lenroot,* Rep.....	Superior

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....	Newcastle
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ALASKA.

James Wickersham,* Dem.....	Fairbank
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HAWAII.

T. Kalanialaale,* Rep.....	Honolulu
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United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (DEC. 1, 1916).

Explanation.—A. E. and P., ambassador extraor-		M. R., minister resident; M. R. and C.-G., min-	
dinary and plenipotentiary; E. E. and M. P., en-		ister resident and consul-general. Appointed by	
voy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary;		the president and confirmed by the senate.	
Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from. Salary.
Argentina Republic.....	Fredk. J. Stimson, Mass., A. E. & P.	Buenos Aires.....	Maryland, \$17,500
Austria-Hungary.....	Frederic C. Penfield, A. E. & P.	Vienna.....	Pennsylvania, 17,500
	U. Grant-Smith, Sec. of Emb.	Vienna.....	Pennsylvania, 3,000
	Sheldon L. Crosby, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Vienna.....	New York, 2,000
	Stephen V. Graham, Nav. Att.	Vienna.....	Navy.....
	Capt. A. L. Briggs, Mil. Att.	Vienna.....	Army.....
Belgium.....	Brand Whitlock, E. E. & M. P.	Brussels.....	Ohio, 12,000
Bolivia.....	John D. O'Rear, E. E. & M. P.	LaPaz.....	Missouri, 10,000
Brazil.....	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.	Rio de Janeiro.....	New York, 17,500
	Alexander Benson, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro.....	Pennsylvania, 2,000
	Louis A. Sussdorff, Jr., 3d Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro.....	New York, 1,200
Bulgaria.....	Charles J. Wopicka, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest.....	Illinois, 10,000
	Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec. of Leg.	Bukharest.....	Pennsylvania, 2,625
Chile.....	Joseph H. Shon, A. E. & P.	Santiago.....	Indiana, 17,500
	George T. Summerlin, Sec. of Emb.	Santiago.....	Louisiana, 3,000
China.....	Paul S. Reinsch, E. E. & M. P.	Pekin.....	Wisconsin, 12,000
	John Van A. Macmurray, Sec. of Leg.	Pekin.....	District of Columbia, 2,625
	Francis White, 3d Sec. of Leg.	Pekin.....	Maryland, 1,200
	Lieut. Chas. T. Hutchins, Nav. Att.	Pekin.....	Navy.....
	Capt. Isaac Newell, Mil. Att.	Pekin.....	Army.....
Colombia.....	Thaddeus A. Thomson, E. E. & M. P.	Bogota.....	Texas, 10,000
	Charles B. Curtis, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Bogota.....	New York, 2,000
Costa Rica.....	Edward J. Hale, E. E. & M. P.	San Jose.....	North Carolina, 10,000
Cuba.....	William E. Gonzales, E. E. & M. P.	Havana.....	South Carolina, 12,000
	Gustav Scholle, Sec. of Leg.	Havana.....	Minnesota, 2,625
Denmark.....	Maurice F. Egan, E. E. & M. P.	Copenhagen, Dist. of Leg.	Colombia, 10,000
Dominican Republic.....	Wm. W. Russell, M. R. & C.-G.	Santo Domingo, Dist. of Leg.	Colombia, 10,000
Ecuador.....	Charles S. Hartman, E. E. & M. P.	Quito.....	Montana, 10,000
France.....	William G. Sharp, A. E. & P.	Paris.....	Ohio, 17,500
	R. W. Bliss, Sec. of Emb.	Paris.....	New York, 3,000
	A. H. Frazier, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Paris.....	Pennsylvania, 2,000
	Henry R. Carey, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Paris.....	Massachusetts, 1,500
	Lieut.-Com. Wm. H. Sayles, Nav. Att.	Paris.....	Navy.....
	Maj. Spencer Cosby, Mil. Att.	Paris.....	Army.....
Germany.....	James P. Gerard, A. E. & P.	Berlin.....	New York, 17,500
	Joseph C. Grew, Sec. of Emb.	Berlin.....	Massachusetts, 3,000
	R. B. Harvey, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Berlin.....	Maryland, 2,000
	A. B. Ruddock, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Berlin.....	Illinois, 2,000
	Com. W. R. Gherardi, Nav. Att.	Berlin.....	Navy.....
	Lieut.-Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Mil. Att.	Berlin.....	Army.....
Great Britain.....	Walter Hines Page, A. E. & P.	London.....	New York, 17,500
	I. B. Laughlin, Sec. of Emb.	London.....	Pennsylvania, 3,000
	Hugh S. Gibson, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London.....	California, 2,625
	John H. Stabler, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London.....	Maryland, 2,625
	Edward Bell, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London.....	Nevada, 2,000
	Franklin M. Gunther, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London.....	Virginia, 2,000
	Richard E. Pennoyer, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London.....	California, 2,000
	Robert Beale Davis, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London.....	Virginia, 2,000
	E. G. Greene, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London.....	Massachusetts, 2,000
	E. C. Shocraft, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London.....	Missouri, 2,000
	Com. P. Symington, Nav. Att.	London.....	Navy.....
	Capt. Alexander M. Miller, Mil. Att.	London.....	Army.....
Greece.....	Garrett Drovers, E. E. & M. P.	Athens.....	Massachusetts, 2,000
	John C. White, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Athens.....	Maryland, 2,000
Guatemala.....	William H. Leavell, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala.....	Mississippi, 10,000
	Glenn Stewart, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Guatemala.....	Pennsylvania, 2,000
Haiti.....	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E. & M. P.	Port au Prince.....	Louisiana, 10,000
Honduras.....	John Ewing, E. E. & M. P.	Tegucigalpa.....	Louisiana, 10,000
Italy.....	Thomas Nelson Page, A. E. & M. P.	Rome.....	Virginia, 17,500
	Peter A. Jay, Sec. of Emb.	Rome.....	Rhode Island, 3,000
	N. Richardson, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Rome.....	Mississippi, 2,000
	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Train, Nav. Att.	Rome.....	Navy.....
	Capt. E. R. Heiberg, Mil. Att.	Rome.....	Army.....
Japan.....	George W. Guthrie, A. E. & P.	Tokyo.....	Pennsylvania, 17,500
	Post Wheeler, Sec. of Emb.	Tokyo.....	Washington, 3,000
	Sumner Welles, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Tokyo.....	New York, 1,200
	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Horne, Nav. Att.	Tokyo.....	Navy.....
	Col. James A. Irons, Mil. Att.	Tokyo.....	Army.....
Liberia.....	James L. Curtis, M. R. & C.-G.	Monrovia.....	New York, 5,000
	Richard C. Bundy, Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia.....	Ohio, 2,000
Luxemburg.....	Henry van Dyke, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague.....	New Jersey, 12,000
Mexico.....	Henry P. Fletcher, A. E. & P.	Mexico.....	Pennsylvania, 17,500
Montenegro.....	Garrett Drovers, E. E. & M. P.	Athens.....	Massachusetts, 10,000
Morocco.....	(Vacancy) E. E. & M. P.	Tangier.....	10,000
Netherlands.....	Henry van Dyke, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague.....	New Jersey, 12,000
	Marshall Langhorne, Sec. of Leg.	The Hague.....	Virginia, 3,000
	Com. W. R. Gherardi, Nav. Att.	The Hague.....	Navy.....
	Capt. Arthur Poillon, Mil. Att.	The Hague.....	Army.....
Nicaragua.....	Benjamin L. Jefferson, E. E. & M. P.	Managua.....	Colorado, 10,000
Norway.....	Albert G. Schmedeman, E. E. & M. P.	Christiania.....	Wisconsin, 10,000

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Panama.	William J. Price, E. E. & M. P.	Panama	Kentucky	\$10,000
Paraguay.	Willing Spencer, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Panama	Pennsylvania	2,000
Persia.	John L. Caldwell, E. E. & M. P.	Asuncion	Ohio	10,000
Peru.	Benton McMillin, E. E. & M. P.	Teheran	Kansas	10,000
Portugal.	F. O. de Billier, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Lima	Tennessee	10,000
Roumania, Serbia } and Bulgaria.	Thomas H. Birch, E. E. & M. P.	Lisbon	Dist. of Columbia	2,000
	James G. Bailey, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Lisbon	New Jersey	10,000
	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest	Kentucky	2,625
	George L. Lorillard, Sec. of Leg.	Bukharest	Illinois	10,000
Russia.	David R. Francis, A. E. & P.	Petrograd	Rhode Island	3,000
	Fred M. Dearing, Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd	Missouri	17,500
	William P. Cresson, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd	Nevada	3,000
	F. A. Sterling, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd	Texas	2,000
	S. Whitehouse, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd	New York	2,000
	John L. Ryan, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd	Pennsylvania	2,000
	Capt. N. A. McCully, Nav. Att.	Petrograd	Navy	.....
	2d Lieut. E. F. Riggs, Mil. Att.	Petrograd	Army	.....
Salvador.	Boaz W. Long, E. E. & M. P.	San Salvador	New Mexico	10,000
Serbia (see Roumania).				
Siam.	Wm. H. Hornbrook, E. E. & M. P.	Bangkok	Oregon	10,000
	Frank D. Arnold, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Bangkok	Pennsylvania	2,000
	Leng Hui, Int.	Bangkok		500
Spain.	Joseph E. Willard, A. E. & P.	Madrid	Virginia	17,500
	Charles S. Wilson, Sec. of Emb.	Madrid	Maine	3,000
	Thomas Hinkley, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Madrid	Dist. of Columbia	2,000
Sweden.	Ira Nelson Morris, E. E. & M. P.	Stockholm	Illinois	10,000
	A. R. Magruder, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Stockholm	Maryland	2,000
	Capt. James Tottel, Mil. Att.	Stockholm	Army	.....
Switzerland.	Charles Stovall, E. E. & M. P.	Bern	Georgia	10,000
	James Campbell, Jr., 2d Sec. of Leg.	Bern	Virginia	2,000
Turkey.	Abram I. Elkus, A. E. & P.	Constantinople	New York	17,500
	Hoffman Philip, Sec. of Emb.	Constantinople	New York	2,625
Uruguay.	Robert E. Jeffery, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo	Arkansas	10,000
Venezuela.	Preston McGoddwin, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas	Oklahoma	10,000

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Stuart J. Fuller, Wis.	\$5,000	Nanking—J. Paul Johnson, Pa., C.	3,500
Charles C. Eberhart, Kas.	5,000	Shanghai—Thomas Sammons, Wash., C.-G.	8,000
Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga.	5,000	Swataw—George C. Hanson, Conn., C.	2,500
Ralph J. Totten, Tenn.	5,000	Tientsin—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C.-G.	5,500

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Aires—Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C.-G.	8,000	Barranquilla—Isaac A. Manning, Ore., C.	3,500
Rosario—William Dawson, Jr., C.	3,500	Cartagena—(Vacancy), C.	3,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Budapest—William Coffin, Ky., C.-G.	4,500	Port Limon—Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.	3,000
Carlsbad—Wallace J. Young, Ill., C.	3,000	San Jose—Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.	3,500
Fiume—Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C.	3,500		
Prague—Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C.	3,500	CUBA.	
Reichenberg—Nicholas R. Snyder, Pa., C.	4,000	Cienfuegos—Richard M. Bartleman, Mass., C.	4,500
Trieste—Ralph C. Russer, Pa., C.	3,000	Havana—James L. Rodgers, O., C.-G.	8,000
Vienna—Albert Halstead, D. C., C.-G.	6,000	Santiago—P. M. Griffith, O., C.	4,500

BELGIUM.

Antwerp—H. W. Diederich, D. C., C.-G.	5,500	Copenhagen—E. D. Winslow, Ill., C.-G.	4,500
Brussels—Ethelbert Watts, Pa., C.-G.	5,500	St. Thomas—C. H. Payne, W. Va., C.	3,000
Ghent—Henry A. Johnson, D. C.	3,000	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
Liege—Alexander Heingartner, O., C.	3,000	Puerta Plata—Frank A. Henry, Del., C.	2,000
		Santo Domingo—C. M. J. Zielinski, V.-C.	.....

BRAZIL.

Bahia—Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa., C.	4,000	Guayaquil—Frederic W. Goding, Ill., C.-G.	4,500
Para—George H. Pickrell, O., C.	4,000		
Pernambuco—A. T. Haberle, Mo., C.	4,000	FRANCE.	
Rio de Janeiro—Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y., C.-G.	8,000	Algiers—Dean B. Mason, O., C.	3,000
Santos—Charles L. Latham, N. C., C.	4,000	Bordeaux—George A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C.	4,000
Sao Paulo—Maddin Summers, Tenn., C.	5,000	Calais—James B. Milner, Ind., C.	3,000

BULGARIA.

Sofia—Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C.-G.	5,500	Goree-Dakar—Wm. J. Derby, Tenn., C.	3,000
		Grenoble—Thomas D. Davis, Okla., C.	2,000
CHILE.		Guadeloupe—Henry T. Wilcox, N. C., C.	2,000
Antofagasta—Thos. W. Voetter, N. M., C.	4,000	Havre—John B. Osborne, Pa., C.	5,000
Punta Arenas—David J. D. Myers, Ga., C.	3,000	La Rochelle—Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.	2,500
Valparaiso—Leon J. Kenna, Mich., C.-G.	5,500	Limoges—Eugene I. Delisle, Mass., C.	2,500

CHINA.

Amoy—Lester Maynard, Cal., C.	4,500	Lyons—John Edward Jones, D. C., C.	5,000
Antung—John K. Davis, O., C.	2,500	Marseilles—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G.	5,500
Anton—Fleming D. Chesnut, N. Y., C.-G.	5,500	Martinique—Thomas R. Wallace, Iowa, C.	2,500
Changsha—N. T. Johnson, Okla., C.	3,500	Nantes—(Vacancy), C.	.....
Chefoo—John F. Jewell, Ill., C.-G.	4,500	Nice—W. D. Hunter, Minn., C.	2,500
Chungking—Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C.	3,500	Paris—A. M. Thacker, Pa., C.-G.	12,000
Fuchau—Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.	4,500	Rouen—Albro L. Burnell, Me., C.	2,000
Hankow—Edwin S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.-G.	4,500	Saigon—Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C.	2,000
Harbin—Charles K. Moser, Va., C.	4,000	St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.	2,500
Mukden—P. S. Heintzleman, Pa., C.-G.	4,500	St. Pierre, St. P.—John C. Watson, Ky., C.	2,500
		Tahiti—Thomas B. L. Layton, La., C.	2,000
		Tamatave—James G. Carter, Ga., C.	2,500

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Aix la Chapelle—Henry C. A. Damm, Tenn., C.	3,000		
Apla—Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C.	3,500		

Barmen—George E. Eager, Ill., C.....	\$3,500
Berlin—Julius G. Lay, D. C., C.-G.....	8,000
Bremen—William T. Fee, O. C.....	5,000
Breslau—Harry G. Seltzer, Pa., C.....	2,500
Brunswick—T. J. Albert, Md., C.....	2,500
Chemnitz—John O. Wood, Hawaii, C.....	3,500
Coburg—William J. Pike, Pa., C.-G.....	4,500
Cologne—Emil Sauer, Tex., C.....	3,500
Dresden—Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C.-G.....	4,500
Erfurt—Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C.....	2,500
Frankfurt-on-Main—Heaton W. Harris, O., C.-G.....	5,500
Hamburg—Harry H. Morgan, La., C.-G.....	8,000
Hanover—(Vacancy), C.....	3,500
Kehl—Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C.....	3,500
Leipzig—William P. Kent, Va., C.....	4,000
Magdeburg—A. W. Donegan, Ala., C.....	3,000
Mannheim—William C. Teichmann, Mo., C.....	3,500
Munich—William H. Gale, Va., C.-G.....	4,500
Nuremberg—Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.....	4,000
Plauen—Michael J. Hendrick, N. Y., C.....	4,000
Stettin—Theodore Jaekel, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Stuttgart—Edward Higgins, Mass., C.....	4,000
Tsingtao—Wyllis R. Peck, Cal., C.....	4,000

GREAT BRITAIN.

Aden—(Vacancy), C.....	2,500
Auckland—Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.-G.....	4,500
Barbados—C. L. Livingston, Pa., C.....	3,000
Belfast—Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.....	5,000
Belize—William L. Avery, Mont., C.....	2,500
Birmingham—Samuel M. Taylor, O., C.....	4,500
Bombay—(Vacancy), C.....	4,000
Bradford—A. E. Ingram, Cal., C.....	4,500
Bristol—John S. Armstrong, Jr., N. C., C.....	2,000
Calcutta—James A. Smith, Vt., C.-G.....	8,000
Calgary—Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Campbellton—T. Botkin, Utah, C.....	2,000
Cape Town—Geo. H. Murphy, N. G., C.-G.....	8,000
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Baron Brich Zwiedinek, counselor and charge d'affaires.

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Mr. Charles Symon, counselor of legation.

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DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

- Aguineldo captured, March 23, 1901.
 Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
 Albert I. ascended throne of Belgium, Dec. 17, 1909.
 Alfonso XIII. ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April 13, 1913.
 Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
 Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
 Anarchists pardoned by Altgeld, June 26, 1893.
 Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
 Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
 Anglo-Ber war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
 Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan. 30, 1902.
 Arabic sunk, Aug. 19, 1915.
 Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
 Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
 Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
 Atlanta, Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial), exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
 Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
 Balkan-Bulgarian war began, May 23, 1913; ended, Aug. 10, 1913.
 Balkan-Turkish war began, Oct. 8, 1912; ended, May 30, 1913.
 Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
 Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
 Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1905.
 Berlin sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
 Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died, July 30, 1898.
 Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
 Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
 Boxer outbreak in China began, May, 1900.
 Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
 Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
 Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
 Bucovina proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908.
 Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.
 California Midwinter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
 Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
 Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
 Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
 Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
 Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
 Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 5, 1910.
 Caroline Islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
 Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian), exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
 Che-sea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
 Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
 China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Manchou dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
 Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
 Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
 Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
 Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
 Constitution, U. S., 16th amendment to, proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
 Corinth ship canal open, Aug. 6, 1893.
 Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
 Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
 Cronin murder, May 4, 1889.
 Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
 Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
 Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified, March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress, Dec. 16, 1903.
 Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902.
 Cuban Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1906; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 28, 1909.
 Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
 Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
 Czolgosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
 De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
 Delany, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
 Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
 Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, May 25, 1911.
 Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
 Dom Pedro exiled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
 Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 18, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906; by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
 Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, and Dec. 28, 1908. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
 Eastland steamship disaster in Chicago, July 24, 1915.
 Edward VII. proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1909; died, May 6, 1910.
 Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
 European war began Aug. 1, 1914.
 Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.
 Ferdinand, Archduke Francis, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
 Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.
 Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
 Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by Hague court, June 1, 1910.
 Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
 Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.
 Frederick VIII. succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, Mar. 14, 1912.
 Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
 General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
 George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 18, 1913.
 George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
 Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died, May 19, 1898.
 Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died, Feb. 3.
 Greco-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 18, 1897.
 Haiti, President Lecomte of, and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
 Harriman, E. H., died, Sept. 9, 1909.
 Harrison, Benjamin, died, March 13, 1901.
 Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
 Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1896; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
 Haymarket riot, Chicago, May 4, 1886.
 Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty signed, Nov. 18, 1901.
 Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.
 Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
 Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
 Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.
 Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
 Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 575.
 Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
 Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
 Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; formally annexes Tripoli, Feb. 23, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.

- Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
 Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
 Jamestown (Va.) tercentennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
 Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
 Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
 Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
 Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
 Jutland naval battle, May 31-June 1, 1916.
 Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Pekin, June 30, 1900.
 Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
 Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
 Kitchener, Lord, drowned June 5, 1916.
 Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
 Kongo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
 Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
 Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
 Labor department (U. S.) created, March 4, 1913.
 Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
 Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898.
 Leopold II., king of Belgium, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
 Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893.
 Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
 Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 2, 1903.
 Lusia sunk, May 7, 1915.
 Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
 Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1898; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
 Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
 Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 11, 1901.
 Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 23, 1908.
 Mexican revolution, Nov. 18, 1910, to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911.
 Mexican-American crisis: Americans occupy Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914; eighteen Americans killed by Villa bandits, Jan. 10, 1916; Villa raids Columbus, N. M., and kills seventeen persons, March 9, 1916. American troops invade Mexico from north; President Wilson calls out national guard, June 18, 1916.
 Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
 Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906.
 Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
 McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
 Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.
 Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial), exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
 New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
 Nicholas II. proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905.
 Norse disaster, June 28, 1904.
 North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
 North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
 North sea naval battle (see Jutland).
 Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7, 1905.
 Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
 Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
 Omaha, Neb. (Trans-Mississippi), exposition, June 1 to Nov. 1, 1898.
 Omdurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.
 Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
 Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed, Nov. 5, 1913; died, Oct. 11, 1916.
 Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.
 Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
 Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
 Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902.
 Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
 Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
 Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
 Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 24, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.
 Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug. 28, 1913.
 Peking captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
 Petrograd riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
 Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899; ended April 30, 1902.
 Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Pope Benedict XV. elected, Sept. 3, 1914.
 Pope Leo XIII. died, July 20, 1903.
 Pope Pius X., elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died, Aug. 20, 1914.
 Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
 Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
 Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
 Portugal, King Carlos, and Crown Prince Luiz of, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
 Postage between United States and Britain reduced to 2 cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
 Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
 Preparedness campaign in United States, 1915-1916.
 Pretoria captured by the British, June 4, 1900.
 Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July, strike and boycott ended, August.
 Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
 Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
 Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912.
 Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
 Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
 Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
 Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 22, 1903.
 St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
 St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
 St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
 St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
 San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
 Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
 Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
 Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 13.
 Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
 Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
 Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909.
 Senators, U. S., direct election amendment proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
 Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.
 Serbia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
 Shah of Persia, assassinated, May 1, 1896.
 Siphon tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
 Skager-Rak naval battle (see Jutland).
 Somme, battle of, began, July 1, 1916.
 South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
 Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; 1898 peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
 Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.
 Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.

Stolyrin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died, Sept. 18.
 Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
 Sulzer, William, governor of New York, impeached and removed from office, Oct. 17, 1913.
 Sussex sunk, March 24, 1916.
 Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908.
 Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; (Underwood-Simmons) act approved, Oct. 3, 1913.
 Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
 Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
 Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
 Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July 24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909.
 Turkey, war with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
 Turkey, war with Balkan states began, Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913.
 Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.

IMMIGRATION LAW OF

The immigration law provides for a poll tax of \$4 for every alien entering the United States. This tax is not levied upon aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year immediately preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico, nor upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico or Hawaii.

Whenever the president shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

The following classes are excluded from admission into the United States: Aliens who are imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane within five years; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons who have committed a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude; polygamists or persons who believe in the practice of polygamy; anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or of all governments or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women and girls coming into the United States for any immoral purpose; contract laborers who have been induced to migrate to this country by offers of employment or in consequence of agreements of any kind, verbal or written, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for

Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
 Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
 Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 13, 1903.
 Verdun, battle of, began, Feb. 22, 1916.
 Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
 Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912.
 Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
 Volturno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
 War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914.
 Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
 Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 5, 1912.
 Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
 World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.
 Wyoming admitted as state, July 10, 1890.
 Yalu, battle of, Sept. 17, 1894.

THE UNITED STATES.

with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, society, municipality or foreign government, directly or indirectly; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the secretary of labor. Nothing in the act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude. Skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country. The provisions of the law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, clergymen, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants.

It is unlawful to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed in any foreign country. This, however, does not apply to states or territories advertising the inducements they offer to immigration thereto.

All aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall be immediately sent back by the owners of the vessels bringing them. Any alien entering the United States in violation of law and such as become public charges from causes existing prior to their landing shall be deported at any time within three years after their arrival.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such belief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, shall be permitted to enter the United States.

GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

In which 100 or more lives were lost.

Birmingham, Ala., May-5, 1910; 175 dead.
 Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.
 Briceville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.
 Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1907; 289 dead.
 Cheswick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 182 dead.
 Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.
 Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.
 Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.
 Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead.
 Eccles, W. Va., April 28, 1914; 181 dead.
 Fennis, W. Va., Dec. 30, 1908; 100 dead.
 Finleyville, Pa., April 23, 1912; 115 dead.
 Gerthe, Germany, Aug. 8, 1912; 103 dead.
 Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.
 Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.

Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.
 Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 113 dead.
 Khartouk, Russia, June 18, 1905; 500 dead.
 La Esperanza, Mex. Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.
 Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 128 dead.
 Marianna, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908; 154 dead.
 Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 360 dead.
 Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.
 Senghenydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 423 dead.
 Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.
 Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.
 Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.
 Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.
 Welongong, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.
 Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1916).

- Abbey, Edwin A., Aug. 1, 1911.
 Adams, Chas. F., Mar. 20, 1915.
 Aehrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
 Aldrich, N. W., April 16, 1915.
 Aldrich, T. W., March 12, 1907.
 Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
 Alexander, J. W., June 1, 1915.
 Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
 Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
 Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
 Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
 Altgeld, John P., March 12, 1902.
 Altman, Benjamin, Oct. 7, 1913.
 Alverstone, Viscount, Dec. 15, 1915.
 Andassy, Count, Jan. 30, 1900.
 Angell, James B., April 1, 1916.
 Anthony, Susan B., Mar. 13, 1906.
 Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
 Armour, Philip D., Jan. 6, 1901.
 Arnold, Edwin, March 25, 1904.
 Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 23, 1890.
 Audran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
 Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
 Aveybury, Lord, May 28, 1913.
 Barnum, P. T., April 7, 1891.
 Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
 Bartholdi, F. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
 Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
 Bascom, John O., April 3, 1911.
 Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
 Bequerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1908.
 Bell, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
 Bellamy, Edward, May 22, 1898.
 Bellaw, Kyrle, Nov. 2, 1911.
 Belmont, August, Nov. 24, 1890.
 Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1908.
 Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
 Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
 Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
 Bismarck, Prince, April 30, 1898.
 Bitter, Karl T. F., April 10, 1915.
 Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
 Black, Frank S., March 21, 1913.
 Black, John C., Aug. 17, 1915.
 Black, William, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
 Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
 Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
 Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
 Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
 Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 19, 1911.
 Bonet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
 Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.
 Bonheur, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
 Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1903.
 Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
 Boucault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
 Bowman, Thomas, March 3, 1914.
 Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
 Bragg, Edward S., June 20, 1912.
 Brahms, Johannes, April 2, 1897.
 Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
 Brewer, David J., March 23, 1910.
 Brisson, Henri, April 14, 1912.
 Bristol, Benj. H., June 22, 1896.
 Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
 Brough, Lionel, Nov. 8, 1909.
 Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
 Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
 Bullen, Frank T., Mar. 1, 1915.
 Bulow-Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
 Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1906.
 Burdette, R. J., Nov. 19, 1914.
 Burileigh, B., June 17, 1914.
 Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
 Burrows, J. C., Nov. 13, 1915.
 Busse, F. A., July 9, 1914.
 Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.
 Campbell-Bannerman, H., April 22, 1908.
 Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
 Carden, D., Oct. 16, 1915.
 Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
 Carleton, Will, Dec. 18, 1912.
 Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
 Carlos I., Feb. 1, 1908.
 Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
 Carte, D'Oyley, April 3, 1901.
 Casimir-Perier, March 12, 1907.
 Cervera, P., April 3, 1909.
 Chamberlain, Jos., July 2, 1914.
 Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
 Chase, Wm. M., Oct. 25, 1916.
 Child, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
 Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
 Chulalongorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
 Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
 Clarke, Chas. H., Aug. 10, 1915.
 Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
 Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
 Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
 Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1908.
 Coleridge-Taylor, S., Sept. 1, 1912.
 Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
 Colonne, Edouard, March 23, 1910.
 Comstock, A., Sept. 21, 1915.
 Constant, Benjamin, May 26, 1902.
 Cooke, Jay, Feb. 16, 1905.
 Coppee, Francois, May 24, 1908.
 Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1909.
 Coquelin, E. A. H., Feb. 8, 1909.
 Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
 Corniag, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
 Corthell, E. L., May 16, 1916.
 Cox, Geo. B., May 20, 1916.
 Cramp, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
 Crane, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
 Crawford, Emily, Dec. 30, 1915.
 Crawford, F. M., April 9, 1909.
 Crockett, S. R., April 20, 1914.
 Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
 Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
 Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
 Crosby, Fanny, Feb. 12, 1915.
 Cullom, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
 Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
 Curle, Pierre, April 19, 1906.
 Curtin, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
 Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
 Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
 Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
 Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1902.
 Dahn, Felix S., Jan. 3, 1912.
 Dahl, Augustin, July 7, 1899.
 Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
 Daniel, John W., June 29, 1910.
 Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
 Davis, George R., Nov. 25, 1899.
 Davis, Henry G., Mar. 11, 1916.
 Davis, Mrs. Jeff., Oct. 16, 1906.
 Davis, Richard H., April 11, 1916.
 Davis, Winnie, Sept. 18, 1898.
 Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
 Deering, Wm., Dec. 9, 1913.
 De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
 Detaille, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.
 Dikey, Porfirio, July 2, 1915.
 Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
 Dingley, Nelson, Jan. 13, 1899.
 Dodge, G. M., Jan. 3, 1916.
 Dolliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
 Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
 Douglass, Fred'k, Feb. 20, 1895.
 Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
 Draper, Andrew S., Apr. 27, 1913.
 Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
 Driver, S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
 Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
 Du Maurier, G., Oct. 8, 1896.
 Dumas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
 Dunbar, Paul L., Feb. 9, 1908.
 Dvorak, Antonin, May 3, 1904.
 Dwight, Timothy, May 26, 1916.
 East, Sir Edward, Sept. 28, 1913.
 Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
 Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
 Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
 Eggleston, Edw'd, Sept. 3, 1902.
 Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
 Ehrlich, Paul, Aug. 20, 1915.
 Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1898.
 Elkins, Stephen B., Jan. 4, 1911.
 Ellis, Edw. S., June 20, 1916.
 Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1911.
 English, Wm. H., Feb. 7, 1896.
 Evans, Roley D., Jan. 5, 1912.
 Evans, Wm. M., Feb. 28, 1901.
 Faguet, E., June 7, 1916.
 Fair, James G., Dec. 23, 1894.
 Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
 Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
 Farjeon, R. L., July 23, 1903.
 Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
 Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
 Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
 Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
 Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
 Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
 Field, Kate, May 18, 1896.
 Field, Marshall, Jan. 16, 1906.
 Field, Richard M., Nov. 11, 1902.
 Field, Stephen J., April 9, 1899.
 Finlay, Chas., Aug. 20, 1915.
 Fisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
 Fitch, George, Aug. 9, 1915.
 Flagler, Henry M., May 20, 1913.
 Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
 Flower, Roswell P., May 12, 1899.
 Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
 Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
 Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
 Fox, Della, June 16, 1913.
 Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.
 Frederick, Empress, Aug. 3, 1901.
 Fremont, John C., July 13, 1890.
 French, Wm. R., June 3, 1914.
 Frohman, Chas., May 7, 1915.
 Frohne, James A., Oct. 20, 1894.
 Frye, William P., Aug. 8, 1911.
 Fuller, Melville W., July 4, 1910.
 Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.
 Gallard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
 Gallieni, J. S., May 27, 1916.
 Garnett, Henry, Nov. 5, 1914.
 Gary, Joseph E., Oct. 31, 1906.
 Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
 Gaynor, Wm. J., Sept. 10, 1913.
 Geikie, James, March 2, 1915.
 George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1896.
 George I. (Greece), Mar. 18, 1913.
 Gilbert, William S., May 2, 1911.
 Gilder, Jeannette L., Jan. 17, 1916.
 Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
 Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
 Gilmore, Pat'r'k S., Sept. 24, 1892.
 Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1898.
 Goode, George B., Sept. 6, 1896.
 Goodsell, D. A., Dec. 5, 1909.
 Goodwin, J. Cheever, Dec. 18, 1912.
 Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
 Gounod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
 Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
 Grau, H., Oct. 27, 1912.
 Gray, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1901.
 Green, Hetty, July 3, 1916.
 Gresham, Walter G., May 28, 1895.
 Grieg, Edvard, Sept. 4, 1907.
 Grodekoff, N. L., Dec. 26, 1912.
 Grundy, Sydney, July 4, 1914.
 Guild, Curtis, April 6, 1915.
 Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
 Hagenbeck, Carl, April 14, 1913.
 Hale, Edward E., June 10, 1909.
 Halevy, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
 Halstead, Murat, July 2, 1908.
 Hamilton, Gall, Aug. 17, 1896.
 Hampton, Wade, April 11, 1902.
 Hannon, Edward, Aug. 4, 1908.
 Hanna, Marcus A., Feb. 15, 1904.
 Hanshaw, T. W., March 4, 1914.
 Harahan, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
 Hardie, J. K., Sept. 26, 1915.
 Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
 Harper, Olive, May 3, 1915.
 Harper, William R., Jan. 10, 1906.
 Harpignies, H. J., Aug. 28, 1916.
 Harriman, E. H., Sept. 9, 1909.
 Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
 Harris, William T., Nov. 5, 1899.
 Harrison, Genl., March 13, 1901.
 Harrison, Carter, Sept. 23, 1893.
 Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
 Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
 Hayes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1898.
 Hearn, Lafcadio, Sept. 26, 1904.

- Heilprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
 Heilprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
 Henderson, C. R., Mar. 29, 1915.
 Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906.
 Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
 Hepburn, W. P., Feb. 7, 1916.
 Herkomer, H. von, March 31, 1914.
 Herne, James A., June 2, 1901.
 Hewitt, Abram S., Jan. 18, 1903.
 Heyse, Paul, April 2, 1914.
 Hilkoft, M., March 21, 1909.
 Hill, David B., Oct. 29, 1910.
 Hill, James J., Aug. 29, 1916.
 Hitchcock, E. A., April 9, 1909.
 Hitt, Arthur, April 29, 1911.
 Hitt, Robert R., Sept. 20, 1906.
 Hoar, George F., Sept. 30, 1904.
 Hobart, Garret A., Nov. 21, 1899.
 Hoe, Robert, Sept. 22, 1909.
 Holden, E. S., March 16, 1914.
 Hollaender, G., Dec. 6, 1915.
 Holleben, T. von, Feb. 1, 1913.
 Holman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
 Holmes, Mary Jane, Oct. 6, 1907.
 Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
 Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
 Howe, Julia Ward, Oct. 17, 1910.
 Hoxie, Vinnie R., Nov. 20, 1914.
 Hubbard, Elbert, May 7, 1915.
 Huerta, V., Jan. 13, 1916.
 Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
 Hunt, William H., Sept. 7, 1910.
 Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
 Huntsman, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
 Huxley, Thos. H., June 29, 1894.
 Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
 Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
 Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1903.
 Ingalls, John J., Aug. 16, 1900.
 Ingersoll, Robt. G., July 21, 1899.
 Irving, Henry, Oct. 13, 1905.
 Irving, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
 Isherwood, B. F., June 19, 1915.
 Israels, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1911.
 Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.
 Ito, Prince, Oct. 26, 1909.
 James, Henry, Feb. 28, 1916.
 Jaures, Jean L., July 31, 1914.
 Jefferson, Joseph, April 23, 1905.
 Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
 Joachim, Joseph, Aug. 15, 1907.
 Jokai, Maurus, May 5, 1904.
 Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
 Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1903.
 Jones, Fernando, Nov. 8, 1911.
 Joubert, Gen., March 27, 1900.
 Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
 Judge, Wm. Q., March 22, 1896.
 Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.
 Katsuro, Taro, Oct. 10, 1913.
 Keene, James R., Jan. 3, 1913.
 Kellogg, Clara L., May 13, 1916.
 Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
 Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
 Kiderlen-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
 Kitchener, H. H., June 5, 1916.
 Kland, Alexander, April 6, 1906.
 Knott, J. Proctor, June 8, 1911.
 Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
 Kossuth, Louis, March 20, 1894.
 Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.
 Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.
 Labonchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
 La Farge, John, Nov. 14, 1910.
 Lamar, J. R., Jan. 2, 1916.
 Lamprecht, K., May 11, 1915.
 Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
 Lang, Andrew, July 21, 1912.
 Langley, Sam'l P., Feb. 27, 1906.
 Larcom, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
 Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
 Lee, Margaret, Dec. 26, 1914.
 Le Febvre, F. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
 Lemaître, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
 Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
 Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
 Lewis, Alfred H., Dec. 23, 1914.
 Li Hung-chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
 Lister, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
 Logan, Olive, April 23, 1909.
 Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1909.
 Long, John D., Aug. 27, 1915.
 Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
 Lorimer, George C., Sept. 8, 1904.
 Lossing, Benson J., June 3, 1891.
 Low, Seth, Sept. 17, 1916.
 Lowell, James R., Aug. 12, 1891.
 Loyson, Charles, Feb. 9, 1912.
 Lubbock, J. (see Ayebury).
 Luca, Paul, Feb. 23, 1908.
 Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
 Maartens, M., Aug. 4, 1915.
 Mace, Jem, Nov. 30, 1910.
 MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
 Magruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
 Mahan, Alfred T., Dec. 1, 1914.
 Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1911.
 Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
 Mansfield, Richard, Aug. 30, 1907.
 Marekath, Max, May 14, 1897.
 Markham, C. R., Jan. 30, 1916.
 Martz, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
 Marsh, O. C., March 18, 1899.
 Marsh, Richard, Aug. 10, 1915.
 Massenet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
 Mathews, Wm., Feb. 15, 1909.
 Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1899.
 Mead, Larkin G., Oct. 15, 1910.
 Medill, Joseph, March 16, 1899.
 Meissonier, Jan. 31, 1891.
 Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
 Mendes, Catulle, Feb. 8, 1909.
 Menecek II., Dec. 13, 1915.
 Mergel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905.
 Meredith, George, May 13, 1909.
 Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
 Metchnikoff, E., July 17, 1916.
 Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
 Millais, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
 Miller, Darius, Aug. 23, 1914.
 Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
 Miller, Roswell, Jan. 3, 1913.
 Millet, Francis D., April 15, 1912.
 Mills, Benj. Fay, May 1, 1916.
 Mills, L. L., Jan. 15, 1905.
 Mills, Roger Q., Sept. 2, 1911.
 Mistral, Frederic, March 25, 1914.
 Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
 Monvel, Boutet de, March 16, 1913.
 Moody, Dwight L., Dec. 22, 1899.
 Morgan, J. P., March 31, 1913.
 Morrison, W. R., Sept. 29, 1909.
 Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
 Mosby, John S., May 30, 1916.
 Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
 Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
 Muir, John, Dec. 24, 1914.
 Murphy, J. B., Aug. 11, 1916.
 Murray, J. A. H., July 26, 1915.
 Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
 Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
 McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
 McCarthy, Justin, April 24, 1912.
 McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
 McCosh, James, Nov. 16, 1894.
 McKinley, Wm., Sept. 14, 1901.
 McLean, J. R., June 9, 1916.
 McRea, James, March 28, 1913.
 MeVicker, Jas. H., March 7, 1896.
 Nayer, Ernst D., Sept. 10, 1913.
 Nares, George S., Jan. 16, 1915.
 Nares, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
 Nelson, W. R., April 12, 1915.
 Newcomb, Simon, July 12, 1909.
 Nightingale, Flor., Aug. 14, 1910.
 Nixon, Wm. P., Feb. 29, 1912.
 Nogi, M., Sept. 13, 1912.
 Nordica, Lillian, May 10, 1914.
 Nye, Edgar W., Feb. 21, 1896.
 Ochiltree, Thos., Nov. 26, 1902.
 Oilphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
 Olivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
 Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
 O'Reilly, John B., Aug. 11, 1890.
 O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.
 Oscar II., Dec. 8, 1907.
 Otto, King, Oct. 11, 1916.
 "Onida" (Louise de la Ramee), Jan. 24, 1908.
 Paine, Chas. J., Aug. 14, 1916.
 Paine, Robert T., Aug. 11, 1910.
 Palma, Tomas E., Nov. 4, 1903.
 Palmer, John M., Sept. 25, 1900.
 Palmer, Potter, May 4, 1902.
 Palmer, Thos. W., June 1, 1913.
 Parker, Joseph, Nov. 28, 1902.
 Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
 Passy, Frederick, June 12, 1912.
 Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.
 Payer, J. von, Aug. 31, 1915.
 Paz, Jose C. P., March 10, 1912.
 Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
 Peck, George W., April 16, 1916.
 Peck, Harry T., March 23, 1914.
 Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
 Pennypacker, S. A., Sept. 2, 1916.
 Perkins, Eli, Dec. 16, 1910.
 Pia, Maria, July 5, 1911.
 Picquart, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
 Pierrepont, E., March 6, 1892.
 Pingree, Hazen S., June 18, 1901.
 Pitou, A. C., Aug. 4, 1915.
 Pittman, Ben, Dec. 25, 1910.
 Pius X., Aug. 20, 1914.
 Platt, Thos. C., March 6, 1910.
 Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1893.
 Plympton, E., April 12, 1915.
 Poincare, J. H., July 18, 1912.
 Poole, Wm. F., March 1, 1894.
 Poor, H. W., April 13, 1915.
 Porter, Noah, March 4, 1892.
 Potter, Henry C., July 21, 1908.
 Pulitzer, Joseph, Oct. 29, 1911.
 Pullman, Geo. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
 Pyke, Howard, Nov. 19, 1913.
 Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
 Ramsay, Wm., July 23, 1916.
 Randall, Sam'l J., April 13, 1899.
 Rankin, McKee, April 17, 1914.
 Reclus, Elise, July 4, 1905.
 Reed, Thomas B., Dec. 7, 1902.
 Rehan, Ada, Jan. 8, 1916.
 Reid, Whitelaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
 Remenyi, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
 Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
 Renan, Jos., Ernst, Oct. 2, 1892.
 Rexford, John E., Oct. 18, 1916.
 Rhodes, Cecil, March 26, 1902.
 Ridpath, John C., July 31, 1900.
 Riis, Jacob A., May 26, 1914.
 Riley, James W., July 22, 1916.
 Ristori, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1906.
 Roberts, Lord, Nov. 14, 1914.
 Robson, Stuart, April 29, 1903.
 Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1912.
 Rockhill, W. W., Dec. 8, 1914.
 Roebling, W., April 15, 1912.
 Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
 Rojestvensky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
 Root, George F., Aug. 6, 1895.
 Root, Joseph H., Dec. 25, 1915.
 Rose, James A., May 29, 1912.
 Rosewater, Edw'd, Aug. 21, 1906.
 Rossa, J. O'D., June 29, 1915.
 Rothschild, N. M., Mar. 31, 1915.
 Roulede, Paul de, Jan. 30, 1914.
 Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 20, 1894.
 Ruskin, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
 Russell, Sir Chas., Aug. 10, 1900.
 Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
 Sagasta, Praxedes M., Jan. 5, 1903.
 Sage, Russell, July 22, 1906.
 St. Gaudens, Aug., Aug. 3, 1907.
 St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1916.
 St. John, John P., Aug. 31, 1916.
 Salisbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
 Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
 Salvini, Tomasso, Jan. 1, 1916.
 Sampson, Wm. T., May 6, 1902.
 Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
 Sarasate, Pablo de, Sept. 20, 1908.
 Sardon, Victorien, Nov. 8, 1908.
 Satolli, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
 Schaefer, Jacob, March 8, 1910.
 Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
 Schliemann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
 Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
 Scott, Robert F., March 29, 1912.
 Seign, Anatole de, Aug. 14, 1916.
 Seidl, Anton, March 29, 1898.

Seton-Karr, Henry, May 29, 1914.
 Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
 Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
 Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
 Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.
 Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
 Sigel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
 Smiles, Samuel, April 16, 1904.
 Smith, F. Hopkinson, Apr. 7, 1915.
 Smith, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
 Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
 Soldene, Emily, April 8, 1912.
 Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
 Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
 Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
 Sprague, Wm., Sept. 11, 1915.
 Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
 Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
 Stanley, Henry M., May 10, 1904.
 Stanton, Eliz. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
 Stead, Wm. T., April 15, 1912.
 Stedman, Edmund C., Jan. 13, 1908.
 Stevenson, A. E., June 14, 1914.
 Stockton, Frank R., April 20, 1902.
 Stolylin, P. A., Sept. 18, 1911.
 Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
 Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
 Strauss, Johann, May 8, 1899.
 Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
 Suppe, Franz von, June 21, 1895.
 Sutor, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
 Sutner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
 Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
 Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
 Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
 Swing, David, Oct. 3, 1894.
 Sylva, Carmen, March 2, 1916.
 Taine, H. A., March 5, 1893.
 Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.

Talmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
 Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
 Tenniel, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
 Tennyson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.
 Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
 Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
 Thaxter, Cella L., Aug. 27, 1894.
 Thureau-Dagnan, F., Feb. 24, 1913.
 Thurman, Allen G., Dec. 12, 1895.
 Thwaites, R. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
 Ticknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
 Tilton, Theodore, May 25, 1907.
 Tizsa, Koloman de, March 23, 1902.
 Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
 Torney, Geo. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
 Tourgeau, Albion, May 21, 1905.
 Townsend, G. A., April 15, 1914.
 Tracy, B. F., Aug. 6, 1915.
 Trowbridge, J. T., Feb. 12, 1916.
 Tschakowsky, Nov. 5, 1893.
 Tsu-Hsi, Nov. 15, 1908.
 Tuley, Murray F., Dec. 25, 1905.
 Twain, Mark, April 21, 1910.
 Tyndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
 Vambyer, Arminius, Sept. 15, 1913.
 Vanderbilt, A. G., May 7, 1915.
 Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
 Van Norden, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, Jan. 27, 1901.
 Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
 Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
 Vilas, William F., Aug. 27, 1908.
 Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
 Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
 Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
 Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
 Waldeufel, E. C., Feb. 16, 1915.
 Wallace, A. R., Nov. 7, 1913.
 Ward, A. Montgomery, Dec. 7, 1913.
 Ward, John Q. A., May 1, 1910.

Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
 Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
 Washington, B. T., Nov. 14, 1915.
 Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
 Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
 Webster, Jean, June 11, 1916.
 Wells, Kate G., Dec. 13, 1911.
 Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
 Wheeler, Joseph, Jan. 25, 1906.
 Whistler, J. A. McN., July 17, 1903.
 White, Horace, Sept. 16, 1916.
 Whitney, M. W., Sept. 19, 1910.
 Whitney, Wm. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
 Whittier, John G., Sept. 7, 1892.
 Whympier, Edw'd, Sept. 16, 1911.
 Wilde, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
 Wilder, M. P., Jan. 10, 1915.
 Wilhelm, August, Jan. 23, 1908.
 Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
 Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909.
 Wilson, Ellen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
 Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
 Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
 Winter, John S., Dec. 14, 1911.
 Wittle, S. J., March 12, 1915.
 Wolseley, Visct, March 25, 1913.
 Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
 Woodruff, Tim. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
 Wright, Carroll D., Feb. 20, 1909.
 Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
 Wyman, A. U., March 4, 1915.
 Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
 Yates, Edmund H., May 20, 1894.
 Yeamans, Annie, March 3, 1912.
 Yerkes, Chas. T., Dec. 29, 1905.
 Yuan Shih-kai, June 6, 1916.
 Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.

GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

GENERAL SLOCUM.

Date—June 15, 1904.
 Place—East River, New York.
 Persons aboard—About 1,400.
 Lives lost—958.
 Cause—Fire.

TITANIC.

Date—April 15, 1912.
 Place—Atlantic ocean, lat. 41:16 north, long. 50:14 west.
 Persons aboard—2,223.
 Lives lost—1,517.
 Persons saved—706.
 Cause of disaster—Collision with iceberg.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

Date—May 29, 1914.
 Place—St. Lawrence river, near Father Point, Que.

Persons aboard—1,479.
 Lives lost—1,027.
 Persons saved—452.
 Cause of disaster—Collision with steamer.

LUSITANIA.

Date—May 27, 1915.
 Place—Atlantic ocean, off Irish coast.
 Persons aboard—1,906.
 Lives lost—1,198.
 Persons saved—708.
 Cause—Torpedo, fired by German submarine.

EASTLAND.

Date—July 24, 1915.
 Place—Chicago river, Chicago, Ill.
 Persons aboard—More than 2,000.
 Lives lost—812.
 Cause—Instability of steamer and overloading.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports are issued to citizens of the United States upon application to the state department in Washington. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit, attested by a notary public or other officer empowered to administer oaths, stating that the applicant is a citizen and giving the place of birth and age, and it must be accompanied by the certificate of one other citizen to whom he is personally known that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The application must also be accompanied by a description of the person, particularly as to age, height, complexion, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth,

chin, hair and face. Blank forms are furnished by the state department upon application. The fee for each passport is \$1. Citizens traveling abroad may also in some cases obtain passports by applying to United States ambassadors and ministers. Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and has resided in the United States for three years a passport valid for six months may be issued to him. [Owing to European war special regulations for identification were issued in November, 1914. Apply to state department for further information.]

ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM.

The dam across the Rio Grande river at Elephant Butte, N. M., was completed by the United States reclamation service and formally dedicated Oct. 14, 1916. It is one of the monumental engineering projects of the world. The dam is 318 feet high and in storage capacity surpasses any other dam ever constructed. The reservoir, when filled, will contain 856,000,000 gallons—enough water to cover the state of Delaware 2 feet deep. This is one-third more

than can be stored in the \$17,000,000 Assuan dam in Egypt and two-thirds more than the combined capacity of all the reservoirs built or projected for Greater New York. The dam is 1,674 feet long at the top, contains 610,000 cubic yards of rubble concrete and weighs 1,000,000 tons. Placed on a city lot 125 by 25 feet it would make a block of concrete lacking only fifty feet of being a mile high. Its cost was approximately \$5,000,000.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Apostolic Delegate—Most Reverend John Bonzano, D. D.

Cardinals—James Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; William H. O'Connell, Boston, Mass.; John M. Farley, New York, N. Y.

Archbishops. Name.
Chicago, Ill. George W. Mundelein
Cincinnati, O. Henry Moeller
Dubuque, Iowa James J. Keane
Manila, P. I. (Vacancy)
Milwaukee, Wis. Sebastian G. Messmer
New Orleans, La. James H. Blenk
Oregon City, Ore. Alexander Christie
Philadelphia, Pa. Edmond F. Prendergast
St. Louis, Mo. John Joseph Glennon
St. Paul, Minn. John Ireland
San Francisco, Cal. Edward J. Hanna
Santa Fe, N. M. John Baptist Pitaval

Bishops. Name.
Albany, N. Y. Thomas F. Cusack
Alexandria, La. Cornelius Van de Ven
Alton, Ill. James Ryan
Altoona, Pa. Eugene A. Garvey
Baker City, Ore. Charles J. O'Reilly
Baltimore, Md. Owen B. Corrigan (auxiliary)
Bellefonte, Pa. Henry Althoff
Bismarck, N. D. Vincent Wehrle
Boise, Idaho A. J. Glorieux
Boston, Mass. Joseph G. Anderson (auxiliary)
Brooklyn, N. Y. Charles E. McDonnell
Buffalo, N. Y. Dennis J. Dougherty
Burlington, Vt. Joseph J. Rice
Charleston, S. C. Henry P. Northrop
Cheyenne, Wyo. Patrick A. McGovern
Chicago, Ill. Alexander J. McGavick
Cleveland, O. John P. Farrelly
Columbus, O. James J. Hartley
Concordia, Kas. John F. Cunningham
Corpus Christi, Tex. Paul Joseph Nussbaum
Covington, Ky. Ferdinand Brossart
Crookston, Minn. Timothy Corbett
Dallas, Tex. Joseph Patrick Lynch
Davenport, Iowa James Davis
Denver, Col. Nicholas Charles Matz
Des Moines, Iowa Austin Dowling
Detroit, Mich. John S. Foley
Duluth, Minn. James McGolrick
El Paso, Tex. Anthony J. Schuler
Erie, Pa. J. E. Fitz Maurice
Fall River, Mass. Daniel F. Feehan
 Fargo, N. D. James O'Reilly
Fort Wayne, Ind. Herman J. Alerding
Galveston, Tex. Nicholas A. Gallagher
Grand Rapids, Mich. Henry J. Richter
Great Falls, Mont. Mathias C. Lenihan
Green Bay, Wis. Paul P. Rhode
Harrisburg, Pa. (Vacancy)
Hartford, Conn. John Joseph Nihan
Hawaiian Islands. Libert H. Boeynaems
Helena, Mont. John P. Carroll
Indianapolis, Ind. Francis S. Chatard
Kansas City, Mo. Thomas F. Lillis
Kearney, Neb. James Albert Duffy
LaCrosse, Wis. James Schwebach
Lead, S. D. (Vacancy)
Leavenworth, Kas. John Ward
Lincoln, Neb. John Henry Thien
Little Rock, Ark. John B. Morris
Los Angeles, Cal. John J. McCort
Louisville, Ky. Denis O'Donoghue
Manchester, N. H. George Albert Guertin
Marquette, Mich. Frederick Els
Mobile, Ala. Edward P. Allen
Nashville, Tenn. Thomas Sebastian Byrne
Natchez, Miss. John E. Gunn
Newark, N. J. John J. O'Connor
New Orleans, La. J. M. Laval (auxiliary)
New York, N. Y. Patrick J. Hayes (auxiliary)
Ogedensburg, N. Y. Henry Gabriels
Oklahoma. Theophile Monchaert
Omaha, Neb. Jeremiah J. Hartz
Peoria, Ill. Edmund Michael Dunne
Pittsburgh, Pa. J. F. Regis Canavin
Portland, Me. Louis S. Walsh
Porto Rico. W. A. Jones
Providence, R. I. Matthew Harkins
Richmond, Va. Denis Joseph O'Connell

Diocese. Name.
Rochester, N. Y. Thomas F. Hickey
Rockford, Ill. Peter James Muldoon
Sacramento, Cal. Thomas Grace
St. Augustine, Fla. Michael J. Curley
St. Cloud, Minn. Joseph F. Busch
St. Joseph, Mo. Maurice F. Burke
Salt Lake City, Utah. Joseph S. Gliss
San Antonio, Tex. John William Shaw
Savannah, Ga. Benjamin J. Kelley
Scranton, Pa. Michael John Hoban
Seattle, Wash. Edward John O'Dea
Sioux City, Iowa. Philip Joseph Garrigan
St. Paul, Minn. Thomas O'Gorman
Spokane, Wash. Augustine E. Schiner
Springfield, Mass. Thomas D. Beaven
Superior, Wis. Joseph M. Kondek
Syracuse, N. Y. John Grimes
Toledo, O. Joseph Schrembs
Trenton, N. J. James A. McPaul
Tucson, Ariz. Henry Granjon
Wheeling, W. Va. Patrick James Donahue
Wichita, Kas. John J. Hennessy
Wilmington, Del. John J. Monaghan
Winona, Minn. Patrick R. Heffron

CATHOLIC CHURCH STATISTICS.

[From the Official Catholic Directory for 1916.]
Figures are for the United States.

Cardinals—3. Students—6,200.
Archbishops—14. Colleges for boys—210.
Bishops—97. Academies for girls—685.
Secular clergy—14,318. Parishes with schools—
Religious clergy—5,254. 5,588.
Total clergy—19,572. Children attending—
Churches with resident 1,497,949.
priests—10,058. Orphan asylums—283.
Missions with churches Orphans—48,089.
—5,105. Homes for aged—112.
Total churches—15,163. Catholic population of
Seminaries—85. U. S.—46,564,109.

POPE AND COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Pope—Benedict XV., born Nov. 21, 1854; elected 1914.

Papal Secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops. Created cardinal.
Cassette, Francis de Paula, b. Aug. 12, 1845, 1893.
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836, 1889.
De Lai, Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853, 1907.
Falconio, Diomed, b. Sept. 20, 1842, 1911.

Cardinal priests.
Almaraz y Santos, Enriquez, b. Sept. 22, 1847, 1911.
Amette, Leone Adolfo, b. Sept. 6, 1850, 1911.
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 8, 1849, 1907.
Bacilleri, Bartholomew, b. March 27, 1842, 1901.
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840, 1914.
Belmonte, Genaro Granito di, b. April 10, 1851, 1911.
Bettinger, Francis de, b. Sept. 17, 1850, 1914.
Boschi, Julius, b. March 2, 1838, 1901.
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861, 1911.
Cabrieres, Francis M. D. de, b. Aug. 30, 1830, 1911.
Caglieri, John, b. 1858, 1915.
Cavalieri, Joachim A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1850, 1905.
Cos y Machio, Giuseppe, b. Aug. 6, 1838, 1911.
Csernoch, John, b. Jan. 18, 1852, 1914.
Farley, John M., b. April 20, 1842, 1911.
Ferrari, Andrew, b. Aug. 18, 1850, 1894.
Francisca-Nava di Bonfide, J., b. July 23, 18, 6, 1899.
Fruhworth, Andrew, b. 1845, 1915.
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1852, 1907.
Gibbons, James, b. July 23, 1834, 1895.
Gotti, Jerome Mary, b. March 29, 1834, 1895.
Guasola y Mendez, V., b. April 21, 1852, 1914.
Gusmini, George, b. 1855, 1915.
Hartmann, Felix de, b. Dec. 15, 1851, 1914.
Herrera, Joseph M. M., b. Aug. 26, 1835, 1897.
Hornig, Charles de, b. Aug. 10, 1840, 1912.
Logue, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1840, 1893.
Lualdi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858, 1907.
Lucon, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 23, 1842, 1907.
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858, 1907.
Martinelli, Sebastian, b. Aug. 20, 1848, 1901.
Mendes, Bello Anthony, b. Aug. 25, 1842, 1907.
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851, 1907.
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865, 1905.
Mistrangelo, Alphonsus, b. 1852, 1913.
Netto, Joseph Sebastian, b. Feb. 8, 1841, 1884.
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 8, 1859, 1911.

Cardinal priests.	Created cardinal.
Piff, Frederick G., b. Oct. 15, 1864.....	1914
Ponpili, Basilus, b. April 16, 1863.....	1911
Frisco, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1836.....	1896
Richelmy, Augustinus, b. Nov. 29, 1850.....	1899
Rinaldini, Aristides, b. Feb. 5, 1844.....	1907
Scapinelli di Leguigno, Raphael, b. 1858.....	1915
Serafini, Dominic, b. Aug. 3, 1852.....	1914
Servin, Hector L. b. March 22, 1852.....	1914
Skrbensky, Leo de, b. June 12, 1863.....	1901
Tonti, Julius, b. 1844.....	1915
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847.....	1911
Cardinal deacons.	
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856.....	1911
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846.....	1911
Cagliano de Azevedo, Ottavio, b. Nov. 7, 1845.....	1905
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846.....	1914
Guastini, Philipp, b. May 8, 1852.....	1914
Lega, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1860.....	1914
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854.....	1911
Volpe, Francis Della, b. Dec. 24, 1814.....	1899

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Honorary President—James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.	
President-General—The Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shanahan, D. D., Washington, D. C.	
Vice-Presidents-General—Rt. Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, D. D., Harrisburg, Pa.; Very Reverend E. R. Dyer, S. S., D. D., Baltimore, Md.; Very Reverend James A. Burns, C. S. C., Washington, D. C.	
Secretary-General—The Rev. Francis W. Howard, LL. D., 1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.	
Treasurer-General—The Rev. Francis T. Moran, D. D., Cleveland, O.	
Office of association—1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.	

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

750 McCormick building, Chicago, Ill.

Cardinal Protector—His Eminence Sebastian Cardinal Martinelli.	
Chancellor Board of Governors—The Most Reverend George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago.	
Vice-Chancellor Board of Governors—The Most Reverend S. G. Messmer, D. D., D. C. L., Archbishop of Milwaukee.	
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DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

DISCIPLES' CONGRESS.

President—Rev. Graham Frank, Liberty, Mo.

Vice-President—Prof. Charles M. Sharpe, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—Prof. F. E. Lumley, Indianapolis, Ind.

Executive Committee—F. B. Kershner, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. C. H. Winters, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

The Christian Science church was founded in 1852 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." The church was organized "to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual). In 1892 the church was reorganized as the First Church of Christ, Scientist, known as the Mother Church, in Boston, Mass. The present officers of the Mother Church are:

President—Calvin A. Frye.

Clerk—John V. Dittmore.

Treasurer—Adam H. Dickey.

Directors—Allison V. Stewart, chairman; Archibald McLellan, James A. Neal, John V. Dittmore, Adam H. Dickey.

All Christian Science churches and societies in the United States and in foreign countries are branches of the Mother Church. Lesson-sermons compiled from the bible and "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" are read at the services in Christian Science churches.

Mrs. Eddy founded the Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Quarterly, Der Herold der Christian Science and the Christian Science Monitor (a daily newspaper), all of which are published by the Christian Science Publishing society in Boston.

There is in connection with the Christian Science movement an official board of lectureship designed to furnish the public correct information concerning the fundamental teachings of Christian Science. Lectures given by members of this board are free to the public.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

[Swedenborgian.]

THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

President—Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 230 West 59th street, New York, N. Y.

Vice-President—Hon. Job Barnard, 1306 Rhode Island avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary—B. A. Whittemore, 134 Bowdoin street, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—James Richard Carter, 246 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

Organized in December, 1908.

A federation officially organized and including the following denominations: Baptist churches (north), national Baptist convention, Free Baptist churches, Christian church, Congregational churches, Disciples of Christ, Friends, German Evangelical synod, Evangelical association, Lutheran church (general synod), Mennonite church, Methodist Episcopal church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, African Methodist Episcopal church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, Methodist Protestant church, Moravian church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (south), Protestant Episcopal church (commissions on Christian unity and social service), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Reformed Episcopal church, Reformed Presbyterian church (general synod), Seventh Day Baptist church, United Brethren church, United Evangelical church, United Presbyterian church, Welsh Presbyterian church.

Officers—President, Prof. Shailer Mathews; general secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland; treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; chairman of the executive committee, Rev. Frank Mason North; chairman of the administrative committee, Rev. William I. Haven.

The council meets quadrennially and its executive committee annually. Its work is carried on through the following commissions: The church and social service, peace and arbitration, evangelism, Christian education, foreign missions,

home missions, family life, temperance, Sunday observance, church and country life, and federated movements.

The national offices are at 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

An office in the Woodward building, Washington, D. C., is in charge of Rev. Henry K. Carroll, associate secretary.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

President—Rev. George A. Gay, Little Falls, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer—Carl F. Elsner, 359 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—Martin L. Finckel.

Recording Secretary—William H. Hirst.

Treasurer—John E. Stevenson.

Secretary of Missions—Rev. George P. Williams, D. D.

Secretary of Publications—James McConaughy.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized Feb. 12, 1903.

President—Rt.-Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Denver, Col.

Recording Secretary—Charles M. Stuart, Evanston, Ill.

General Secretary—Henry Frederick Cope, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—David R. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman Executive Board—Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Offices—332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the association is to promote the improvement and extension of moral and religious education through existing agencies in the churches, schools, etc., by serving as a center, a clearing house and a bureau of information and promotion. The association publishes a bimonthly magazine, maintains a permanent library and exhibit, superintends local guilds, holds general conventions and local conferences. It enrolls in its membership any persons interested in moral and religious education regardless of sectarian or theological lines.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

President—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D.

General Secretary—Dr. William Shaw, Christian Endeavor headquarters, Boston, Mass.

Editorial Secretary—Prof. Amos R. Wells.

Treasurer and Publication Manager—A. R. Shartle.

Manager Western Office—Walter R. Mee, 405, 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America—Alfred E. Marling, chairman; William Spence, William D. Murray, vice-chairmen; B. H. Fancher, treasurer; John R. Mott, general secretary; general offices, 124 East 28th street, New York, N. Y. The annual report made in 1916 shows: Associations, 2,757; members, 689,023; value of real property, \$90,290,394; total net property and funds, \$94,389,338; number of employed officers, 4,353; students in educational classes, 81,920; 719 gymnasiums; 477,731 members participated in the physical work; 238 athletic fields; 234 railroad associations with 85,287 members; 791 student associations with 72,527 members; boy membership, 160,166.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.

President—James Wood.

Corresponding Secretaries—Rev. John Fox, D. D.;

Rev. William I. Haven, D. D.; Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, assistant secretary.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Henry Otis Dwight, LL. D.

Treasurer—William Foulke, Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Agency Secretaries in the United States—Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D. D., McCormick building, 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., 35 Gammon avenue, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. M. B. Porter, 205 North 5th street, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D. D., Y. M. C. A. building, Lincoln and 16th streets, Denver, Col.; Rev. A. Wesley Meil, Y. M. C. A. building, Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. J. J. Morgan, 1304 Commerce street, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. G. S. J. Browne, D. D., 424 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. L. W. Eckard, D. D., 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. H. J. Scudder, 137 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

President—Joseph M. Steel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-Presidents—William M. Gordon, Harvey C. Miller, Levi L. Rue, H. E. Paisley, John Walton, John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Recording Secretary—G. Percy Fox, 2524 Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—William M. Nicholson, Philadelphia.
General Secretary—Norman J. Smith, 1214 Widener building, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Organized in London July, 1865.

Commander in Chief—Gen. Bramwell Booth.
International Headquarters—London, England.
American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
Commander of United States Forces—Evangeline C. Booth.
Western Territorial Headquarters—108, 114 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Western Territorial Commissioner—Thomas Estill.
Posts in World—9,673.
Social Institutions—1,173.
Officers and Cadets—16,768.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized March 6, 1896.

Commanders—Gens. Ballington and Maud B. Booth.
National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
Northwestern Headquarters—1201-1213 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Territorial Commander—Maj.-Gen. Edward Fielding.
National Secretary—J. W. Merrill, New York, N. Y.
National Treasurer—W. J. Crafts, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Organized 1825.

President—William Phillips Hall.
General Secretary—Judson Swift, D. D.
Treasurer—Louis Tag.
Offices—Park avenue and 40th street, New York, N. Y.

THE FAMILY ALTAR LEAGUE.

The Family Altar league is a worldwide company of people who have made a covenant to maintain a family altar in their home. Covenant cards are furnished free on request, and to all who enroll by signing the covenant a wall-card certificate of membership is sent without cost. In 1916 300,000 cards had been sent out. It is estimated that more than 60,000 new family altars have been established and 250,000 lives are being touched and influenced every day in the home because of the league. The headquarters are at 508 Lakeside building, Chicago, Ill. The officers are: Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, D. D., president; Rev. J. W. Nicely, D. D., recording secretary; E. O. Excell, treasurer; Rev. R. Howard Taylor, general secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters—280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Miss Kate Bond, New York, N. Y.
President—Mrs. A. H. Evans, New York, N. Y.
First Vice-President—Miss Annie M. Brown, Toronto, Canada.
Second Vice-President—Miss Jennie C. Benedict, Louisville, Ky.
Third Vice-President—Miss Susan R. Broken-shire, Waltham, Mass.
General Secretary—Miss Clara Morehouse, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Wheeling, W. Va.
Editor—Mrs. R. L. McLaurin, Vicksburg, Miss.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

According to the revised (1898) edition of Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, there were then 476,100,000 Christians in the world. The same authority placed the number of Roman Catholics in Europe, America and Australia at 223,090,000; protestants, 157,050,000, and Greeks, 88,660,000. It has been estimated that there are in the world 256,000,000 followers of Confucius, 190,000,000 Hindus, 176,800,000 Mohammedans, 148,000,000 Buddhists, 118,000,000 polytheists, 43,000,000 Taoists, 14,000,000 Shintoists and 12,000,000 Jews. Of the Christians more than 230,000,000 are Catholics, 98,000,000 Orthodox Greeks, 70,000,000 Lutherans, 21,000,000 Episcopalians, 17,000,000 Methodists, 11,000,000 Baptists, 9,000,000 Presbyterians and 4,500,000 Congregationalists.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Joseph P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Trustees—I. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Eliza Harlow Goetz, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas Grimsbaw, Chicago, Ill.; Alonzo M. Griffen, Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Herrick, Rochester, N. Y.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES (1915).

[Compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll, associate secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.]

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Communi- ters.	Churches.	cants.
Adventists—1. Evangelical.	*8	*18		*481
2. Advent Christians.....	1566	1637	128,990	
3. Seventh-Day	552	1,987	73,343	
4. Church of God.....	34	22	800	
5. Life and Advent Union	*12	*12	*509	
6. Churches of God in Christ	61	66	2,224	
Total Adventists.....	1,233	2,742	106,347	
Baptists—1. Baptist (North)	8,290	9,575	1,252,633	
2. Baptist (South).....	15,519	24,338	2,705,121	
3. Baptist (Colored).....	13,806	16,842	2,018,868	
4. Six-Principle	9	13	731	
5. Seventh-Day	98	76	8,146	
6. Free	\$805	\$1,110	\$65,440	
Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Communi- ters.	Churches.	cants.
7. Freewill	814	834	57,231	
8. General	556	545	33,600	
9. Separate	*100	*76	*5,180	
10. United	*260	*196	*13,698	
11. Baptist Church of Christ	*99	*93	*6,416	
12. Primitive	*1,500	*2,922	*102,311	
13. Primitive Colored.....	*1,480	*797	*35,076	
14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian	*35	*55	*781	
15. Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	*75	*48	*1,823	
Total Baptists.....	43,546	57,520	6,307,055	
Brethren (Dunkards)—				
1. Conservative	3,032	965	97,000	

Denominations.	Minist- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
2. Old Order.....	216	70	3,500
3. Progressive.....	300	210	23,044
4. Seventh-Day (German).....	6	15	300
Total Dunk'd Brethren.	3,554	1,260	123,844
Brethren (Plymouth)—			
1. Brethren I.....	*134		*2,933
2. Brethren II.....	*128		*4,752
3. Brethren III.....	*81		*1,724
4. Brethren IV.....	*60		*1,157
Total Plym. Brethren.....	403		10,566
Brethren (River)—			
1. Brethren in Christ.....	178	68	3,731
2. Old Order or Yorker.....	*24	*9	*423
3. Utd. Zion's Children.....	*22	*28	*749
Total River Brethren.....	224	105	4,903
Buddhists—			
1. Chinese Temples.....	*1	*62	.....
2. Japanese Temples.....	*14	*12	*3,165
Total Buddhists.....	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic—			
1. Catholic Apostolic.....	*14	*11	*2,907
2. New Apostolic.....	*19	*13	*2,020
Total Cath. Apostolic.....	33	24	4,927
Catholic (Eastern Orthodox)—			
1. Armenian Apostolic.....	20	53	65,000
2. Russian Orthodox.....	179	227	95,000
3. Greek Orthodox.....	30	70	175,000
4. Syrian Orthodox.....	30	30	45,000
5. Serbian Orthodox.....	21	31	64,000
6. Roumanian Orthodox.....	5	5	20,000
7. Bulgarian Orthodox.....	3	3	8,500
Total Eastern Catholics.....	338	419	467,500
Catholic (Western)—			
1. Roman Catholic.....	*19,397	*15,237	*14,049,063
2. Polish Catholic.....	37	45	20,145
3. American Old Catholic.....	28	20	10,000
Total West. Catholics.....	19,462	15,302	14,079,208
Christadelphians.....	70		1,500
Christians.....	1,066	1,360	113,887
Christian Catholic (Dowie).....	*35	*17	*5,885
Christian Union.....	360	320	16,300
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	2,828	1,414	85,096
Churches of God (Wine- brennarian).....	440	493	28,650
Churches of the Living God (Colored)—			
1. Christian Workers for Friendship.....	*51	*44	*2,676
2. Apostolic.....	*30	*15	*752
3. Church of Christ in God.....	*20	*9	*858
Total Churches of the Living God.....	101	68	4,286
Churches of the New Jeru- salem—1. General Con- vention.....	109	*129	8,500
2. General Church.....	58	22	1,213
Total New Jerusalem Churches.....	147	151	9,713
Church Transcendent.....	2	3	144
Communitic Societies—			
1. Shakers.....	*15		*516
2. Amana.....	*7		*1,756
Total Communitic So- cieties.....	22		2,272
Congregationalists.....	\$5,923	\$6,108	\$771,362
Disciples of Christ—1. Dis- ciples of Christ.....	6,161	8,494	1,363,163
2 Churches of Christ.....	*2,100	*2,649	*156,658
Total Dis. of Christ.....	8,261	11,143	1,519,821
Evangelical Bodies—			
1. Evangelical association.....	1,036	1,626	118,620
2. United Evang. Church.....	528	975	86,635
Total Evang. Bodies.....	1,564	2,601	205,255
Faith Associations—1. Apo- stolic Faith Movement.....	.....	*6	*538
2. Peniel Missions.....	*30	*11	*703
3. Met. Church Assn.....	*29	*6	*466

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
4. Hephzibah Faith Assn.....	*35	*10	*293
5. Mission'y Church Assn.....	*35	*32	*1,256
6. Heavenly Reconvit Church.....	*55	*27	*938
7. Apost. Christian Church.....	*19	*42	*4,558
8. Christian Congregation.....	*26	*9	*395
9. Voluntary Missionary Society (Colored).....	*11	*3	*425
Total Faith Assns.....	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	20	*15	*1,835
Friends—1. Orthodox.....	1,315	775	98,356
2. "Hicksite".....	99	167	18,305
3. "Wilburite".....	*47	*48	*3,880
4. Primitive.....	*10	*3	*171
Total Friends.....	1,471	998	120,712
Friends of the Temple.....	*3	*3	*376
German Evang. Protestant.....	*59	*66	*34,704
German Evangelical Synod.....	1,085	1,378	264,097
Jewish Congregations.....	*1,084	*1,769	*143,000
Latter-Day Saints—			
1. Utah Branch.....	2,435	905	330,000
2. Reorganized Branch.....	1,700	775	67,000
Total Latter-Day Saints.....	4,135	1,680	397,000
Lutherans—			
1. General Synod.....	1,426	1,830	356,072
2. United Synod (South).....	271	490	55,705
3. General Council.....	1,640	2,419	470,771
4. Synodical Conference.....	3,132	3,796	821,386
5. United Norwegian.....	674	1,630	171,657
6. Ohio.....	675	1,085	142,355
7. Buffalo.....	35	44	5,530
8. Hauge's.....	172	354	39,748
9. Elielsen's.....	4	26	2,500
10. Iowa.....	585	1,035	122,428
11. Norwegian.....	432	1,050	98,183
12. Danish in America.....	71	115	13,346
13. Icelandic.....	15	50	3,899
14. Immanuel.....	23	26	19,000
15. Suomal (Finnish).....	34	138	13,919
16. Finnish Apostolic.....	70	300	22,000
17. Finnish National.....	22	72	8,000
18. Norwegian Free.....	176	350	26,050
19. Danish United.....	131	202	14,090
20. Church of the Lu- theran Brethren.....	13	18	2,000
Ind. Congregations.....	87	200	27,500
Total Lutherans.....	9,688	15,269	2,434,184
Scandinavian Ev. Bodies—			
1. Swedish Evang. Miss. Covenant.....	402	550	50,000
2. Swedish Ev. Free Miss.....	152	154	18,500
3. Norwegian Ev. Free.....	75	153	4,400
Total Scand. Evang.....	629	857	72,900
Mennonites—1. Mennonite.....	560	257	14,148
2. Bruderhoef.....	32	20	1,033
3. Amish.....	128	64	9,888
4. Amish (Old).....	161	55	6,340
5. Amish (Conservative).....	61	22	1,200
6. Reformed.....	32	14	1,029
7. General Conference.....	172	112	12,787
8. Church of God in Christ	11	300	.....
9. Old (Wisler).....	21	20	1,688
10. Bundes Conference.....	46	27	2,425
11. Defenseless.....	12	15	824
12. Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	149	97	5,013
Miscellaneous.....	91	48	4,464
Total Mennonites.....	1,476	760	61,331
Methodists—1. Methodist Episcopal.....	18,813	28,428	3,657,514
2. Union American Meth- odist Episcopal.....	170	225	20,000
3. African Meth. Episcopal.....	5,000	6,000	620,000
4. African Union Meth- odist Protestant.....	200	125	4,000
5. African Methodist Epis- copal Zion.....	3,552	3,180	568,608
6. Methodist Protestant.....	1,410	2,400	201,110
7. Wesleyan Methodist.....	840	675	20,500
8. Methodist Epis. South.....	7,203	16,787	2,072,035
9. Congregational Meth.....	337	333	15,529
10. New Cong. Methodist.....	*59	*35	*1,782
11. Zion Union Apostolic.....	*33	*45	*3,059

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
12. Col. Meth. Episcopal..	3,072	3,196	240,798
13. Primitive	74	94	8,400
14. Free Methodist	1,293	1,171	33,032
15. Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal.....	*30	*32	*2,500
16. Independent Methodist	2	2	1,161
Total Methodists.....	42,088	62,728	7,472,108
Moravian Bodies—1. Mora- vians	145	126	20,146
2. Union Bohemians and Moravians	4	21	1,000
Total Moravian Bodies	149	147	21,146
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	*50	*204	*6,396
Pentecostal Bodies—1. Pen- tecostal Church of the Nazarene.....	775	842	32,139
2. Other Pentecostal As- sociations	*115	*30	*1,420
Tot. Pentecostal Bodies	890	878	33,409
Presbyterians—1. Northern..	9,560	9,881	1,495,157
2. Cumberland	728	1,439	62,294
3. Cumberland (Colored) ..	*375	*196	*18,066
4. Welsh Calvinistic.....	81	141	14,877
5. United	1,151	1,136	153,651
6. Southern	1,850	3,438	332,339
7. Associate	9	14	500
8. Asso. Reformed, South ..	113	155	14,821
9. Reformed (Synod).....	128	111	8,634
10. Reformed (Gen. Synod) ..	16	17	3,300
11. Reformed (Covenanted) ..	.....	1	40
12. Reformed in the U. S. and Canada.....	1	1	360
Total Presbyterians..	14,012	16,530	2,104,029
Protestant Episcopal—			
1. Protestant Episcopal..	5,523	8,061	1,040,896
2. Reformed Episcopal....	83	80	10,800
Total Prot. Epis.....	5,621	8,141	1,051,696
Reformed—			
1. Reformed (Dutch).....	750	718	126,847
2. Reformed (German).....	1,213	1,759	320,459
3. Christian Reformed....	161	231	36,296
4. Hungarian Reformed..	31	74	19,000
Total Reformed.....	2,155	2,782	502,602
Reformed Catholic.....	7	6	3,250
Salvation Army.....	2,961	941	27,664
Schwenkfelders	6	6	1,043
Social Brethren	*15	*17	*1,262
Society for Ethical Culture ..	7	6	2,450
Spiritualists .....	.....	150	200,000
Theosophical Society.....	2,104	154	4,714
Unitarians	512	469	70,542
United Brethren—			
1. United Brethren.....	1,875	3,507	339,215
2. United Brethren (Old Constitution)	310	515	21,172
Total Utd. Breth.....	2,185	4,022	360,387
Universalists	656	763	55,000
Independent Congregations.	267	879	48,673
Grand total in 1915..	180,604	225,333	39,380,670

Grand total in 1914..178,888 225,492 38,727,078

*Census of 1906. †Returns for 1911. ‡About 75 per cent of churches merged with Northern Baptist Convention. §Estimate.

NET GAINS IN COMMUNICANTS IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Denomination.	Gain.
Roman Catholic.....	7,817,646
Methodist Episcopal.....	1,417,240
Southern Baptist.....	1,425,055
Methodist Episcopal, South..	862,059
Baptist (Colored).....	669,879
Presbyterian, Northern.....	706,933
Disciples of Christ.....	722,112
Baptist, North.....	452,193
Protestant Episcopal.....	508,842
Lutheran Synodical Conference.....	464,233

Denomination.	Gain.
Congregationalists	258,591
African M. E.	167,275
African M. E. Zion	218,820
Lutheran General Council.....	145,925
Lutheran General Synod.....	191,432
United Brethren.....	136,741
Presbyterian (South).....	152,618
Latter-Day Saints, Utah.....	185,648
Reformed (German).....	116,441
Total	16,619,673
All other bodies.....	2,142,738
Grand total.....	18,762,411

NET GAINS IN COMMUNICANTS OF GROUPS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Denominational Groups.	Net Gain.
Catholics (3 bodies).....	7,838,606
Methodist (16 bodies).....	2,882,824
Baptists (15 bodies).....	2,589,086
Lutherans (20 bodies).....	1,203,112
Presbyterians (12 bodies).....	825,707
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies).....	881,770
Episcopal, Protestant (2 bodies).....	511,187
Reformed (4 bodies).....	193,144
Eastern Orthodox (7 bodies).....	453,561
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies).....	230,875
United Brethren (2 bodies).....	135,106
Evangelical (2 bodies).....	71,942
Friends (4 bodies).....	13,504
Brethren, Dunkards (4 bodies).....	50,049
Adventists (6 bodies).....	45,856
Total	17,926,329

SUMMARY FOR 1915.

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
Adventists (6 bodies).....	1,233	2,742	106,347
Baptists (15 bodies).....	43,546	57,520	6,307,055
Brethren (Dunk'd) (4 bodies)	3,554	1,260	123,844
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bod- ies) .....	.....	403	10,566
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	224	105	4,903
Buddhists (2 bodies).....	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies)	33	24	4,927
Catholic (Eastern Orthodox) (7 bodies).....	338	419	467,500
Catholic (Western) (3 bod- ies)	19,462	15,302	14,079,208
Christadelphians .....	.....	70	1,500
Christians	1,066	1,860	113,887
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17	5,885
Christian Union.....	360	320	16,300
Church of Christ, Scientist	2,828	1,414	85,096
Churches of God (Wine- brennarian)	440	493	28,550
Churches of the Living God (Colored).....	101	68	4,286
Churches of the New Jeru- salem (2 bodies).....	147	151	9,713
Church Transcendent.....	2	3	144
Communitic Societies (2 bodies) .....	.....	22	2,272
Congregationalists	5,923	6,108	771,362
Disciples of Christ (2 bod- ies)	8,261	11,143	1,522,821
Evangelical (2 bodies).....	1,564	2,601	205,255
Faith Association (9 bod- ies)	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15	1,835
Friends (4 bodies).....	1,471	998	120,712
Friends of the Temple.....	3	3	376
German Evangelical Protes- tant	59	66	24,704
German Evangelical Synod	1,085	1,378	264,097
Jewish Congregations.....	1,084	1,769	143,000
Latter-Day Saints (2 bod- ies)	4,135	1,630	397,000
Lutherans (21 bodies).....	9,688	15,269	2,434,184
Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies).....	629	857	72,900
Mennonites (12 bodies).....	1,476	760	61,331
Methodists (16 bodies).....	42,088	62,728	7,472,108
Moravians (2 bodies).....	149	147	21,146
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204	6,396

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.	Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
Pentecostal (2 bodies).....	890	878	33,409	Evangelical Association...	1,036	1,626	118,620
Presbyterians (12 bodies).....	14,012	16,530	2,104,039	United Evangelical.....	528	975	86,635
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies).....	5,621	8,141	1,051,696	Friends.....	1,315	775	98,356
Reformed (4 bodies).....	2,155	2,732	502,602	German Evangelical Synod	1,085	1,378	264,097
Reformed Catholic.....	7	6	3,250	Lutheran, General Synod...	1,426	1,830	356,072
Salvation Army.....	2,961	941	27,664	Mennonite, General Confer- ence.....	172	112	12,797
Schwenkfelders.....	6	6	1,043	Methodist Episcopal.....	18,413	28,428	3,657,594
Social Brethren.....	14	17	1,262	Methodist Episcopal, South	7,203	16,787	2,072,035
Society for Ethical Culture	7	6	2,450	African Methodist Epis...	5,000	6,000	620,000
Spiritualists.....	2,100	200,000		African Methodist Episcopal			
Theosophical Society.....	154	4,714		Zion.....	3,552	3,180	568,608
Unitarians.....	469	70,542		Colored Methodist Episcopal	3,072	3,196	240,798
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,185	4,022	360,387	Methodist Protestant.....	1,410	2,400	291,140
Universalists.....	656	763	55,000	Moravian.....	145	126	20,146
Independent Congregations	267	879	48,673	Presbyterian in U. S. A...	9,560	9,881	1,495,157
Grand total in 1915.....	180,604	225,333	39,380,670	Presbyterian in U. S. South	1,850	3,438	332,359
Grand total in 1914.....	178,888	225,493	38,727,078	United Presbyterian.....	1,151	1,136	153,651
				Welsh Presbyterian.....	81	141	14,877
				Reformed Presbyterian (Gen- eral Synod).....	16	17	3,300
CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL, JANUARY, 1916.				Protestant Episcopal, Commis- sion on Christian Unity and Social Service...	5,538	8,061	1,040,896
Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.	Reformed Church in Amer- ica.....	750	718	126,847
Baptist Churches, North...	8,290	9,575	1,252,633	Reformed Church in U. S.	1,213	1,759	320,459
Free Baptist.....	895	1,110	65,440	Reformed Episcopal.....	83	80	10,800
National Baptist Conven- tion.....	13,806	16,842	2,018,868	United Brethren.....	1,875	3,507	339,215
Seventh-Day Baptist.....	93	76	8,146	Totals for 1915.....	103,113	139,091	17,742,509
Christian (Connection).....	1,156	1,335	108,488	Totals for 1914.....	102,850	138,834	17,422,280
Congregational.....	5,923	6,108	771,362				
Disciples of Christ.....	6,161	8,494	1,363,163				

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

Calendar Year.	1st Quar. No. fail- ures.	Amt. of liabili- ties.	2d Quar. No. fail- ures.	Amt. of liabili- ties.	3d Quar. No. fail- ures.	Amt. of liabili- ties.	4th Quar. No. fail- ures.	Amt. of liabili- ties.	Total for year. No. fail- ures.	Amt. of liabili- ties.	Average liabili- ties.
1898.....	3687	\$32,946,565	3081	\$34,498,074	2540	\$25,104,778	2938	\$36,113,482	12,186	\$130,662,899	10,722
1899.....	2772	\$2,152,031	2081	\$14,910,902	2001	\$17,640,972	2483	\$31,175,984	9,377	\$90,879,889	9,733
1900.....	2894	\$3,022,573	2438	\$1,724,879	2519	\$27,119,996	2923	\$6,628,225	10,734	\$138,495,673	12,854
1901.....	3335	\$1,703,486	2424	\$24,101,204	2324	\$24,756,172	2919	\$32,531,514	11,145	\$113,092,376	10,279
1902.....	3418	\$3,731,758	2747	\$26,643,098	2511	\$25,092,634	2923	\$32,069,279	11,615	\$117,476,769	11,114
1903.....	3200	\$34,344,433	2248	\$32,452,827	2548	\$34,858,595	3393	\$5,788,339	12,069	\$155,444,185	11,879
1904.....	3344	\$8,066,721	2870	\$1,424,188	2969	\$32,168,296	3016	\$32,548,106	12,199	\$144,202,311	12,820
1905.....	3443	\$30,162,505	2767	\$25,742,080	2596	\$20,329,443	2714	\$26,442,144	11,520	\$102,676,172	8,913
1906.....	3102	\$3,761,107	2510	\$28,902,967	2800	\$21,996,163	2770	\$34,541,278	10,682	\$119,201,515	11,159
1907.....	3136	\$2,075,591	2481	\$3,411,830	2483	\$6,467,686	3635	\$1,343,877	11,725	\$197,385,225	16,834
1908.....	4909	\$5,706,191	3860	\$8,707,264	3457	\$5,302,690	3524	\$2,638,161	15,690	\$225,315,684	14,169
1909.....	3850	\$4,460,950	2981	\$4,080,423	2836	\$27,594,498	3257	\$6,967,594	12,924	\$154,603,465	11,954
1910.....	3525	\$7,079,154	2863	\$9,160,152	3011	\$42,177,998	3253	\$47,339,793	12,652	\$201,757,097	15,947
1911.....	3985	\$9,651,761	3076	\$4,046,590	2880	\$35,167,269	3500	\$2,196,045	13,441	\$191,061,665	14,215
1912.....	4828	\$6,012,323	3849	\$4,999,900	3499	\$45,532,137	3636	\$9,573,081	15,452	\$203,117,391	13,115
1913.....	4458	\$7,831,277	3705	\$6,076,784	3549	\$63,837,315	4325	\$75,925,912	16,097	\$232,772,288	17,003
1914.....	4826	\$3,221,826	3518	\$10,577,995	4497	\$6,818,291	5439	\$8,990,838	18,280	\$367,908,859	19,579
1915.....	7216	\$105,703,335	6524	\$2,884,200	4548	\$2,876,525	4686	\$6,322,068	22,156	\$302,286,148	13,644
1916.....	5387	\$1,492,746	4108	\$9,778,414	3751	\$43,345,286					

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND WOOD PULP (1914).

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

Products.	*Tons.	Value.	Products.	*Tons.	Value.
Wood pulp—Ground.....	1,293,661		All other.....	788,996	\$27,493,028
Soda fiber.....	347,928		Tissues.....	121,598	\$1,535,720
Sulphite fiber.....	1,151,327		Blotting paper.....	14,157	\$1,457,897
Sulphate fiber.....	62,641		Building (roofing, etc.).....	243,908	\$9,475,753
Screenings, mechanical.....	11,769		Printing papers.....	95,527	\$4,483,916
Screenings, chemical.....	35,824		Miscellaneous.....	130,459	\$9,890,641
Total.....	2,893,150	\$382,147,176	Other products.....		\$9,558,708
News paper—In rolls.....	1,186,277	\$47,332,392			
In sheets.....	127,007	\$5,610,382	Establishments and Their Location—Of the 727 establishments reported in 1914, 152 were located in New York, 86 in Massachusetts, 59 in Wis- consin, 54 in Pennsylvania, 48 in Ohio, 44 in Connecticut, 39 in Michigan, 38 in Maine, 34 in New Jersey, 31 in New Hampshire, 24 in Indi- ana, 23 in Vermont, 22 in Illinois, 13 in Maryland, 8 each in Minnesota, Virginia and West Virginia, 7 in Delaware, 5 each in California and Oregon, 3 each in Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina and Washington, 2 in Texas and 1 each in the Dis- trict of Columbia, Georgia, Mississippi, Rhode Island and South Carolina.		
Book paper—Plain.....	785,626	\$8,496,221			
Coated.....	117,342	\$11,695,584			
Plate, lithograph, etc.....	9,332	\$588,332			
Cover.....	21,679	\$2,809,377			
Cardboard, etc.....	83,010	\$5,376,434			
Fine paper—Writing.....	195,351	\$28,637,257			
All other.....	52,377	\$5,417,661			
Wrapping paper.....	881,799	\$9,372,753			
Boards—Wood pulp.....	116,419	\$4,227,493			
Straw.....	175,424	\$4,270,519			
News.....	127,966	\$3,502,134			

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES OCTOBER, 1915.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
 Alberta—Dr. George Macdonald, Calgary.
 Arizona—George J. Boskrug, Tucson.
 Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 British Columbia—W. A. DeW. Smith, Westminster.
 California—John Whitcher, San Francisco.
 Canada—Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton, Ont.
 Colorado—Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.
 Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
 Cuba—Carlos G. Charles, Havana.
 Delaware—Harry J. Guthrie, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—A. W. Johnston, Washington.
 England—Sir Edward Letchworth, London.
 Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—W. A. Wolihin, Macon.
 Holland—H. P. Van Nieuwenberg, The Hague.
 Idaho—George E. Knepper, Boise.
 Illinois—Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
 Indiana—Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
 Ireland—Lord W. L. Plunket, Dublin.
 Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Dave Jackson, Louisville.
 Louisiana—John A. Davilla, New Orleans.
 Maine—Stephen Berry, Portland.
 Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
 Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston.
 Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Reed City.
 Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
 Mississippi—Frederic G. Speed, Vicksburg.
 Missouri—John R. Parson, St. Louis.
 Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
 Nebraska—Francis E. White, Omaha.
 Nevada—E. D. Vanderlieth, Carson City.
 New Brunswick—J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
 New Hampshire—Henry M. Cheney, Concord.
 New Jersey—Theodore H. Townley, Trenton.
 New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
 New York—Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.
 New Zealand—Malcolm Niccol, Dunedin.
 North Carolina—John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
 North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
 Nova Scotia—Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
 Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma—Wm. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City.
 Oregon—James F. Robinson, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
 Philippines—N. C. Comfort, Manila.
 Porto Rico—Jose G. Torres, San Juan.
 Prince Edward Island—W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
 Quebec—Will H. Whyte, Montreal.
 Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
 Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
 Saskatchewan—John M. Shaw, Regina.
 Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
 South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
 South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
 South Dakota—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
 Tasmania—John Hamilton, Hobart.
 Tennessee—Steth M. Can (acting), Nashville.
 Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
 United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
 United Grand Lodge of New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
 Utah—Freeman A. McCarty, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Frank A. Ross, Burlington.
 Virginia—Charles A. Nesbit, Richmond.
 Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
 Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
 West Virginia—John M. Collins, Charleston.
 Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming—J. M. Lowndes, Saratoga.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—George E. Corson, war department, Washington, D. C.
 General Deputy Grand High Priest—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa.
 General Grand King—William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.

General Grand Scribe—Bester G. Brown, Topeka, Kas.
 General Grand Treasurer—Thos. J. Shryock, Baltimore, Md.
 General Grand Secretary—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
 Headquarters—Coldwater, Mich.
 Number of grand chapters—47.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

GENERAL GRAND COUNCIL, 1912-15.

General Grand Master—Edward W. Wellington, Ellsworth, Kas.
 General Grand Deputy Master—George A. Newell, Medina, N. Y.
 General Grand Principal Conductor—Thomas E. Shears, Denver, Col.
 General Grand Treasurer—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 General Grand Recorder—William F. Cleveland, Harlan, Iowa.
 General Grand Captain of Guard—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
 General Grand Conductor of Council—Joseph C. Greenfield, Atlanta, Ga.
 General Grand Marshal—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.
 General Grand Steward—O. Frank Hart, Columbia, S. C.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

GRAND OFFICERS.

Grand Master—M. E. Sir Lee S. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Deputy Grand Master—R. E. Sir Joseph K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
 Grand Generalissimo—R. E. Sir Jehiel W. Chamberlin, St. Paul, Minn.
 Grand Captain General—R. E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind.
 Grand Senior Warden—R. E. Sir William H. Norris, Manchester, Iowa.
 Grand Junior Warden—R. E. Sir George W. Valery, Denver, Col.
 Grand Prelate—R. E. Sir and Rev. William W. Youngson, Portland, Ore.
 Grand Treasurer—R. E. Sir H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.
 Grand Recorder—R. E. Sir Frank H. Johnson, 201 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
 Grand Standard Bearer—R. E. Sir William L. Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Sword Bearer—R. E. Sir Frank L. Naglo, Newtonville, Mass.
 Grand Warden—R. E. Sir Perry W. Weidner, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Grand Captain of the Guard—R. E. Sir Isaac H. Hettinger, Kansas City, Mo.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Barton Smith, Toledo, O.
 Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass.
 Grand Minister of State—Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Secretary-General—James H. Coddling, New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—George Fleming Moore, Washington, D. C.
 Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.
 Grand Prior—Charles F. Euck, New Orleans, La.
 Grand Chancellor—Ernest B. Hussey, Seattle, Wash.
 Grand Minister of State—Trevanion W. Hugo, Duluth, Minn.
 Secretary General—John H. Cowles, 433 3d street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer General—John W. Morris, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Grand Almoner—Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Eureka, Nev.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 28, 1872.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL, 1915-1916.

Imperial Potentate—Henry F. Niedringhaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Imperial Deputy Potentate—Charles E. Overshire, Minneapolis, Minn.
Imperial Chief Rabban—Ellis J. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind.
Imperial Assistant Rabban—W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet—Ellis L. Garrettson, Tacoma, Wash.
Imperial Oriental Guide—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah, Ga.
Imperial Treasurer—W. S. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
Imperial First Ceremonial Master—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, H.
Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—John T. Jones, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Imperial Marshal—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Imperial Captain of Guard—James E. Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.
Imperial Outer Guard—James C. Burger, Denver, Col.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Organized Nov. 16, 1876.

OFFICERS FOR 1916-1917.

Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Emma C. Ocock, Hartford, Mich.
Most Worthy Grand Patron—George M. Hyland, Portland, Ore.
Right Worthy Associate Grand Matron—Mrs. Ellie Lines Chapin, Pine Meadow, Conn.
Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron—Dr. Alfred C. McDaniel, San Antonio, Tex.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, Chicago, Ill.
Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Lamond, D. C.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Grand Sire—F. C. Goudy, Denver, Col.
Deputy Grand Sire—Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, 25 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—William H. Cox, Maysville, Ky.
Membership Dec. 31, 1915, 2,188,458.
Total paid for relief 1830 to 1915, inclusive, \$166,808,700.59.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—John J. Brown, Vandalia, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—Chas. S. Davis, Denver, Col.
Supreme Prelate—Rev. Joseph H. Spearing, New Orleans, La.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—Herman M. Beck, Birmingham, Ala.
Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major-General Military Department—William H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, Mich.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763 and 1834.

GREAT CHIEFS OF THE GREAT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Great Inchohnee—Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga.
Great Senior Sagamore—James T. Rogers, Birmingham, N. Y.
Great Junior Sagamore—A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tenn.

Great Prophet—Frederick O. Downes, Boston, Mass.
Great Chief of Records—Wilson Brooks, 230 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Great Keeper of Wampum—D. K. Reed, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Number of great councils, 65.
Subordinate branches and councils, 4,936.
Number of members Jan. 1, 1916, 469,480.
Benefits disbursed in 1915, \$1,648,894.13.
Benefits disbursed since organization, \$36,260,900.13.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Organized June 23, 1877.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—Samuel N. Hoag, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Supreme Vice-Regent—C. Arch Williams, Chicago.
Supreme Orator—Franklin Bubrech, Columbus, O.
Supreme Secretary—Alfred T. Turner, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Number of subordinate councils, 1,885; state jurisdictions, 32.
Membership Oct. 1, 1916, 236,730.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Founded 1874.

SUPREME OFFICERS.

Supreme Chief Ranger—Elliott G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ont.
Past Chief Ranger—Victor Morin, B. A., N. P., Montreal, Que.
Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger—J. D. Clark, Dayton, O.
Supreme Secretary—Fred J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto, Ont.
Supreme Treasurer—Robert Mathison, M. A., Temple building, Toronto, Ont.
Supreme Physician—Thomas Millman, M. D., Toronto, Ont.
Supreme Counselor—W. H. Hunter, B. A., Toronto, Ont.
Total number of members, 190,125.
Benefits disbursed since organization to Dec. 31, 1915, \$49,653,813.71.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1883.

HEAD OFFICERS 1914-1917.

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa.
Head Clerk—James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill.
Assistant Head Clerk—F. M. Burt, Rock Island, Ill.
Head Banker—J. D. Volz, Indianapolis, Ind.
General Attorney—Truman Plantz, Warsaw, Ill.
Editor—F. O. Van Galder, Rock Island, Ill.
Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.
Head Escort—R. M. McCracken, Boise, Idaho.
Head Watchman—J. L. Mayfield, Granada, Col.
Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, Hagerstown, Md.
Board of Directors—F. R. Korn, chairman, Des Moines, Iowa; E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth, Kas.; R. R. Smith, 1310 Corn, Trust building, Kansas City, Mo.; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill.; A. N. Bort, Beloit, Wis. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of seven.
Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. E. A. Anderson, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. B. E. Jones, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. F. A. Smith, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Auditors—George S. Summers, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; M. R. Carrier, Lansing, Mich.; George L. Bowman, Kingfisher, Okla.; W. D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.; C. F. Louderback, Fort Scott, Kas.; J. G. Dickson, Spokane, Wash.; H. F. Turner, Wickliffe, Ky.
Membership Jan. 1, 1915, not including social, 923,136.
Death claims paid to Jan. 1, 1915, \$141,627,850.73.
Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
Next head camp convenes June, 1917.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.

Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
 Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
 Sovereign Escort—S. A. Ferrell, Johnstown, Pa.
 Sovereign Watchman—De E. Bradshaw, Little Rock, Ark.
 Sovereign Sentry—C. D. Mills, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Sovereign Physicians—Dr. A. D. Cloyd and Dr. Ira W. Porter, Omaha, Neb.
 Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
 Membership of sovereign jurisdiction, Sept. 1, 1916, 771,776.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.
 Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.
 Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.
 Supreme Physician—E. W. Buckley, M. D., Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.
 Supreme Advocate—Joseph C. Pelletier, Barristers' hall, Boston, Mass.
 Supreme Chaplain—Rev. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Supreme Warden—Thomas J. McLaughlin, Newark, N. J.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.

SUPREME OFFICERS.

Supreme Chief—R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Supreme Scribe—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Supreme Keeper of Tribute—S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Membership Jan. 1, 1916, 100,013.
 Surplus Jan. 1, 1916, \$1,545,056.39.
 Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

NATIONAL UNION.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President—E. J. Smejkal, 442 Otis building, Chicago, Ill.
 Vice-President—D. A. Helpman, Toledo, O.
 Speaker—Harry S. Anderson, 405 13th street, Oakland, Cal.
 Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.
 Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.
 General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.
 Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
 Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, D. A. Helpman, F. E. Ferguson, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, Leo Canman, M. G. Jeffris.
 Total membership, 65,000.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—Edward Rightor, New Orleans, La.
 Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—Morris Odell, Camden, N. J.
 Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—E. R. Ingersoll, Seattle, Wash.
 Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—James M. Shanly, Oakland, Cal.
 Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Grand Treasurer—Charles A. White, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Tiler—Oliver Black, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Grand Inner Guard—Frank J. Spriggs, St. Paul, Minn.
 Membership 1916, 453,516.
 Lodges 1916, 1,340.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE (U. S.)

National Chief Templar—Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y.
 National Secretary—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
 National Treasurer—William P. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE MACCABEES.

Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883.

OFFICERS 1916-1919.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
 Supreme Commander—D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—S. W. Hall, Oakland, Cal.
 Supreme Record Keeper—L. E. Sisler, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Chaplain—A. W. Frye, Chatham, Pa.
 Supreme Sergeant—J. A. Gordon, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Master at Arms—Henry Hildebrand, LaPorte, Ind.
 Supreme First Master of the Guards—Geo. S. Starrett, Columbia, Mo.
 Supreme Second Master of the Guards—A. I. Lee, Boone, Iowa.
 Supreme Sentinel—M. J. Bulger, New Orleans, La.
 Supreme Picket—H. A. Becker, Rochester, N. Y.
 Membership Sept. 30, 1916, 315,855.
 Benefits paid to Sept. 30, 1916, \$88,343,447.90.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President—Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vice-President—Patrick F. Cannon, Clinton, Miss.
 Canadian Vice-President—Charles J. Foy, Perth, Ont.
 Secretary—Philip J. Sullivan, Thompsonville, Conn.
 Treasurer—Michael W. Delaney, Chicago, Ill.
 Chaplain—Rt. Rev. Denis O'Connell, Richmond, Va.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.

Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.

OFFICERS FOR 1915-1916.

Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Vice-Archon—Thomas V. Dally, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Scribe—C. E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Treasurer—J. W. Fernald, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Prelate—Andrew McGarry, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Guide—Harry M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.
 Supreme Warden—John Weerts, St. Louis, Mo.
 Supreme Sentry—A. D. Marshall, Denver, Col.
 Membership Dec. 31, 1915, 31,838.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Organized in 1849.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Grand Master—Emil Tausig, New York, N. Y.
 First Deputy Grand Master—S. J. Liebeskind, New York, N. Y.
 Second Deputy Grand Master—H. Jacobs, New York, N. Y.
 Third Deputy Grand Master—Adolph Pike, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Secretary—Abraham Hafer, New York, N. Y.
 Grand Treasurer—B. Blumenthal, New York, N. Y.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

NATIONAL CAMP OFFICERS.

President—J. Calvin Strayer, York, Pa.
 Vice-President—William James Heaps, Baltimore, Md.
 Master of Forms—Samuel Roberts, Conshohocken, Pa.
 Secretary—Chas. H. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Treasurer—O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa.
 Assistant Secretary—L. F. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chaplain—Rev. C. H. Elder, Trenton, N. J.
 Conductor—C. A. Gillespie, Pullman, Ill.
 Inspector—A. H. McInnes, Key West, Fla.
 Guard—Geo. W. Newman, Columbus, O.
 Medical Examiner in Chief—P. N. K. Schwenk, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Place of meeting in 1917, Chicago, Ill.
 Membership, 287,000.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND AERIE.

Grand Worthy President—Rex B. Goodcell, San Bernardino, Cal.
 Grand Worthy Vice-President—Frederick Hughes, New York, N. Y.
 Grand Worthy Chaplain—Henry J. Lemcke, Saginaw, Mich.
 Grand Secretary—John S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.
 Grand Treasurer—Joseph H. Dowling, Dayton, O.
 Grand Worthy Conductor—J. W. Heller, York, Pa.
 Grand Inside Guard—Charles T. Laird, Brockton, Mass.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Supreme Ranger—R. C. Sherrard, suite 660, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago.
 Supreme Vice-Ranger—J. B. McGilligan, 1316 Lincoln street, Superior, Wis.
 Supreme Secretary—George W. Blann, 301 Colby Abbot building, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Supreme Treasurer—William A. Stoltz, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Supreme Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Oppenheim building, St. Paul, Minn.
 Supreme Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Founded 1853.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

National Councilor—C. B. Webb, Statesville, N. C.
 National Vice-Councilor—John H. Noyes, Plais-tow, N. H.
 Junior Past National Councilor—A. D. Wilkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 National Secretary—Martin M. Woods, P. O. Box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.
 National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, room 306 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.
 National Conductor—Henry G. Kleist, 38 Cooper street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 National Warden—S. W. Plyler, Rock Hill, S. C.
 National Inside Sentinel—Wilber F. Cannon, Denver, Col.
 National Outside Sentinel—R. F. Lambert, Huntington, W. Va.
 National Chaplain—Rev. M. D. Lichliter, Harrisburg, Pa.

ORDER DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Past President—Mrs. Sarah M. Garside, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme President—Hattie A. Fox, Naugatuck, Conn.
 Supreme Vice-President—Mary E. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Supreme Financial Secretary—Harriet E. Boyd, Joliet, Ill.
 Supreme Recording Secretary—Eliza Connell, 100 Whittier avenue, Providence, R. I.
 Supreme Treasurer—Emily Fray, Cleveland, O.
 Supreme Chaplain—Matilda Kay, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Supreme First Conductor—M. A. Sandiford, North Adams, Mass.
 Supreme Second Conductor—Nellie Kenyon, Paterson, N. J.
 Supreme Inside Guard—Emily E. Brown, Bristol, Conn.
 Supreme Outside Guard—Mary Ingram, Chicago, Ill.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.
 Supreme Foreman—Ed E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa.
 Supreme Overseer—John R. Frazer, Little Rock, Ark.

Supreme Recorder—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. Dak.
 Supreme Receiver—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.
 Supreme Guide—G. Herbert Bishop, New Haven, Conn.
 Supreme Watchman—C. C. Rhodes, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Supreme Medical Examiner—G. A. Aschman, M. D., Wheeling, W. Va.
 Membership entire order, 300,000.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Founded 1871.

Supreme President—J. Henry Perkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Supreme Secretary—Walter Willis, Calumet National bank building, 9117 Commercial avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Treasurer—William H. Penney, New York, N. Y.
 Number grand bodies, 10; subordinate bodies, 311.
 Members, 1916, 30,683.
 Benefits disbursed since organization, \$4,005,333.
 Benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$188,593.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

Directory for 1916-1917.

OFFICERS.

President—I. I. Boak, W. O. W. building, Denver, Col.
 Vice-President—Dr. R. H. Gerard, Ben Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Secretary—W. E. Futch, 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.
 Treasurer—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president and vice-president, and George W. Miller, 1639 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Kirkpatrick, Security building, Topeka, Kas.; A. C. McLean, P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.; Hill Montague, Travelers' building, Richmond, Va.; Henri Roy, 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada; Arthur M. Willis, 13 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Following is a list of the societies or organizations affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America, with name and address of the secretary or corresponding official and benefit membership of each Jan. 1, 1916:

American Insurance Union—Dr. George W. Hogan, A. I. U. Temple, Columbus, O.	42,397
Ancient Order of United Workmen—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.	53,825
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Arkansas—John R. Frazer, 306-8 Gazette building, Little Rock, Ark.	4,627
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts—Charles C. Fearing, 12 Walnut street, Boston, Mass.	24,902
Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection—Allen P. Cox, 204-5 Parkway building, Philadelphia, Pa.	17,118
Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity—S. A. Oscar, Madison, Wis.	20,832
Brotherhood of American Yeomen—W. E. Davy, Yeomen building, Des Moines, Ia.	208,169
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—A. H. Hawley, Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill.	80,804
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.	123,252
Catholic Knights of America—Henry Siemer, 606-10 Mercantile National Bank building, St. Louis, Mo.	18,542
Catholic Knights of Ohio—C. J. Anthony, 35 Rose building, Cleveland, O.	7,835
Catholic Knights and Ladies of America—Henry F. Hayes, 1312 Ashland block, Chicago, Ill.	9,434
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—Mar-	

tin A. Cameron, 188 Main street, Horne- nell, N. Y.	64,187	cais—Henri Roy, 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.	41,834.
Catholic Order of Foresters—Thomas F. McDonald, 1226-35 Chicago Stock Ex- change building, Chicago, Ill.	144,000	L'Union St. Jean-Baptiste d'Amerique— Elie Vezina, postoffice box 1001, Woon- socket, R. I.	28,197
Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Association —Miss Margaret H. Graney, 120 Genesee street, Auburn, N. Y.	11,581	Maccabees—Dr. L. E. Sisler, 1021 Wood- ward avenue, Detroit, Mich.	308,561
Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion—Mrs. Sara E. Skelly, Flatiron building, New York, N. Y.	.....	Masonic Mutual Life Association—William Montgomery, New Masonic temple, Washington, D. C.	7,934
Columbian Circle—N. J. Hein, 704 Ma- sonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	12,642	Modern American Fraternal Order—George M. Le Crone, Effingham, Ill.	9,991
Columbian Woodmen—J. G. St. Amant, Mendes building, Atlanta, Ga.	23,938	Modern Brotherhood of America—E. L. Balz, Mason City, Iowa.	67,306
Continental Beneficial Association—D. Adna Brown, 1006 Karpen building, Chi- cago, Ill.	12,598	Modern Samaritans—C. E. Lovett, Du- luth, Minn.	6,380
Court of Honor—W. E. Robinson, Spring- field, Ill.	74,316	Modern Woodmen of America—James Mc- Namara, Rock Island, Ill.	940,225
Degree of Honor, Superior Lodge—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Alburn, 416 United Bank building, Sioux City, Iowa.	45,954	Mystic Tailors—J. F. Taake, 900 Observa- tory building, Des Moines, Iowa.	4,855
Eastern Star Benevolent Fund of Amer- ica—Miss M. E. Crowe, superintendent, corner Cass and Warren avenues, Det- roit, Mich.	1,538	Mystic Workers of the World—John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.	86,003
Equitable Fraternal Union—Orrin Thomp- son, E. F. P. building, Neenah, Wis.	28,444	National Americans—W. H. Luthy, 1020-22 McGee street, Kansas City, Mo.	8,000
Fraternal Aid Union—L. D. Roberts, Law- rence, Kas.	64,283	National Croatian Society of the U. S. A. —Joseph Marohnic, 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.	35,966
Fraternal Benefit League—Frank P. Tyler, F. B. L. building, New Haven, Conn.	4,880	National Protective Legion—H. C. Lock- wood, Waverly, N. Y.	21,943
Fraternal Brotherhood—Charles W. Demp- ster, box 35, station H, Los Angeles, Cal.	26,558	National Slovak Society—524 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	40,252
Fraternal Mystic Circle—J. D. Myers, 1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.	16,883	National Union—E. A. Myers, National Union building, Toledo, O.	57,910
Fraternal Reserve Association—C. N. Rob- inson, F. R. A. building, Oshkosh, Wis.	11,520	New England Order of Protection—D. M. Frye, 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.	47,621
Fraternal Reserve Life Association—C. N. Carson, 1125-7 Jefferson building, Pe- oria, Ill.	6,721	North American Union—G. Langhery, 501-11 Railway Exchange building, Chi- cago, Ill.	31,307
German Beneficial Union—Joseph Klaus, 1505-7 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa.	23,345	North Star Benefit Association—John A. Swanson, Moline, Ill.	6,689
Grand Fraternity—W. E. Gregg, 1414 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.	12,017	Order of the Golden Seal—Arthur F. Bou- ton, Roxbury, N. Y.	8,292
Heralds of Liberty—Emanuel Barrick, 4010-12 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.	22,665	Order of Mutual Protection—G. Del Vec- chio, 1523 Masonic temple, Chicago, Ill.	6,027
Home Benefit Association—W. S. Hallbur- ton, 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.	5,241	Order of United Commercial Travelers of America—W. D. Murphy, 638 North Park street, Columbus, O.	73,062
Homesteaders—A. H. Corey, Securities building, Des Moines, Iowa.	24,546	Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.— John S. Zawilinski, 1406-08 West Divi- sion street, Chicago, Ill.	107,261
Improved Order of Heptasophs—Frank E. Pleitner, Cathedral and Preston streets, Baltimore, Md.	63,336	Prætorians—George G. Taylor, Prætorian building, Dallas, Tex.	21,656
Independent Order of Foresters—F. J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto, Ont., Canada	190,125	Protected Home Circle—W. S. Palmer, Sharon, Pa.	92,489
Knights and Ladies of Security—J. V. Abrahams, Security building, Topeka, Kas.	165,779	Royal Arcanum—Alfred T. Turner, box E, station A, Boston, Mass.	243,095
Knights of Columbus—William J. McGin- ley, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.	111,815	Royal League—Charles E. Piper, 1601 Ma- sonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	31,608
Knights of Pythias, Insurance Department —W. O. Powers, Indiana Pythian build- ing, Indianapolis, Ind.	70,860	Royal Neighbors of America—Dr. Hada M. Carlson, Rock Island, Ill.	283,911
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association— Mrs. J. A. Royer, 443 W. 11th street, Erie, Pa.	150,900	Slovene National Benefit Society—John Vedernar, 2708 South Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.	12,327
Ladies of the Modern Maccabees—Miss Emma E. Bower, M. D., Maccabee tem- ple, Port Huron, Mich.	41,749	Sons and Daughters of Justice—W. W. Walker, Minneapolis, Kas.	11,894
Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association—W. E. Futch, 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleve- land, O.	68,460	Sons of Norway—L. Stannheim, 905 New York life building, Minneapolis, Minn.	5,930
Loyal American Life Association—H. D. Cowan, 1104-5 Karpen building, Chi- cago, Ill.	.....	Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur—John C. Sny- der, Ben Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.	100,018
Loyal Association—Frank S. Petter, 310- 312 Union Trust Co. building, Jersey City, N. J.	6,454	Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane building, Buf- falo, N. Y.	8,625
Loyal Mystic Legion of America—G. O. Churchill, L. M. L. A. building, Hast- ings, Neb.	4,433	United American Mechanics, Beneficial Degree, Junior Order—Stephen Collins, box 595, 741 Wabash building, Pittsburgh, Pa.	8,054
La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Fran-		United Artisans—G. L. McKenna, 521 Beck building, Portland, Ore.	16,987
		United Order of Foresters—G. W. Blann, 24-26 Hathaway building, Milwaukee, Wis.	13,379
		United Order of the Golden Cross—W. R. Cooper, Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn.	16,603
		Vesta Circle—Frank H. Knapp, 1619 Ma- sonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	4,033
		Western Catholic Union—William K. Ott, Quincy, Ill.	11,602

Woman's Benefit Association of the Mac-
cabees—Miss Frances D. Partridge,
Home Office building, Port Huron, Mich. 170,224
Women's Catholic Order of Foresters—
Helen T. Kelly, 140 North Dearborn
street, Chicago, Ill. 68,648

Women of Woodcraft—J. L. Wright, 394
Taylor street, Portland, Ore. 45,675
Woodmen Circle—Miss Dora Alexander,
W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb. 155,421
Woodmen of the World—I. I. Boak, W.
O. W. building, Denver, Col. 109,262

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

PHYSICS.

- 1901—William Conrad Roentgen, professor of physics at the University of Munich.
1902—Divided equally between Henrik Anton Lorentz, professor of physics at the University of Leyden, and Peter Zeeman, professor of physics at the University of Amsterdam.
1903—Half to Antoine Henri Becquerel, professor of physics at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, member Institut Francais, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) and teacher in physics at the Paris Municipal School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry, and his wife, Marie Sklodowska Curie, preceptress at the Higher Normal School for Young Girls at Sevres.
1904—Lord Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
1905—Philippe Lenard, professor of physics at the Physical Institute of Kiel.
1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge.
1907—Albert A. Michelson, professor of physics at the University of Chicago.
1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman of the University of Paris.
1909—G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strassburg.
1910—Johannes Diderik van der Waals, professor of experimental physics in the University of Amsterdam, Holland.
1911—Prof. Wilhelm Wien, University of Wurzburg.
1912—Gustaf Dalen, Swedish engineer.
1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, University of Leyden.
1914—Prof. Max von Laue, Germany.*
1915—Prof. William H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge, England.*
1916—No award.

MEDICINE.

- 1901—Emil Adolf von Behring, professor of hygiene and medical history at the University of Marburg, Prussia.
1902—Donald Ross, professor of tropical medicine at the University college of Liverpool.
1903—Niels Ryberg Finsen, professor of medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark.
1904—Ivan Petrovitch Pawlow, professor of physiology in the Military Academy of Medicine, Petrograd, Russia.
1905—Robert Koch, member of the Royal Academy of Science, Berlin.
1906—Profs. Ramon y Cajal and Camillo Golgi of the Pavia university, Italy.
1907—Charles L. A. Laveran of the Pasteur institute in Paris.
1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of the Pasteur institute, Paris.
1909—Prof. F. T. Kocher, Switzerland.
1910—Dr. Albrecht Kossel, professor of physiology, Heidelberg university, Germany.
1911—Allvar Gullstrand, professor of diseases of the eye, Upsala university, Sweden.
1912—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.
1913—Prof. Charles Richet, University of Paris.
1914—Dr. Robert Barany, Vienna, Austria.*
1915 and 1916—No award.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1901—Jakob Hendrik van't Hoff, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1902—Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1903—Svante August Arrhenius, professor at the University of Stockholm.

- 1904—Sir William Ramsay, professor of chemistry in the University college, London.
1905—Adolf von Baeyer, professor of chemistry at Munich.
1906—H. Moissan, professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, Paris.
1907—Eduard Buchner, professor of chemistry in the agricultural high school of Berlin.
1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford of the University of Manchester, England.
1909—Prof. W. Ostwald of Leipzig.
1910—Otto Wallach, professor of chemistry in the University of Gottingen.
1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, professor of sciences, University of Paris.
1912—Prof. Grignard, Nancy university, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, Toulouse university.
1913—Prof. Alfred Werner, University of Zurich.
1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard university.*
1915—Dr. R. Willstaetter, Berlin, Germany.*
1916—No award.

LITERATURE.

- 1901—Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, member of the French academy.
1902—Theodor Mommsen, a professor of history at the University of Berlin.
1903—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, author, Norway.
1904—Half to Frederic Mistral of France and half to Jos. Echegaray of Spain.
1905—Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"
1906—Prof. Giosue Carducci of Bologna, Italy.
1907—Rudyard Kipling of England.
1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, University of Jena.
1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
1911—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium.
1912—Gerhart Hauptmann, German author and dramatist.
1913—Rabindranath Tagore, Hindu poet.
1914—No award reported.
1915—Romain Rolland, French novelist.
1916—Verner Heidenstam, Swedish poet.

PEACE.

- 1901—Divided equally between Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross Society of Geneva, and Frederic Passay, founder of the first French peace association, the "Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage Entre Nations."
1902—Divided equally between Elie Ducommun, secretary of the international peace bureau at Bern, and Albert Gobat, chief of the interparliamentary peace bureau at Bern.
1903—William Randal Cremer, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration league, London.
1904—The Institute of International Right, a scientific association founded in 1873 in Ghent, Belgium.
1905—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, for her literary work written in the interest of the world's peace movement.
1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, for the part he took in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. Money set apart by the president for the establishment of a permanent industrial peace commission.
1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, president of the Lombardy Peace union, and Louis Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris.
1908—P. Arnoldsen of Sweden and M. F. Bajer of Denmark.
1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, and M. Beernaert, Holland.
1910—International Permanent Peace bureau, Bern.
1911—Prof. T. C. M. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
1912—Elihu Root of New York.
1913—Henri la Fontaine of Belgium.
1914, 1915 and 1916—No award.
*Unofficially reported from Stockholm.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

GENERAL OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

Commander-in-Chief—William J. Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—William H. Wormstead, Kansas City, Mo.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—E. K. Russ, New Orleans, La.
 Chaplain-in-Chief—The Rev. Orville S. Reed, Manzanola, Cal.
 Surgeon-General—William M. Hanna, Aurora, Ill.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—H. H. Bengough, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, 877 Elllicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Judge-Advocate General—Rabzemon A. Parker, Detroit, Mich.
 Inspector-General—Charles H. Haskins, Los Angeles, Cal.
 National Patriotic Instructor—Uriah Seeley, Newark, N. J.
 Assistant Adjutant-General—E. B. Stillings, Boston, Mass.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records—J. Henry Holcomb, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chief of Staff—William M. Hahn, Mansfield, O.
 Senior Aid de Camp—B. J. Coll, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Headquarters—Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEMBERSHIP BY DEPARTMENTS.

Dec. 31, 1915.

Depts.	Mem- bers.	Depts.	Mem- bers.	Depts.	Mem- bers.
Alabama	80	Maine	2,902	Pennsylvania	15,890
Arizona	102	Maryland	1,257	Potomac	1,239
Arkansas	331	Massachusetts	9,086	Rhode Island	990
California and Nevada	5,556	Michigan	6,985	South Dakota	785
Colorado and Wyoming	1,774	Minnesota	2,307	Tennessee	820
Connecticut	2,181	Missouri	4,287	Texas	323
Delaware	358	Montana	319	Utah	222
Florida	691	Nebraska	3,132	Vermont	1,725
Georgia and S. Carolina	176	New Hampshire	1,483	Virginia and N. Carolina	380
Idaho	402	New Jersey	2,665	Washington and Alaska	2,714
Illinois	11,101	New Mexico	117	West Virginia	935
Indiana	8,957	New York	15,576	Wisconsin	4,908
Iowa	7,903	North Dakota	287		
Kansas	7,758	Ohio	15,045	Total	149,074
Kentucky	912	Oklahoma	1,414	Total number posts	5,342
Louisiana and Mississippi	560	Oregon	1,842		

MEMBERSHIP BY YEARS.

1879	44,752	1898	305,603
1880	60,634	1899	287,981
1881	95,856	1900	276,662
1882	134,701	1901	269,507
1883	215,446	1902	263,745
1884	273,168	1903	256,510
1885	294,787	1904	246,261
1886	323,571	1905*	232,455
1887	355,916	1905†	235,823
1888	372,960	1906	229,932
1889	397,774	1907	225,157
1890	409,489	1908	220,600
1891	407,781	1909	213,901
1892	399,880	1910	203,410
1893	397,223	1911	191,346
1894	369,083	1912	180,227
1895	357,639	1913	171,335
1896	340,610	1914	159,773
1897	319,456	1915	149,074

DEATH RATE BY YEARS.

No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
1888	4.433	1903	8.366
1889	4.696	1904	9.029
1890	5.476	1905*	9.152
1891	5.965	1905†	9.205
1892	6.404	1906	9.052
1893	7.002	1907	10.242
1894	7.283	1908	10.124
1895	7.368	1909	11.030
1896	7.293	1910	9.161
1897	7.515	1911	11.594
1898	8.333	1912	11.338
1899	7.994	1913	11.187
1900	7.790	1914	11.434
1901	8.166	1915	11.856
1902	8.299	1916	7.95

*June 30. †Dec. 31. By a new rule the statistics were made to cover the calendar year.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1866—Indianapolis; S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.
 1868—Philadelphia; John A. Logan, Illinois.
 1869—Cincinnati; John A. Logan, Illinois.
 1870—Indianapolis; John A. Logan, Illinois.
 1871—Boston; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
 1872—Cleveland; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.

1873—New Haven; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
 1874—Harrisburg; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
 1875—Chicago; J. B. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
 1876—Philadelphia; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
 1877—Providence; J. C. Robinson, New York.
 1878—Springfield; J. C. Robinson, New York.
 1879—Albany; William Earnshaw, Ohio.
 1880—Dayton, O.; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.
 1881—Indianapolis; G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.
 1882—Baltimore; P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.
 1883—Denver; R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
 1884—Minneapolis; John S. Kountz, Ohio.
 1885—Portland, Me.; S. S. Burdette, Washington.
 1886—San Francisco; L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.
 1887—St. Louis; John P. Rea, Minnesota.
 1888—Columbus, O.; William Warner, Missouri.
 1889—Milwaukee; Russell A. Alger, Michigan.
 1890—Boston; W. G. Veazy, Vermont.
 1891—Detroit; John Palmer, New York.
 1892—Washington; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
 1893—Indianapolis; J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.

1894—Pittsburgh; T. G. Lawler, Illinois.
 1895—Louisville; I. N. Walker, Indiana.
 1896—St. Paul; T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.
 1897—Buffalo; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.
 1898—Cincinnati; James A. Sexton, Illinois.
 1899—Philadelphia; Albert D. Shaw, New York.
 1900—Chicago; Leo Rassieur, Missouri.
 1901—Cleveland; Eli Torrance, Minnesota.
 1902—Washington; T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
 1903—San Francisco; J. C. Black, Illinois.
 1904—Boston; W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.
 1905—Denver; James Tanner, Washington, D. C.
 1906—Minneapolis; Robert B. Brown, Ohio.
 1907—Saratoga; Charles G. Burton, Missouri.
 1908—Toledo; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.
 1909—Salt Lake City; S. R. Van Sant, Minnesota.
 1910—Atlantic City; J. E. Gillman, Massachusetts.
 1911—Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Trimble, Illinois.
 1912—Los Angeles, Cal.; A. B. Beers, Connecticut.
 1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. Gardner, Michigan.
 1914—Detroit, Mich.; David J. Palmer, Iowa.
 1915—Washington, D. C.; Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.
 1916—Kansas City, Mo.; William J. Patterson, Pennsylvania.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

Commander-in-Chief—William T. Church, Chicago, Ill.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—E. L. Graves, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—L. L. Roberts, Kansas City, Mo.
 Counsel-in-Chief—W. M. Anderson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; C. B. Martin, Parsons, Kas.; Fred G. McMurtrie, Detroit, Mich.
 Secretary (holdover)—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.
 Treasurer (holdover)—J. L. Rake, Reading, Pa.
 Chief of Staff—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa.
 National Patriotic Instructor—Guy Richardson, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 National Chaplain—Rev. W. J. Patton, D. D., Berlin, Wis.
 National Counselor—Arthur L. Jones, Minneapolis, Minn.
 National Press Correspondent—N. V. Speelman, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

President—Mrs. Myrtle W. Best, Marietta, O.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Anna Dunham, Lockport, N. Y.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Estelle M. Moore, Chicago, Ill.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Nellie M. Goodman, Boston, Mass.
 Chaplain—Mrs. Ella M. Osborne, Chicago, Ill.
 Secretary—Miss Edith Chapman, Marietta, O.
 Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Alice Gilliland, Detroit, Mich.
 Inspector—Mrs. Hattie Goetz, Buffalo, N. Y.

NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF G. A. R.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

Commander-in-Chief—Julia A. Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Della E. Larsen, Madison, Wis.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Bonnie L. Parke, Detroit, Mich.
 Quartermaster-General—Miss Augusta Grotheyne, Detroit, Mich.
 Chaplain-General—Sophia M. Green, Kansas City, Mo.
 Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Ora Allen, Momence, Ill.
 Officer of the Guard—Edith Aspinwall, Covington, O.
 National Registrar—Iva Ray, Chicago, Ill.
 Adjutant-General—Agnes M. Kreusenga, Chicago, Ill.
 National Counselor—Carrie P. Boggs, Detroit, Mich.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

President—Mrs. Ida K. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, Berea, Ky.
 Junior Vice President—Mrs. Jennie L. Osgood, Kansas City, Mo.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Estelle E. Plopper, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
 Secretary—Mrs. Eliza Brown-Daggett, Attleboro, Mass.
 Chaplain—Mrs. Emma Bailey, Detroit, Mich.
 Membership—160,000.

NATIONAL STAFF ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Ada G. Mohr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Vice-President—Mrs. Nevada S. Hereford, Aberdeen, S. D.
 Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Mary M. North, Herndon, Va.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago, September, 1886.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

President—Mrs. Virginia McClure, Peoria, Ill.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Amy Clark, Kansas City, Mo.

Junior Vice-President—Miss Eleanor Burns, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Treasurer—Miss Olive I. Allison, Richmond, Ind.
 Secretary—Mrs. Helen Wilson, Peoria, Ill.
 National Counselor—Mrs. Catherine De Lacy Roche, Scranton, Pa.
 National Installing Officer—Miss Catherine Ross, Chicago, Ill.
 Chaplain—Mrs. Alice Fleming, Jacksonville, Fla.
 National Inspector—Mrs. Mary Eleanor Tarbox, Freyburg, Me.
 Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Rose Houghton, Seattle, Wash.

ARMY NURSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

President—Mrs. Alice Carey Risley, Jefferson City, Mo.
 Counselor—Mrs. Rebecca Lane Price, Lancaster, Pa.
 Secretary and Press Correspondent—Mrs. Helen Brinard Cole, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Salome Myers Stewart, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Susanna Krips, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Joanna Milton, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ASSOCIATION OF UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Commander—Gen. Harry White, Indiana, Pa.
 Senior Vice-Commander—Capt. L. D. Dodds, Leavenworth, Kas.
 Junior Vice-Commander—Silas G. Burdick, Cuba, N. Y.
 Chaplain—W. W. Youngson, Cincinnati, O.
 Adjutant-General and Quartermaster—Col. J. D. Walker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted 1865.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. Young, U. S. A.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Cowan, U. S. V.
 Recorder-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
 Registrar-in-Chief—First Lieutenant Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V.
 Treasurer-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Plume, U. S. V.
 Chancellor-in-Chief—Bvt. Capt. John O. Foering, U. S. V.
 Chaplain-in-Chief—Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.
 Council-in-Chief—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Swords, U. S. V.; Capt. Simeon H. Crane, U. S. V.; Lieut. Joseph H. Janney, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Claudius B. Grant, U. S. V.

COMMANDERS.

California—Bvt. Col. William C. Alberger, U. S. V., commander; Capt. J. C. Currier, recorder.
 Colorado—Lieut. James A. Skinner, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. William H. Conley, U. S. V., recorder.
 District of Columbia—Rear-Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., commander; Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V., recorder.
 Illinois—Lieut. Edward R. Blake, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Simeon H. Crane, U. S. V., recorder.
 Indiana—Capt. Alexander Hess, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Alexander M. Scott, U. S. V., recorder.
 Iowa—Lieut. S. N. Hinman, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley, U. S. V., recorder.
 Kansas—Capt. Alfred C. Pierce, U. S. V., commander; Capt. John T. Taylor, U. S. V., recorder.
 Maryland—Lieut. William J. Vannort, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, U. S. V., recorder.

Massachusetts—Col. Charles F. Morse, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, U. S. V., recorder.
 Maine—Lieut.-Col. Joseph W. Spaulding, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Horatio Staples, U. S. V., recorder.
 Michigan—Lieut. Lucien A. Smith, U. S. V., commander; Col. Frederick W. Swift, U. S. V., recorder.
 Minnesota—Lieut. George O. Eddy, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Orion S. Clark, U. S. V., recorder.
 Missouri—Capt. Thomas B. Kimball, U. S. V., commander; Capt. William R. Hodges, U. S. V., recorder.
 Nebraska—Charles S. Montgomery, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Frank B. Bryant, U. S. V., recorder.
 New York—Rear-Admiral Edwin Steward, U. S. N., retired, commander; Lieut.-Col. William S. Cogswell, U. S. V., recorder.
 Ohio—Bvt. Maj. Frank J. Jones, commander; Capt. Richard P. Rifenberck, U. S. V., recorder.
 Oregon—Lieut. Irenus McGowan, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph E. Hall, U. S. V., recorder.
 Pennsylvania—Acting Paymaster Thomas S. Harrison, U. S. V., commander; Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V., recorder.
 Vermont—Col. Joseph T. Deckman, U. S. N., commander; Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, U. S. V., recorder.
 Washington—Lieut. Wallace R. Andrus, U. S. V., commander; Walter B. Beals, recorder.
 Wisconsin—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. N., commander; Charles S. Carter, U. S. N., recorder.

DAMES OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

President—Mrs. Charles R. E. Koch, Chicago, Ill.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. James D. Kennedy, Detroit, Mich.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Gustav A. Busse, Chicago, Ill.
 Recorder—Mrs. John R. Hoffman, Wilmette, Ill.
 Treasurer—Mrs. James A. Sexton, Chicago, Ill.
 Registrar—Mrs. Edward R. Blake, Chicago, Ill.
 Chancellor—Mrs. John A. Grier, Chicago, Ill.
 Historian—Mrs. Frank H. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL CORPS.

Commander—H. Oden Lake, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Senior Vice-Commander—O. H. Kurtz, St. Louis.
 Junior Vice-Commander—J. P. Caugher, Fort Monroe, Va.
 Adjutant-General—E. P. Dunlap, Washington, D. C.
 Paymaster-General—R. C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.
 Inspector-General—Henry Lee, 6700 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Judge-Advocate General—Lemuel Fugitt, Washington, D. C.
 Surgeon-General—Dr. J. E. Hendrickson, Phœbus, Va.
 Chaplain—J. M. Hinkson, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General Commander—Gen. George P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala.
 Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.
 Honorary Commanders-in-Chief—Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Summerville, S. C., and Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky.
 Army of Northern Virginia Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. J. Thompson Brown, Richmond, Va.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. John Lamb, Richmond, Va.
 South Carolina Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. R. H. Teague, Aiken, S. C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. S. E. Welch, Charleston, S. C.
 North Carolina Div.—Commander, Adj.-Gen. and

Chief of Staff, Col. H. A. London, Pittsboro, N. C.
 West Virginia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Peyton, Roncove; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. George H. Johnston, Romney.
 Maryland Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Trippe, Baltimore; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. D. S. Briscoe, Baltimore.
 Army of Tennessee Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. William A. Montgomery, Edwards, Miss.
 Louisiana Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. A. Booth, New Orleans; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. Thomas Higgins, New Orleans.
 Mississippi Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. C. B. Vance, Batesville, Miss.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, John A. Webb, Jackson.
 Georgia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Martin V. Calvin, Waycross; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. Bridges Smith, Macon.
 Kentucky Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. J. Stone, Kuttawa; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. W. A. Milton, Louisville.
 Trans-Mississippi Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. E. M. Van Zandt, Fort Worth, Tex.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. W. T. Shaw, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Texas Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Felix Robertson, Crawford; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. B. F. Weems, Houston.
 Missouri Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. T. C. Love, Springfield; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. H. J. Govin, Higginsville.
 Arkansas Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Kellogg, Little Rock; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. B. W. Green, Little Rock.
 Oklahoma Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. D. M. Halley, McAlester; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. R. B. Coleman, McAlester.
 Pacific Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. William C. Harrison, M. D., Los Angeles; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, B. L. Hoge, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Membership about 50,000; camps, 1,812.
 The purpose of the society is strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Organized April 13, 1904, by the amalgamation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, to which have been added the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and the Veteran Army of the Philippines.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—D. V. Chisholm, Washington, D. C.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Erskine L. Solomon, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Oscar E. Kilstrom, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Deputy Commander-in-Chief—James T. MacDonald, Scheidt Barracks, Hawaii.
 Deputy Commander-in-Chief—Aristides Agramonte, Havana, Cuba.
 Deputy Commander-in-Chief—W. L. Goldsborough, Manila, P. I.
 Adjutant-General—James E. Maynard, Washington, D. C.
 Surgeon-General—C. A. Warwick, South Bend, Ind.
 Chaplain-in-Chief—Joseph M. Gleason, Palo Alto, Cal.
 National Historian—W. D. Tucker, Canton, O.
 Quartermaster-General—James J. Murphy, Washington, D. C.
 Assistant Adjutant-General—Henry H. Saunders, Hartford, Conn.
 Headquarters—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL AUXILIARY.

President-General—Anna K. Juneau, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Senior Vice-President-General—Elizabeth Hartung, Toledo, O.
 Junior Vice-President-General—Violet B. King, Rockford, Ill.

Secretary-General—Eleanor Gabel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Treasurer-General—Elise Schultz, Milwaukee, Wis.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

Commander-in-Chief—Dr. P. H. J. Farrell, 25 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Senior Vice-Commander—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, Milwaukee, Wis.

First Junior Vice-Commander—Fred L. Bauer, St. Louis, Mo.

Second Junior Vice-Commander—Napoleon L. White, Boston, Mass.

Third Junior Vice-Commander—Dr. J. E. Mead, Detroit, Mich.

Fourth Junior Vice-Commander—Benjamin J. Kuenz, St. Louis, Mo.

Fifth Junior Vice-Commander—Arthur Stucky, Evansville, Ind.

Sixth Junior Vice-Commander—Fred E. Angelo, Lincoln, Neb.

Surgeon-General—Dr. D. L. Fairchild, Jr., Clinton, Ia.

Paymaster-General—William E. Hammerstrom, Galesburg, Ill.

Executive Committee—Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., Garrisons, N. Y.; William P. Ostrander, St. Louis, Mo.; Brig.-Gen. Irving Hale, Denver, Col.

Adjutant-General—Frederick Kensel, 953 Foster avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Assistant Adjutant-General—J. W. Goggins, 29 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Inspector-General—J. C. Larrabee, St. Louis, Mo.

Judge-Advocate General—B. M. Holden, New York, N. Y.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.

NATIONAL COMMANDERY OFFICERS, 1916.

Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. John L. Clem, District of Columbia.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Maj. Frank Schulze, Connecticut.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, Michigan.

Recorder-in-Chief—Naval Cadet B. P. Lamberton, District of Columbia.

Registrar-in-Chief—Capt. John T. Hilton, New York.

Deputy Registrar-in-Chief—Maj. W. Tyson Romaine, 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer-in-Chief—Capt. Homer C. Croscup, 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.

Historian-in-Chief—Lieut. E. Dwight Fullerton, Massachusetts.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. (Capt.) Albert J. Bader, New York.

Membership is confined to commissioned officers who served as such in the United States army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service (volunteer or regular) or as a contract surgeon during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection incident thereto as well as all the sons of such officers.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Organized by Gen. George Washington and his officers May 10, 1783, at the cantonments of American army on the Hudson river, New York.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General—Winslow Warren, Massachusetts.

Vice-President-General—James Simons, LL. D., South Carolina.

Secretary-General—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., Union club, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer-General—Charles Isham, Connecticut.

Assistant Secretary-General—John C. Daves, Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Treasurer-General—Henry Randall Webb, Maryland.

Only the thirteen original states have state societies. These, with the names of president and secretary of each in geographical order named, are:

Massachusetts—Winslow Warren, David Greene Haskins.

Rhode Island—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D.; Charles L. F. Robinson.

Connecticut—Henry Larcom Abbott, LL. D.; Bryce Metcalf.

New York—Talbot Olyphant, Francis Burrall Hoffman.

New Jersey—James W. S. Campbell, Henry D. Maxwell.

Pennsylvania—Harris E. Sproat, Grant Weidman.

Delaware—Philip H. White, Leonard E. Wales.

Maryland—Oswald Tilgham, Thomas Edward Sears.

Virginia—Francis T. A. Junkin, LL. D.; Levin Joyner.

North Carolina—Wilson Gray Lamb, Marshall Delancey Haywood.

South Carolina—James Simons, LL. D.; Henry M. Tucker, Jr.

Georgia—Walter Glasco Charlton, George Francis Tennille.

The Order of the Cincinnati was organized by American and French officers who served in the war of the revolution, for the purpose of perpetuating the remembrance of that event and keeping up the friendships then formed. Membership goes to the eldest male descendant, if worthy; in case there is no direct male descendant, then to male descendants through intervening female descendants. The present membership is about 890. George Washington was the first president-general until his decease and Alexander Hamilton the second.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York Dec. 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history and all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity." All lineal descendants over 18 years of age, male or female, of passengers of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized at Plymouth, Mass., 1897. The triennial congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Colorado, California, Washington and Kansas. The officers of the general society are: Governor-General—Gen. Leonard Wood. Secretary-General—Walter S. Allerton. Treasurer-General—Henry H. Belknap. Historian-General—Dr. George B. Stevens. Captain-General—Miles Standish, M. D. Surgeon-General—Dr. Edwin N. Chaney. Elder-General—Frederick W. Harriman, D. D.

STATE SECRETARIES.

New York—Chandler Smith, New York city.

Connecticut—Addie S. Arnold, Hartford.

Massachusetts—George Ernest Bowman, Boston.

Pennsylvania—Henry Norton Lewis, Philadelphia.

Illinois—Mrs. Seymour Morris, Chicago.

District of Columbia—Ernest W. Bradford, Washington, D. C.

Ohio—Miss Grace M. Cheever, Cincinnati.

New Jersey—Mrs. W. S. Meek, Elizabeth, N. J.

Wisconsin—Mrs. John W. Mariner, Milwaukee.

Rhode Island—Norman Stanley Case, Providence.

Michigan—Miss Jessie C. Chase, Detroit.

Maine—Harlan B. Turner, Portland.

Colorado—Alfred B. Bell, Denver.

California—Theodore Gray, Berkeley.

Washington—Warren Greene, Seattle.

Kansas—Mrs. Edward N. MacGregor, Wichita.

Indiana—Mrs. Minnie C. Murphy, Indianapolis.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.

President-General—Elmer M. Wentworth, Des Moines, Ia.

Vice-Presidents-General—Orison C. Dutton, Seattle, Wash.; Frederic E. Emerson, Norfolk, Va.; Thomas W. Williams, East Orange, N. J.; Philip F. Turner, Portland, Me.; William K. Boardman, Nashville, Tenn.
 Secretary-General and Registrar-General—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer-General—John H. Burroughs, 15 William street, New York, N. Y.
 Historian-General—David L. Pierson, East Orange, N. J.
 Chaplain-General—Rev. John O. Foster, Seattle, Wash.
 Membership (1916)—14,900.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES. Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMANDERY.

Commander-in-Chief—Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N., navy department, Washington, D. C.
 Secretary-General—Maj. David Banks, 23 Park place, New York, N. Y.
 Deputy Secretary General—Maj. Rene A. de Russey, 15 Wall street, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—Gen. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, 408 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Registrar-General—Rev. Henry N. Wayne, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
 Judge Advocate-General—J. Alston Cabell, Richmond, Va.
 Deputy Treasurer-General—Col. O. D. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.
 Chaplain-General—Capt. J. Madison Hare, Jersey City, N. J.
 Historian-General—Capt. Edw. H. Smith, U. S. V., Oshkosh, Wis.
 Recorder-General—Maj. Guy A. Boyle, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Commanderies have been established in twenty-one states. Total membership about 1,200.
 The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1876.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General President—J. M. Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
 General Vice-President—R. M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Second General Vice-President—W. G. Page, Boston, Mass.
 General Secretary—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.
 Assistant General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.
 General Treasurer—James A. Sample, treasury department, Washington, D. C. (Died, 1916.)
 Assistant General Treasurer—Ralph Isham, 1411 Ritchie place, Chicago, Ill.
 General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, 510 Madison avenue, Toledo, O.
 General Historian—H. O. Collins, Los Angeles, Cal.
 General Chaplain—Rt.-Rev. D. S. Tuttle, St. Louis, Mo.
 Organizations exist in thirty-two states.
 Membership—7,000.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Instituted in 1892.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

Governor-General—Howland Pell, New York.
 Honorary Governor-General—Richard McCall Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Governor-General—Maj.-Gen. Charles Francis Roe, New York, N. Y.
 Secretary-General—John Leonard Merrill, 517 Park avenue, East Orange, N. J.
 Deputy Secretary-General—John F. Daniell, 759 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Deputy Treasurer-General—Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Registrar-General—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.
 Historian-General—Frederick Dwight, New York, N. Y.
 Chaplain-General—Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, D. D., Concord, Mass.
 Surgeon-General—Henry A. Griffin, M. D., New York, N. Y.
 Chancellor-General—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Organized Sept. 14, 1814.

President-General—John Cadwalader (of Pennsylvania society).
 Secretary-General—Herbert M. Leland, Massachusetts.
 Assistant Secretary-General—John Mason Dulany, 1320 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Treasurer-General—George H. Richards, M. D., 424 Main street, Orange, N. J.
 Assistant Treasurer-General—James M. Henry, Washington, D. C.
 Registrar-General—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y.
 Surgeon-General—George H. Burgin, M. D.
 Judge-Advocate General—Gen. A. Leo Knott, Maryland.
 Chaplain-General—Henry Branch, D. D., Maryland.
 State societies have been formed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey. Membership is made up of male persons above the age of 21 years who participated in or are lineal descendants of one who served during the war of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, upon offering proof thereof satisfactory to the state society to which they may make application for membership, and who are of good moral character and reputation.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1916-1917.

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 President-General—Mrs. William C. Story, New York, N. Y.
 Vice-Presidents-General—Terms expire in 1917: Mrs. L. P. Moody, Delaware; Mrs. Rhett Goode, Alabama; Mrs. Kent Hamilton, Ohio; Mrs. William H. Smith, West Virginia; Mrs. C. S. Thomas, Colorado; Mrs. J. L. Dinwiddie, Indiana; Mrs. J. F. Swift, California; Mrs. S. McK. Green, Missouri; Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Kentucky; Mrs. S. W. Foster, Georgia. Terms expire in 1918: Mrs. J. F. Maupin, Virginia; Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, New York; Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Washington. Terms expire in 1919: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Connecticut; Mrs. William G. Spencer, Tennessee; Mrs. William Butterworth, Illinois; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, Louisiana; Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, Texas; Mrs. George W. Gedney, New Jersey.
 Chaplain-General—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.
 Recording Secretary-General—Mrs. William C. Boyle, Washington, D. C.
 Organizing Secretary-General—Mrs. William A. Smoot, Washington, D. C.
 Registrar-General—Miss Grace M. Pierce, Washington, D. C.
 Historian-General—Mrs. Willard S. Augsburg, Washington, D. C.
 Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer-General—Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, Washington, D. C.
 Librarian-General—Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Washington, D. C.
 Curator-General—Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

Alabama—Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs, Montgomery.
 Alaska—Mrs. Thomas F. M. Boyle, Valdez.
 Arizona—Mrs. Harry L. Chandler, Mesa.
 Arkansas—Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville.
 California—Mrs. John C. Lynch, Berkeley.
 Colorado—Mrs. Gerald C. Schuyler, Denver.
 Connecticut—Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield.
 Delaware—Mrs. George C. Hall, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Washington.
 Florida—Mrs. M. W. Carruth, Tampa.
 Georgia—Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Atlanta.
 Hawaii—Mrs. William Alanson Bryan, Honolulu.
 Idaho—Mrs. Charles W. Pursell, Boise.
 Illinois—Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Rock Island.
 Indiana—Mrs. Henry A. Beck, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, Knoxville.
 Kansas—Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, Independence.
 Kentucky—Mrs. Eli G. Boone, Paducah.
 Louisiana—Mrs. Taliaferro Alexander, Shreveport.
 Maine—Mrs. Charles W. Steele, Farmington.
 Maryland—Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Belmont.
 Michigan—Mrs. William H. Walt, Ann Arbor.
 Minnesota—Mrs. George C. Squires, St. Paul.
 Mississippi—Mrs. Thomas B. Franklin, Columbus.
 Missouri—Mrs. William R. Painter, Carrollton.
 Montana—Mrs. Edward A. Morley, Helena.
 Nebraska—Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Omaha.
 Nevada—Mrs. Charles S. Sprague, Goldfield.
 New Hampshire—Miss Annie Wallace, Rochester.
 New Jersey—Mrs. Wm. D. Sherrerd, Haddonfield.
 New Mexico—Mrs. Singleton M. Ashenfelter, Silver City.
 New York—Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, Palatine Bridge.
 North Carolina—Miss Lida Tunstall Rodman, Washington.
 North Dakota—Mrs. George M. Young, Valley City.
 Ohio—Mrs. Austin C. Brant, Canton.
 Oklahoma—Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, Okmulgee.
 Oregon—Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Salem.
 Pennsylvania—Mrs. Emma L. Crowell, Philadelphia.
 Rhode Island—Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Pawtucket.
 South Carolina—Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, Clemson College.
 South Dakota—Mrs. Edward Baldwin Keator, Watertown.
 Tennessee—Mrs. Thomas Polk, Jackson.
 Texas—Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Amarillo.
 Utah—Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Mrs. Edward S. Marsh, Brandon.
 Virginia—Miss Alethea Serrall, Norfolk.
 Washington—Mrs. Edmund Bowden, Seattle.
 West Virginia—Mrs. Parks Fisher, Morgantown.
 Wisconsin—Mrs. John P. Hume, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming—Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, Laramie.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, INC.

Organized Dec. 1, 1914.

(Co-operating with the conference committee on national preparedness.)

National Headquarters—31 Pine street, New York, N. Y.

Honorary President—Joseph H. Choate, New York.

President—Robert Bacon, New York.

Honorary Vice-President—Aiton B. Parker, New York.

Chairman Executive Committee—S. Stanwood Menken.

Chairman Finance Committee—Franklin Q. Brown.

Treasurer—Edward H. Clark.

Secretary—Herbert Barry.

Executive Secretary—Henry L. West.

Originally created for the purpose of arousing public sentiment as to the necessity of national defense and urging the enactment by congress

of defense legislation, the league has developed into an organization of 100,000 members in all states of the union, with nearly 200 branches in cities and towns, and with seventy-four citizens' committees appointed by mayors and seventeen state committees appointed by governors to co-operate with the league in securing adequate preparedness.

The latest declaration of principles of the league was made by its executive committee on June 29, 1916, and is as follows:

"The National Security league holds with our military and naval specialists that our present relative military and naval weakness would render us an easy victim to the aggression of any first class power and that the cardinal requirements for such a state of preparedness as will obviate the dangers to which we are exposed are as follows: First—Compulsory military training and service, wholly under national control, for all physically fit male citizens. Second—A navy of such strength as to make the United States the second naval power in the Atlantic and concurrently the first in the Pacific. Third—That Congress should immediately make provision whereby the industrial and transportation facilities of the nation may be effectively mobilized in case of need. The league will continue to strive for these objects and for such conditions as are necessary to fully achieve them."

Under the auspices of the league the following congresses and conferences have been held: Peace and preparation conference, New York city, June 14-15, 1915; national defense conference, Chicago, Nov. 27, 1915; national security congress, Washington, D. C. Jan. 20-22, 1916; national defense conference of mayors and mayors' representatives, St. Louis, Mo., March 3-4, 1916; national defense conference, Charleston, S. C., April 28-29, 1916; national defense conference, Knoxville, Tenn., May 27, 1916.

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, INC.

National Headquarters—303 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Advisory Board—David Jayne Hill, president; Percy Belmont, vice president; Charles J. Bonaparte, John C. H. Hibben, Henry B. Joy, Hudson Maxim, Theodore Roosevelt.

Board of Trustees—Joseph H. Colt, chairman; Robert Appleton, Bertram H. Borden, Lee de Forest, De Forest Hicks, William T. Hornaday, Lyle E. Mahan, Cleveland Moffett, H. C. Quinby, John J. Riker, Philip J. Roosevelt, Julian Street, Clarence S. Thompson, Leslie J. Tompkins.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES.

Secretary—Dwight Partridge.

Financial Secretary—George F. Sweeney.

Corresponding Secretary—J. F. Hubbard.

ORGANIZERS WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. Cordelia P. Odenheimer.

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

Director—George Garner, Riggs building, Washington, D. C.

Purpose—The definite object of the American Defense society is to educate the voters of the country to the necessity of legislation for adequate national defense, and to the need of up-building a new spirit of Americanism.

Program—"We must have a strong navy, fully manned, of forty-eight dreadnoughts and battle cruisers in proportion. The necessary number of scout destroyers and sea-going submarines should balance the capital fleet; also auxiliaries, colliers, repair ships, tenders, etc. Ships should be laid down immediately.

"We must have a standing army of 200,000 men and 45,000 officers, backed by a national force of citizens trained in arms under a universal and obligatory system. This body should be of no less strength than 2,000,000 men, fully equipped, and with a large reserve supply of artillery and ammunition.

"This shall be America's insurance against

war, against invasion, against a foreign flag over Washington—a force of defense which makes the Monroe doctrine a living fact. And this shall be the true meaning of preparedness. Half measures are useless and a waste of money."

(Resolution unanimously adopted at a joint meeting of the advisory board and the board of trustees of the American Defense society at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on Jan. 5, 1916.)

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

President—Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y.
Vice-President—Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich.

Executive Secretary—C. Harrison Gray, Portland, Me.

Treasurer—Raymond B. Price, New York.
Directors—The officers and Perry Belmont, Washington, D. C.; Martin T. Gillin, Racine, Wis.; Albert Bond Lambert, St. Louis, Mo., and Henry Woodhouse, New York, N. Y.

The object of the society is to promote "the translation of the patriotic impulses" of the American people into an effective national spirit. "in order that a united and strengthened America shall emerge, which, by its preponderant power, acting upon the side of peace, shall discourage aggression and insure the stability of the world."

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

Honorary President—Gen. Horace Porter, New York, N. Y.

President—Robert M. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents—Henry H. Ward, Washington, D. C.; Albert B. Lambert, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich.

Treasurer—Lewis L. Clarke, New York, N. Y.
Assistant Treasurer—Albert A. Bennett, New York, N. Y.

Couns.—Herbert H. Satterlee, New York, N. Y.
Executive Secretary—William H. Stayton, Washington, D. C.

Secretary—Arthur H. Dadmun, Washington, D. C.

GUARDIANS OF LIBERTY.

Founded 1911.

National Guardian—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.

National Attorney—Rear-Admiral George W. Baird, Washington, D. C.

Chief Vigilant—C. P. Ferguson, Columbus, O.
Chief Custodian—Sigmund Stern, New York, N. Y.

Chief Recorder—Charles R. Young, Chicago, Ill.

The society stands for "absolute separation of church and state, free speech, free press and freedom of conscience."

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

The conference committee on national preparedness was organized on June 3, 1915, in New York city, by delegates from national defense societies, for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of various national defense societies, so that national preparedness may be attained with greater efficiency and economy and without duplication of effort. The societies represented by delegates in the conference committee are: National Security League, American Legion, Institution of Radio Engineers, U. S. Power Squadron, American Red Cross, Aero Club of America, American Society Aeronautic Engineers, Patriotic Education society, women's section of Movement for National Preparedness.

The officers of the committee are: Henry A. Wise Wood, chairman; Alexander M. White, vice-chairman; Raymond B. Price, treasurer, and James E. Clark, recording secretary.

The office of the secretary and the committee's headquarters are at 30 East 42d street, New York city.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Incorporated March 6, 1915.

President—Alexander M. White, New York, N. Y.

Vice-President—Roy D. Jones, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—Nelson Lloyd, Syosset, L. I.

Secretary—Dr. John E. Haussmann, 10 Bridge-street, New York, N. Y.

Members of Council—Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L. Stimson, Luke E. Wright, George von L. Meyer, Truman H. Newberry and Charles J. Bonaparte.

Directors—E. Ormonde Power, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Arthur Sullivant Hoffman, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Courtland Smith, Henry Collins Walsh, Frederick Trevor Hill and W. T. Hornaday of New York, Regis Henri Post of Bayport, L. I.; Charles H. Frost, Plainfield, N. J., and Samuel Wesley Long of Wilmington, Del.

The American Legion was formed to enroll the names of all citizens qualified by military or technical experience who are willing to respond to the government's call for their services in case of necessity.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING LEAGUE.

Headquarters—Suite 1322 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.

President—Howard H. Gross.

Treasurer—John J. Mitchell.

Advisory Committee—E. P. Ripley, Robert Bacon, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, W. D. Hoard, Julius Rosenwald, Henry M. Stimson, F. D. Coburn, C. A. Coffin, Henry D. Lindsley, Edward L. Ryerson.

Executive Committee—Frank G. Logan, chairman; Clarence S. Funk, vice-chairman; Charles G. Curtis, William Wrigley, Jr.; John T. Pratt, Henry M. Byllesby, William H. Childs and the president ex officio.

Finance Committee—H. S. Vail, chairman; William Wrigley, Jr., Henry M. Byllesby, A. H. Loeb, B. E. Sunny.

Directors—Frank G. Logan, Henry M. Byllesby, B. E. Sunny, Clarence S. Funk, George F. Porter, H. S. Vail, Robert Bacon, Karl H. Behr, Charles G. Curtis, John T. Pratt, Howard H. Gross, George W. Perkins, H. Walters, William H. Childs, Guy Emerson, A. H. Loeb.

Object: To carry on a nationwide campaign of education that will demand of congress legislation which will require and establish a universal system of military training.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

American branch.

Organized June 17, 1915; incorporated Oct. 14, 1916.

President—William H. Taft, New Haven, Conn.
Vice-president—Alton B. Parker, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Charles C. Michener, Ogden, Utah.

The object of the league, as its name implies, is to compel nations to keep the peace without recourse to war. It proposes that the United States after the conclusion of the European war shall join an international league pledging the signatory powers jointly to use their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall have been submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment or to a council of conciliation for consideration and recommendation.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN SPANISH AND PHILIPPINE WARS.

From wounds or disease.

	Officers.	En. men.
May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	224	6,395
June 30, 1899, to July 1, 1900.....	74	1,930
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	57	1,932

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

- Actuarial Society of America—President, Arthur Hunter, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Wendell M. Strong, 1233 New York Life building, New York, N. Y.
- American Academy of Arts and Letters—President, William Dean Howells; chancellor, William Milligan Sloane; permanent secretary, Robert Underwood Johnson, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.
- American Academy of Medicine—President, Woods Hutchinson, M. D., New York, N. Y.; secretary, Thomas Wray Grayson, M. D., 1101 Westinghouse building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- American Academy of Political and Social Science—President, L. S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Asiatic Association—President, Willard Straight; secretary, John Ford, P. O. box 1500, New York, N. Y.
- American Association for the Advancement of Science—President, Dr. William E. Henderson, Ohio State university, Columbus, O.; general secretary, Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; permanent secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; assistant secretary, F. S. Hazard, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; membership, 11,000.
- American Association of Anatomists—President, Dr. H. H. Donaldson, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Charles R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical school, New York, N. Y.
- American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality—President, Dr. I. McC. Hamill, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Philip Van Ingen, New York, N. Y.
- American Association of Official Surgeons—President, W. A. Guild, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, A. E. Henwood, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- American Astronomical Society—President, Prof. E. C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Philip Fox, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.
- American Bar Association—President, George Sutherland, Salt Lake City, Utah; secretary, George Whitelock, Baltimore, Md.; assistant secretaries, W. Thomas Kemp and Gaylord Lee Clark, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.; membership, 10,500.
- American Chemical Society—President, Charles H. Herty, Chapel Hill, N. C.; secretary, Charles L. Parsons, P. O. box 505, Washington, D. C.
- American Climatological and Clinical Association (founded 1884)—President, Dr. Judson Daland, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Guy Hinsdale, Hot Springs, Va.
- American College of Surgeons—President, J. M. T. Finney, Baltimore, Md.; general secretary, Franklin J. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
- American Dermatological Association—President, August Ravogli, 5 Garfield place, Cincinnati; secretary, Oliver S. Ormsby, 25 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Dialect Society—President, Prof. J. W. Bright, the Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Warren House, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.
- American Economic Association—President, Prof. T. N. Carver, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Prof. Allyn A. Young, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.
- American Electro-Therapeutic Association—President, Dr. J. D. Gibson, Denver, Col.; secretary, Dr. Byron S. Price, 65 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.
- American Folk-Lore Society—President, Dr. Robert H. Lowie, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. Charles Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.
- American Geographical Society—President, John Greenough; director, Isaiab Bowman, Broadway and 156th street, New York, N. Y. The society has 1,500 members, 50,000 books and 30,000 maps. It issues a monthly magazine and gives a program of about twelve lectures a year.
- American Historical Association—President, George L. Burr, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary, Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie institution, Washington, D. C.
- American Institute of Actuaries—President, Albert G. Portch, Springfield, Ill.; secretary, Carroll B. Carr, 600 American Central Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- American Institute of Architects—President, John Lawrence Mauran, Chemical building, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, Burt L. Penner, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary, Edward C. Kemper, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.
- American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology—President, John P. Briscoe, Prince Frederick, Md.; secretary, Edwin M. Abbott, 1023 Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Institute of Electrical Engineers—President, H. W. Buck, New York, N. Y.; secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; membership, 8,430 (Oct. 1, 1916).
- American Institute of Homeopathy—Secretary-treasurer, E. Cosain, M. D., 829 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.
- American Institute of Mining Engineers—Secretary, Bradley Stoughton, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
- American Library Association—President, Walter L. Brown, public library, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary and executive officer, George B. Utley, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Mathematical Society—President, E. B. Brown, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; Chicago section, secretary, Arnold Dresden, University of Wisconsin; San Francisco section, secretary, W. A. Manning, Stanford university, Palo Alto, Cal.; southwestern section, secretary, O. D. Kellogg, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- American Medical Association—President, Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; general secretary, Alexander R. Craig, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; editor and general manager, George H. Simmons, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Medico-Psychological Association—President, Charles G. Wagner, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Henry C. Eymann, M. D., Massillon, O.
- American Microscopical Society—President, Prof. M. F. Guyer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; secretary, Prof. T. W. Galloway, Beloit college, Beloit, Wis.; treasurer, Dr. H. T. Van Cleave, Urbana, Ill.
- American Nature Study Society—President, L. H. Bailly, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Eliot R. Downing, University of Chicago, the School of Education, Chicago, Ill.; official organ, the Nature Study Review.
- American Numismatic Society, The—President, Edward T. Newell; treasurer, John Reilly, Jr.; curator, Howland Wood; librarian, Sidney P. Noe; society founded, 1858. Audubon Park, Broadway at 156th street, New York, N. Y.
- American Ophthalmological Society—President, Dr. Peter Callan, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. W. M. Sweet, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Oriental Society—President, Prof. George A. Barton, Bryn Mawr college, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Prof. Franklin Edgerton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. W. Banks Meacham, Asheville, N. C.; secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, Orange, N. J.
- American Pediatric Society—President, Frank S. Churchill, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1801 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
- American Philological Association—President, Carl D. Buck, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Howard Childs Carpenter, M. D., 1805 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Philosophical Society (founded 1727)—President, William W. Keen; vice-presidents, William B. Scott, A. A. Michaelson, E. C. Pickering; secretaries, J. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Amos P. Brown, Harry F. Keller, 104 South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Physical Society—President, R. A. Millikan, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Prof. A. D. Cole, Ohio State university, Columbus, O.

American Political Science Association—President, Prof. Jesse Macy, Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

American Public Health Association—President, Dr. William A. Evans, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, 755 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers—President, Frank M. White, Madison, Wis.; secretary-treasurer, C. K. Shedd, Ames, Iowa.

American Society of Biological Chemists—President, Walter Jones, Johns Hopkins Medical school, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Stanley R. Benedict, Cornell University Medical college, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Civil Engineers—President, Clemens Herschel; secretary, Charles Warren Hunt, 220 West 57th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—President, D. S. Jacobus; secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 33rd street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Naturalists—President, Dr. Raymond Pearl, Maine Agricultural station; secretary, Prof. B. M. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Society of Zoologists—President, William A. Lucy, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.; vice-president, W. E. Ritter, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, Caswell Grave, Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.

American Sociological Society—President, George E. Vincent, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary, Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

American Statistical Association—Secretary, Carroll W. Doten, 491 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

American Surgical Association—President, Dr. Samuel J. Mixer, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Dr. John H. Gibbon, 1608 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Archaeological Institute of America (incorporated by act of congress)—President, Prof. F. W. Shipley, Ph. D., Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.; general secretary, Prof. Mitchell Carroll, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Association of American Physicians—President, Dr. George Dock, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, Dr. Thomas McCrae, 1527 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Botanical Society of America—President, Prof. K. A. Harper, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Prof. H. H. Bartlett, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Clinical Congress of Surgeons—President, Dr. Fred B. Lund, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.

Geological Society of America, The—President, John M. Clarke, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Edmund Otis Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

International Union of Criminal Law—Secretary of American group, Edwin R. Keedy, University of Pennsylvania Law school, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Academy of Sciences—President, William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md.; home secretary, Arthur E. Day, Washington, D. C.; foreign secretary, George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal.; membership, 148.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis—Executive office, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, 2008 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, 11 Mount Vernon place, Baltimore, Md.

National Dental Association—President, L. L. Barber, Toledo, O.; secretary, Dr. Otto U. King, Huntington, Ind.; membership, 22,000.

National Education Association—President, Robert J. Aleay, Orono, Me.; permanent secretary, Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, Thomas E. Finegan, Albany, N. Y.

National Eclectic Medical Association—President, W. E. Daniels, M. D., Madison, S. D.; corresponding secretary, Dr. William N. Munday, Forest, O.

National Geographic Society—President, O. H. Tittmann; secretary, O. P. Austin, Washington, D. C.; director and editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Washington, D. C.; office, Hubbard Memorial hall, 16th and M streets, Washington, D. C.; members, 500,000.

National Historical Society, The—President of executive committee, Frank Allaben, New York, N. Y.; secretary, M. T. R. Washburn, 30 East 42d street, New York, N. Y.

National Philatelic Society—President, Elton H. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Wright, 47 Court street, Boston, Mass.

Society of Homeopaths—President, Dr. G. E. Dienst, Aurora, Ill.; secretary, Dr. Margaret C. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, Col. Robert M. Thompson; secretary, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

The Mathematical Association of America—President, E. R. Hedrick, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; secretary, W. D. Cairns, Oberlin college, Oberlin, O.; Missouri section, secretary, C. A. Waldo, Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.; Ohio section, secretary, G. N. Armstrong, Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, O.; Kansas section, secretary, T. E. Mergendahl, College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas.; Iowa section, secretary, I. F. Neff, Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa.

Western Economic Society—President, Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, H. G. Moulton, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Bankers' Association—President, P. W. Goebel, Commercial National bank, Kansas City, Kas.; general secretary, Fred E. Farnsworth, 5 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

American Civic Association—President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; treasurer, William B. Howland, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Richard B. Watrous, 913-914 Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.

American Humane Association—President, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; field secretary, S. H. Coleman, Albany, N. Y.

American National Red Cross—President, Woodrow Wilson; vice-president, Robert W. De Forest; treasurer, John Skelton Williams; counselor, John W. Davis; secretary, Charles L. Magee; director-general department of civilian relief, Ernest P. Bicknell; director-general de-

partment of military relief, Col. J. R. Kean, U. S. A. headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Anti-Saloon League of America—President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York, N. Y.; secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, O.; superintendent, Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker, Westerville, O.

Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church—President, Bishop William F. McDowell; general secretary, Clarence True Wilson, 204 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Los Angeles, Cal.; recording secretary, Mrs. W. I. McFarland, Wagner, S. D.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Francis D. Everett, Highland Park, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Harper, Seattle, Wash.

Indian Rights Association—President, Rev. C. E. Grammer, S. T. D.; general secretary, M. K. Sniffen; corresponding secretary, Herbert Welsh, 935 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa. National Council of Women—President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harry S. Keefe, Walthill, Neb.

Intercollegiate Prohibition Association—President, D. Leigh Colvin, Ph. D., New York, N. Y.; vice-president, Daniel A. Poling, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Elton G. Borton, Chicago, Ill.; general secretary and treasurer, Harrison S. Werner, Chicago. Organized in 270 universities and colleges. Headquarters, 139 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; superintendent and treasurer, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; devoted to suppression of intemperance, immorality, sabbath breaking, gambling and kindred evils; also to constructive forms of recreation, bible reading in schools and civic evangelism.

Investment Bankers' Association of America—President, Lewis B. Franklin, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Frederick R. Fenton, Chicago, Ill. League of American Municipalities—President, Martin Behrmann, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.

Lake Mohonk Conferences—Secretary, H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

National Child Labor Committee—Chairman, Felix Adler; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

National Civic Federation. The—Chairman executive council, Ralph M. Easley, 33d floor Metropolitan tower, New York, N. Y.

National Conference of Charities and Correction—President, Frederic Almy, Buffalo, N. Y.; general secretary-treasurer, William T. Cross, 335 Plymouth court, Chicago, Ill.

National Conservation Congress—President, E. Lee Worsham, Atlanta, Ga.; executive secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, 619 Riggs building, Washington, D. C.

National Safety Council—President, L. R. Palmer, Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Cameron, 979, 208 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations—President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, 910 Loan and Trust building, Washington, D. C.

National Municipal League—President, William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, North American building, Philadelphia, Pa. Purpose: The scientific investigation by experts of the conditions which best promote good government.

National Short Ballot Organization—Secretary-treasurer, Richard S. Childs, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary, H. S. Gilbertson, 283 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Tax Association—President, Samuel T. Howe, Topeka, Kas.; secretary, Fred R. Fairchild, New Haven, Conn.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Anna A. Gordon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evans-ton, Ill.

Playground and Recreation Association of America—President, Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; secretary, H. S. Braucher, 1 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

BUCK STOVE COMPANY BOYCOTT CASE.

Proceedings were brought in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in August, 1907, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range company of St. Louis, Mo., by advertising that the concern was "on the 'unfair' and 'we don't pettinize' lists of the federation's official organ. The injunction was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the injunction was being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. They were declared guilty by Justice Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia Dec. 23, 1908. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell to nine months' and Mr. Morrison to six months' imprisonment. They were admitted to bail and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Colum-

bia, which tribunal decided Nov. 2, 1909, that the decree against them was valid.

An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court, which on May 15, 1911, reversed the judgments of the lower courts and remanded the case. May 5, 1913, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again affirmed the original findings in the contempt case, but reduced Mr. Gompers' sentence to thirty days in jail and held that Mitchell and Morrison should be exempt from prison sentences, but should each pay a fine of \$500. June 19, 1913, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court granted an appeal by the defendants that the case be heard again by the highest tribunal.

May 11, 1914, the United States Supreme court set aside the sentences imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on the ground that they were barred by the statute of limitations. Justice Holmes, who read the opinion, held that the contempt proceedings should have begun within three years from the date of the offense.

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Commissioner of Mediation—William L. Chambers.

Assistant Commissioner of Mediation—G. W. W. Hanger.

Board of Mediation and Conciliation—Martin A. Knapp, chairman; William L. Chambers, G. W. W. Hanger, secretary.

Office—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

The board of mediation and conciliation, created by act of congress approved July 15, 1913, was established to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration controversies concerning wages, hours of labor or conditions of employment that may arise between common carriers

engaged in interstate transportation and their employees engaged in train operation or train service. Whenever such a controversy arises, interrupting or threatening to interrupt the operation of trains to the serious detriment of the public interest, upon the request of either party the board of mediation is required to use its best efforts by mediation and conciliation to bring about an agreement. If such efforts are unsuccessful, the board endeavors to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration and, if successful, makes the necessary arrangements for such arbitration. The board is an independent office.

THE UNITED STATES IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

Bohemian—Spoyeny Stati.
Dutch—De Vereenigde Staten.
French—Les Etats-Unis.
German—Der Vereinigten Staaten.
Greek—Al Inomenal Politiea.
Italian—Gli Stati Uniti.

Norwegian and Danish—De Forenede Stater.
Spanish—Los Estados Unidos.
Swedish—De Forensta Staterna.
Polish—Stany Zjednoczone.
Russian—Soredinionnie Shtati.
Portuguese—Os Estados Unidos.

MONEY AND FINANCE.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1914.

[From report of the director of the mint.]

Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$53,457,818	\$6,983,823
Philippines.....	184,640	184,640
Brazil.....	26,929	8,956,588
Australasia.....	19,208,217	.....
Canada.....	1,572,042	843,244
Ceylon.....	129,760	129,760
India.....	17,608,768	17,608,768
Straits Settlements.....	21,770	21,770
China.....	49,419,143	49,419,143
Colombia.....	84,523	1,280,000
Costa Rica.....	113,174	113,174
Denmark.....	4,931,314	104,757
Dutch East Indies.....	1,390,574	1,390,574
Ecuador.....	243,250	243,250
Germany.....	18,456,186	16,010,633
German East Africa.....	194,610	194,610
Italy.....	3,996,055	3,996,055
Italian Somaliland.....	97,320	97,320
Morocco.....	6,057,055	6,057,055
Netherlands.....	8,532,760	7,263,262
Nicaragua.....	47,000	47,000
Persia.....	92,454	4,756,890
Peru.....	602,531	354,942
Roumania.....	1,143,896	1,143,896
Salvador.....	1,166,812	1,166,812
Serbia.....	2,895,000	2,895,000
Switzerland.....	3,088,000	1,389,600
Total.....	105,052,774	131,938,714
Recoinage.....	1,749,891	11,005,386
New coinage.....	103,302,883	120,933,328

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1914.

[From report of the director of the mint.]

Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$94,531,800	\$40,067,700
Canada.....	15,925,000	15,927,300
Mexico.....	19,308,800	39,099,200
Central America.....	2,293,800	1,356,500
Argentina.....	2,600	19,500
Bolivia-Chile.....	175,000	2,239,600
Brazil.....	2,698,200	42,400
Colombia.....	4,678,600	194,300
Ecuador.....	406,500	12,500
Peru.....	492,300	4,618,400
Uruguay.....	29,900	28,300
British Guiana.....	1,126,500	.....
Dutch Guiana.....	503,400	.....
French Guiana.....	3,050,600	.....
Venezuela.....	444,800	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	2,179,300	1,163,600
Finland.....	900	.....
France.....	2,127,400	288,000
Germany.....	135,600	2,734,500
Great Britain.....	17,900	71,100
Greece.....	.....	444,500
Italy.....	31,100	282,200
Norway.....	.....	136,700
Portugal.....	2,300	113,800
Russia.....	28,587,000	.....
Serbia.....	116,000	.....
Spain.....	131,527	2,340,200
Sweden.....	17,600	32,600
Turkey.....	500	834,600
British New Guinea.....	377,200	.....
New South Wales.....	2,573,800	1,495,000
Northern Territory.....	52,300	.....
Queensland.....	5,134,800	140,400
South Australia.....	129,200	1,700
Victoria.....	8,541,900	7,500
Western Australia.....	25,487,000	.....
New Zealand.....	3,870,700	302,100
Tasmania.....	542,500	.....
British India.....	11,378,400	130,700
China.....	3,658,900	.....
Chosen.....	3,306,600	9,300

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
British East Indies.....	\$1,352,000	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	3,387,100	\$257,700
Egypt.....	136,800	700
Malay states.....	269,100	.....
Formosa.....	814,600	28,600
Indo-China.....	74,700	.....
Japan.....	3,614,400	2,571,400
Siam.....	56,500	.....
Abyssinia.....	497,200	.....
Belgian Congo.....	916,600	800
German East Africa.....	253,200	.....
Madagascar.....	1,075,900	.....
Rhodesia.....	17,423,100	69,500
Sudan.....	242,800	.....
Transvaal*.....	174,560,000	499,700
West Coast.....	8,075,100	.....

Total.....455,676,600 116,719,200

*Includes Cape Colony and Natal. †Includes Nigeria, Gambia, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of the director of the mint, 1915.]

CALENDAR YEARS.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Per cent gold.	Pot. sil-ver.
1492-1520.....	\$107,931,000	\$54,703,000	66.4	33.6
1521-1544.....	114,205,000	98,988,000	55.9	44.1
1545-1560.....	90,492,000	207,240,000	30.4	69.6
1561-1580.....	90,917,000	218,990,000	26.7	73.3
1581-1600.....	98,095,000	348,254,000	22.0	78.0
1601-1620.....	118,248,000	351,579,000	24.4	75.6
1621-1640.....	110,324,000	327,321,000	25.2	74.8
1641-1660.....	116,571,000	304,325,000	27.3	72.7
1661-1680.....	123,048,000	290,166,000	30.5	69.5
1681-1700.....	143,088,000	284,240,000	33.5	66.5
1701-1720.....	170,403,000	295,629,000	36.6	63.4
1721-1740.....	253,611,000	358,480,000	41.4	58.6
1741-1760.....	327,161,000	443,232,000	42.5	57.5
1761-1780.....	275,211,000	542,558,000	33.7	66.3
1781-1800.....	236,464,000	730,810,000	24.4	75.6
1801-1810.....	118,152,000	371,077,000	24.1	75.9
1811-1820.....	75,083,000	224,786,000	25.3	74.0
1821-1830.....	94,479,000	191,444,000	33.0	67.0
1831-1840.....	134,841,000	247,930,000	35.2	64.8
1841-1850.....	365,928,000	324,440,000	52.9	47.7
1851-1855.....	662,566,000	184,169,000	78.3	21.9
1856-1860.....	670,415,000	188,092,000	78.1	21.0
1861-1865.....	614,944,000	228,861,000	72.9	27.1
1866-1870.....	648,071,000	278,813,000	70.0	30.0
1871-1875.....	577,883,000	409,532,000	59.5	41.0
1876-1880.....	572,931,000	502,256,000	59.0	41.0
1881-1885.....	498,882,000	594,775,000	45.5	54.5
1886-1890.....	564,474,000	704,074,000	44.4	55.6
1891-1895.....	814,736,000	1,018,708,000	44.4	55.4
1896-1900.....	1,286,505,000	1,071,148,400	54.6	45.8
1901-1905.....	1,610,309,700	1,066,848,300	60.2	39.9
1906.....	402,503,000	213,403,600	65.3	34.7
1907.....	412,966,000	239,169,600	63.4	36.6
1908.....	445,006,200	262,694,500	62.8	37.2
1909.....	454,059,100	274,293,700	62.5	37.7
1910.....	455,259,800	286,652,300	61.4	38.6
1911.....	461,939,700	292,451,500	61.3	38.7
1912.....	466,136,100	261,402,300	62.0	38.8
1913.....	459,941,100	289,497,000	62.9	37.1
1914.....	455,676,600	212,941,700	59.8	40.2
Total.....	15,690,727,700	14,920,766,600	51.2	48.8

AVERAGE LONDON PRICE PER OUNCE OF GOLD.

*Year.	London price.	†Equivalent.	‡Value.
1870.....	£3 17 9.01	\$18.9187	\$20.638
1880.....	3 17 9.15	18.9215	20.641
1890.....	3 17 9.83	18.9371	20.653
1900.....	3 17 9.03	18.9192	20.639
1914.....	3 17 9.04	18.9193	20.639

*Calendar year. †Equivalent value in United States gold coin of an ounce of gold, British standard (0.916%). ‡Value in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1914).
 (For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.)

PERIOD.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	PERIOD.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Apr. 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	\$14,000,000	Insignificant	\$14,000,000	1900	\$79,171,000	\$74,533,000	\$153,704,000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000	1901	78,667,000	71,388,000	150,055,000
1845-1850	103,036,769	300,000	103,336,769	1902	80,000,000	71,758,000	151,758,000
1851-1860	551,000,000	1,100,000	552,100,000	1903	73,591,700	70,206,000	143,797,700
1861-1870	4,14,250,000	100,750,000	575,000,000	1904	80,464,700	57,682,800	138,147,500
1871-1880	335,300,000	390,300,000	755,600,000	1905	88,180,700	34,222,000	122,402,700
1881-1890	326,620,000	535,656,000	861,676,000	1906	94,573,800	38,526,400	132,650,200
1891	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000	1907	90,435,700	37,299,700	127,735,400
1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000	1908	94,360,000	25,650,000	122,610,000
1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000	1909	99,673,400	28,555,200	128,228,600
1894	39,510,000	64,000,000	103,500,000	1910	95,269,100	30,854,500	127,123,600
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000	1911	96,890,000	32,615,700	129,505,700
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000	1912	93,451,500	39,197,400	132,648,900
1897	57,363,000	69,637,000	127,000,000	1913	88,884,400	40,348,100	129,232,500
1898	64,463,000	70,384,000	134,847,000	1914	94,531,800	40,067,700	134,599,500
1899	71,053,000	70,806,000	141,859,000	Total	3,635,331,200	2,158,431,200	5,793,762,400

STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	POPULA- TION.	TOTAL COIN AND BULLION.		PER CAPITA.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Total metallie
1873	41,677,000	\$135,000,000	\$6,149,305	\$3.23	\$0.15	\$3.38
1880	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97
1890	62,622,250	1,085,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1900	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,080	13.45	8.42	21.87
1910	90,363,000	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	26.15
1911	93,983,000	1,753,134,114	732,002,448	18.65	7.79	26.44
1912	95,656,000	1,812,856,241	741,184,005	18.95	7.75	26.70
1913	97,337,000	1,866,619,157	745,585,964	19.17	7.66	26.83
1914	99,027,000	1,871,611,723	753,563,709	18.90	7.61	26.51
1915	100,725,000	1,973,330,201	758,039,421	19.59	7.53	27.12

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1872 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1000 fine, taken at the average price.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quota- tion.	Highest quota- tion.	Average quota- tion.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotation	CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quota- tion.	Highest quota- tion.	Average quota- tion.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotation
1873	57 1/2 d.	59 15-16 d.	59 1/2 d.	\$1.298	1885	27 3-16 d.	31 1/2 d.	29 1/2 d.	\$0.65406
1874	57 1/2	59 1/2	58 5-16	1.278	1886	29 1/2	31 15-16	30 1/2	0.6437
1875	57 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	1.246	1887	29 1/2	31 13-16	29 1/2	0.6462
1876	49 1/2	58 1/2	52 1/2	1.136	1888	25	28 1/2	26 15-16	.59010
1877	53 1/2	58 1/2	54 13-16	1.201	1889	26 1/2	29	27 1-16	.60154
1878	49 1/2	55 1/2	52 9-16	1.152	1900	27	30 1/2	28 5-16	.62007
1879	48 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	1.123	1901	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.58595
1880	51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1.145	1902	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795
1881	50 1/2	52 1/2	51 15-16	1.138	1903	21 11-16	28 1/2	24 1/2	.54257
1882	50	52 1/2	51 13-16	1.136	1904	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876
1883	50	51 3-16	50 5/8	1.110	1905	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61087
1884	49 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	1.113	1906	29	33 1/2	30 1/2	.67620
1885	46 1/2	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1907	24 1/2	32 1-16	30 1-16	.66152
1886	42	47	45 3-8	.9946	1908	22	27	24 13-32	.53490
1887	43 1/2	47 1/2	44 5/8	.97823	1909	22	24 13-16	23 7/32	.52016
1888	41 1/2	44 9-16	42 1/2	.93897	1910	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077
1889	42	44 1/2	41 11-16	.93512	1911	23 11-16	26 1/2	24 19-32	.53928
1890	42 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	1.04633	1912	25 1/2	29 11-16	28 3-16	.64376
1891	43 1/2	45 1/2	44 1-16	.98782	1913	26 7-16	29 1/2	27 9-16	.60458
1892	43 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	.87106	1914	22 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	.55312
1893	43 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	.78031	1915	22 5-16	27 1/2	25 21-32	.51892
1894	27	31 1/2	28 7-16	.63479	1916				

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Calendar year 1915. [Table prepared by bureau of the mint and geological survey.]

State or ter- ritory.	Gold. Fine oz.	Silver. Value.	State or ter- ritory.	Gold. Fine oz.	Silver. Value.
Alabama	247	\$5,100	Philippines	63,898	\$1,320,900
Alaska	808,346	16,710,000	Porto Rico	34	700
Arizona	220,392	4,555,900	S. Carolina	174	3,600
California	1,090,731	22,547,400	S. Dakota	358,145	7,403,500
Colorado	1,089,928	22,530,800	Tennessee	329	6,800
Georgia	1,684	34,800	Texas	87	1,800
Idaho	56,623	1,170,600	Utah	189,045	3,907,900
Illinois		3,892	Vermont		150
Michigan		581,874	Virginia	24	500
Montana	240,825	4,978,300	Washington	22,330	461,600
Missouri		55,534	Wyoming	672	13,900
New Mexico	574,874	11,883,700	Total	4,387,604	101,035,700
New Mexico	70,632	1,460,100			74,961,075
N. Carolina	8,258	170,700			37,397,306
Oregon	90,321	1,867,100			

*At the average price of silver per fine ounce for the calendar year 1915, \$0.49839.

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world as reported by the director of the mint.

COUNTRY.	Monetary standard.	Monetary unit.	Gold in thousands of dollars.	Silver in thousands of dollars.	Uncovered paper in thousands of dollars.	PER CAPITA.			
						Gold.	Silver.	Pa-per.	To-tal.
United States.....	Gold.	Dollar.....	\$1,904,700	\$747,800	\$833,500	\$19.39	\$7.61	\$8.18	\$35.19
Austria-Hungary.....	Gold.	Crown.....	296,300	124,800	202,300	5.53	2.50	4.05	12.08
Belgium.....	Gold.	Franc.....	48,500	10,800	147,100	9.00	1.44	1.96	12.40
Australia.....	Gold.	Pound sterling.....	216,500	10,000	.....	45.10	2.08	.....	47.18
Canada.....	Gold.	Dollar.....	142,500	131,200	98,300	19.79	18.22	13.65	51.66
United Kingdom.....	Gold.	Pound sterling.....	830,100	126,500	116,500	18.28	2.78	2.56	23.62
India.....	Gold.	Pound sterling and rupee.....	374,000	895,000	45,400	1.53	.....	.18	5.70
South Africa.....	Gold.	Pound sterling.....	15,000	2,700	9,000	2.50	.45	1.50	4.45
Islands Settlements.....	Gold.	Dollar.....	1,200	7,000	18,100	60	3.50	9.05	13.15
Chosen (Korea).....	Gold.	Yen.....	1,900	3,000	11,100	1.13	.24	.82	1.19
Denmark.....	Gold.	Crown.....	40,500	7,500	14,460	14.46	.....	.....	17.70
Egypt.....	Gold.	Plaster.....	191,300	18,170	6,700	16.92	1.60	.59	18.11
France.....	Gold.	Franc.....	1,200,000	411,000	325,800	30.03	10.38	8.22	48.63
Germany.....	Gold.	Mark.....	915,700	64,600	274,700	14.08	.99	4.22	19.29
Greece.....	Gold.	Drachma.....	31,800	.....	18,300	16.00	.....	6.10	22.10
Haiti.....	Gold.	Gourde.....	1,900	.....	7,600	.95	.....	2.80	3.75
Italy.....	Gold.	Lira.....	265,500	22,400	211,500	7.58	.64	.60	8.82
Netherlands.....	Gold.	Florin.....	20,900	22,200	61,200	1.01	4.70	1.02	6.73
Norway.....	Gold.	Crown.....	66,000	4,100	9,000	10.83	1.29	3.75	15.87
Rumania.....	Gold.	Lei.....	42,200	15,100	84,400	6.78	2.06	1.15	8.99
Russia.....	Gold.	Ruble.....	1,011,500	78,800	.....	1.17	.48	.....	1.65
Serbia.....	Gold.	Dinar.....	12,000	800	7,100	1.43	.....	2.44	6.84
Siam.....	Gold.	Tical.....	100	44,500	3,000	.01	5.49	.37	5.87
Argentina.....	Gold.	Peso.....	292,600	.....	575,900	4.65	.....	79.98	84.63
Bolivia.....	Gold.	Boliviano.....	8,000	.....	12,000	3.47	.....	5.21	8.68
Brazil.....	Gold.	Milreis.....	90,100	.....	400,000	3.90	.....	1.73	5.63
Ecuador.....	Gold.	Sucre.....	4,800	1,400	1,900	3.20	.93	1.26	5.39
Guiana (British).....	Gold.	Pound sterling.....	900	1,000	.....	3.00	3.33	.....	6.33
Guiana (Dutch).....	Gold.	Florin.....	100	200	200	1.00	2.00	2.00	5.00
Paraguay.....	Gold.	Peso.....	1,700	.....	350	2.12	.....	.48	2.60
Peru.....	Gold.	Sol.....	20,000	2,400	.....	1.44	.63	.....	2.07
Uruguay.....	Gold.	Peso.....	14,800	.....	7,500	12.33	.....	6.25	18.58
Venezuela.....	Gold.	Bollivar.....	1,800	900	600	6.66	3.33	.22	10.21
Spain.....	Gold.	Peseta.....	27,500	234,800	113,300	4.71	11.97	5.67	22.35
Sweden.....	Gold.	Crown.....	92,500	1,500	26,000	4.91	.26	4.64	9.81
Switzerland.....	Gold.	Franc.....	32,800	4,000	28,800	8.86	1.08	7.77	17.71
Nicaragua.....	Silver.	Peso.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.16	.....	.16
Salvador.....	Silver.	Peso.....	2,000	2,300	4,500	1.66	1.91	3.75	7.32
Total.....			8,239,500	3,003,000	3,631,600				

Blank spaces in table indicate that no satisfactory information is available.

CALENDAR YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.		CALENDAR YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1901.....	12,001,537	\$248,098.787	107,489,666	\$138,911,891	1908.....	15,828,575	\$327,205,649	151,352,824	\$195,688,499
1902.....	10,602,198	220,405,125	149,826,725	198,715,362	1909.....	15,153,116	313,242,714	87,728,951	113,427,331
1903.....	11,634,007	240,496,274	161,154,508	208,367,849	1910.....	22,004,542	454,874,248	78,796,842	105,815,627
1904.....	22,031,285	455,427,085	145,332,335	172,270,379	1911.....	18,002,444	372,143,555	117,237,538	148,156,282
1905.....	11,898,037	245,954,287	73,371,335	103,880,205	1912.....	17,447,478	360,671,382	161,763,415	171,298,019
1906.....	17,721,058	366,330,450	120,389,501	155,590,408	1913.....	15,494,784	320,305,619	155,497,316	156,265,702
1907.....	19,921,014	411,803,902	171,561,490	221,816,876	1914.....	5,081,988	105,052,774	148,532,691	131,938,714

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.
1878...	\$49,786.02	\$28,518,580	1888...	\$1,311,983	\$33,025,606	1898...	\$7,798,187	\$23,034,033	1908...	\$131,907,490	\$13,178,435
1879...	\$39,080,080	\$27,569,776	1889...	\$2,493,935	\$5,496,683	1899...	11,344,220	26,061,520	1909...	131,638,652	12,291,776
1880...	\$47,711,388	\$30,440,000	1890...	\$2,777,462	\$9,202,406	1900...	22,222,472	38,235,352	1910...	187,776,907	16,673,350
1881...	\$66,850,080	\$40,164,164	1891...	2,467,662	9,202,406	1901...	10,735,135	28,034,611	1911...	104,723,735	3,740,468
1882...	\$65,887,685	\$27,973,182	1892...	3,787,223	\$14,678,192	1902...	47,184,302	10,828,167	1912...	56,176,822	6,457,001
1883...	\$24,241,900	\$29,246,968	1893...	56,597,920	8,802,797	1903...	43,683,970	19,874,440	1913...	17,438,522	7,940,995
1884...	\$23,991,756	\$25,334,866	1894...	79,446,190	9,200,751	1904...	233,402,428	15,696,610	1914...	25,433,378	3,184,226
1885...	\$24,942,175	\$26,942,175	1895...	50,7316,385	5,038,610	1905...	49,638,441	16,332,157	1915...	25,433,378	3,184,226
1886...	\$28,145,542	\$23,089,679	1896...	47,085,385	23,089,899	1906...	77,538,045	15,651,087	1916...	23,967,375	4,141,065
1887...	\$23,072,339	\$31,191,081	1897...	76,028,185	48,827,207						

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1860.	\$1,045	1881.	\$0.875	1888.	\$0.726	1895.	\$0.505	1902.	\$0.408
1870.	1,027	1882.	878	1889.	723	1896.	502	1903.	419
1876.	900	1883.	899	1890.	839	1897.	467	1904.	447
1877.	929	1884.	859	1891.	804	1898.	467	1905.	472
1878.	892	1885.	823	1892.	674	1899.	465	1906.	523
1879.	869	1886.	769	1893.	603	1900.	479	1907.	511
1880.	885	1887.	757	1894.	490	1901.	460	1908.	414

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700.....	14.81	1830.....	15.82	1872.....	15.63	1883.....	18.64	1894.....	32.56
1720.....	15.04	1840.....	15.62	1873.....	15.92	1884.....	18.57	1895.....	31.60
1740.....	14.94	1850.....	15.70	1874.....	16.17	1885.....	19.41	1896.....	30.59
1750.....	14.55	1860.....	15.29	1875.....	16.59	1886.....	20.78	1897.....	34.20
1760.....	14.14	1865.....	15.44	1876.....	17.88	1887.....	21.13	1898.....	35.03
1770.....	14.62	1866.....	15.43	1877.....	17.22	1888.....	21.99	1899.....	34.36
1780.....	14.72	1867.....	15.57	1878.....	17.94	1889.....	22.10	1900.....	33.33
1790.....	15.04	1868.....	15.59	1879.....	18.40	1890.....	19.75	1901.....	34.68
1800.....	15.68	1869.....	15.60	1880.....	18.05	1891.....	20.92	1902.....	39.15
1810.....	15.77	1870.....	15.57	1881.....	18.16	1892.....	23.72	1903.....	38.10
1820.....	15.62	1871.....	15.57	1882.....	18.19	1893.....	26.49	1904.....	35.70
								1905.....	33.87
								1906.....	30.54
								1907.....	31.24
								1908.....	38.64
								1909.....	39.74
								1910.....	38.22
								1911.....	35.33
								1912.....	35.62
								1913.....	34.19
								1914.....	37.34
								1915.....	39.84

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended	Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total	Net	Dividends to capital.	Ratio.
July 1—				dividends.	earnings.		Div. to cap. Earnings to surplus.
1910.....	7,043	\$976,698,764	\$644,723,512	\$52,208,642	\$80,484,539	5.35	3.21
1911.....	7,186	1,010,619,535	677,772,638	52,330,157	72,498,580	5.18	3.10
1912.....	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706	120,300,872	149,056,603	11.66	6.93
1913.....	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182	119,906,051	160,980,084	9.06	6.75
1914.....	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,270,173	11.39	6.81
1915.....	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973	10.63	6.33

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Issued since 1864 and outstanding Oct. 31, 1915, by denominations and amounts.

Denomination.	Issued.	Outstanding.
Ones.....	\$23,169,677	\$342,303
Twos.....	15,495,038	163,552
Fives.....	1,953,573,660	126,062,290
Tens.....	3,068,708,690	335,933,620
Twenties.....	1,800,204,940	244,983,060
Fifties.....	278,464,450	31,212,650
One hundreds.....	411,536,200	42,406,300
Five hundreds.....	12,289,500	88,500
One thousands.....	7,454,000	22,000
Total.....	7,570,896,155	781,214,275

NATIONAL BANKS WITH LARGEST CAPITAL.

The national banks having \$5,000,000 or more capital in 1915 were:

Bank of Commerce, New York, N. Y.,	\$25,000,000.
National City, New York, N. Y.,	\$25,000,000.
Continental and Commercial, Chicago, Ill.,	\$21,500,000.
First National, New York, N. Y.,	\$10,000,000.
First National, Chicago, Ill.,	\$10,000,000.
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.,	\$10,000,000.
Shawmut, Boston, Mass.,	\$10,000,000.
Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal.,	\$8,500,000.
Mechanics and Metals, New York, N. Y.,	\$6,000,000.
Farmers' Deposit, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	\$6,000,000.
Mellon National, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	\$6,000,000.
Wells Fargo Nevada, San Francisco, Cal.,	\$6,000,000.
First National, Cincinnati, O.,	\$5,000,000.
Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.,	\$5,000,000.
American Exchange, New York, N. Y.,	\$5,000,000.
Chase, New York, N. Y.,	\$5,000,000.
National Park, New York, N. Y.,	\$5,000,000.
First National, Boston, Mass.,	\$5,000,000.
First National, Detroit, Mich.,	\$5,000,000.
Marine, Buffalo, N. Y.,	\$5,000,000.

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820.

YEAR.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Average per capita in U. S.	YEAR.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Average per capita in U. S.
1820.....	10	8,635	\$1,139,576	\$131.86	\$0.12	1906.....	1,319	8,027,192	\$3,492,137,198	\$463.79	\$41.13
1830.....	36	38,065	6,073,304	183.09	.54	1907.....	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64	42.87
1840.....	61	73,701	14,051,520	178.54	.92	1908.....	1,453	8,705,848	3,670,553,945	420.47	41.84
1850.....	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78	1.87	1909.....	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45	41.75
1860.....	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.18	4.75	1910.....	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20	45.05
1870.....	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17	14.26	1911.....	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09	44.82
1880.....	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71	16.33	1912.....	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72	46.53
1890.....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	24.35	1913.....	1,978	10,766,996	4,727,406,951	439.07	48.56
1900.....	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78	1914.....	2,110	11,094,499	4,996,591,849	444.03	49.85
1905.....	1,237	7,696,299	3,261,296,119	423.74	39.17	1915.....	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013	442.83	49.91

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States in June, 1915, was \$25,397,100,000, as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, circulation and deposits of national and other reporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of

this character in nonreporting banks, as of June 23, 1915, as well as the paid-in capital, net reserve deposits and federal reserve notes in circulation, as shown by the statement of the federal reserve banks as of June 25, 1915.

	No.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks.....	7,605	\$1,068,500,000	\$1,036,800,000	\$6,613,200,000	722,700,000	\$9,441,200,000
State (etc.) banks.....	19,457	1,094,300,000	1,335,300,000	12,635,100,000	.....	15,065,300,000
Nonreporting banks.....	3,003	59,500,000	41,000,000	412,000,000	.....	512,500,000
Federal reserve banks.....	12	54,200,000	.....	311,300,000	12,600,000	378,100,000
Total.....	30,077	2,276,500,000	2,413,700,000	19,971,600,000	735,300,000	25,397,100,000

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1914.				1915.			
State.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Average.*	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Average.*
Maine	48	240,604	\$97,221,727.11	\$404.07	48	238,586	\$97,423,088.63	\$408.33
New Hampshire	59	218,628	102,271,138.96	467.75	57	219,535	103,623,822.84	472.01
Vermont	21	117,584	52,939,223.30	450.22	20	114,964	53,559,421.56	465.87
Massachusetts	196	2,305,340	895,178,637.11	388.31	196	2,332,369	917,439,289.53	393.35
Rhode Island	15	148,283	82,237,169.60	554.59	15	149,804	83,383,142.93	556.62
Connecticut	83	622,852	313,273,629.22	502.96	82	632,046	316,486,518.04	500.65
New Eng. States.....	422	3,653,291	1,543,121,525.30	422.39	418	3,687,804	1,571,917,283.53	426.29
New York	140	3,181,023	1,771,560,808.38	556.91	140	3,199,307	1,774,221,482.67	554.56
New Jersey	27	336,600	130,635,801.93	388.10	27	338,254	131,205,709.70	387.89
Pennsylvania	12	500,465	218,843,715.05	437.28	11	500,075	223,725,594.03	447.38
Delaware	2	34,176	12,064,855.18	352.73	2	34,122	12,260,995.56	359.29
Maryland	52	289,585	109,663,346.61	378.69	51	286,351	109,134,974.84	381.12
District of Columbia	18	80,424	10,978,723.68	136.52	18	80,640	12,009,195.68	148.92
Eastern States.....	251	4,422,273	2,253,737,250.83	509.63	249	4,438,749	2,262,557,862.48	509.72
Virginia	19	44,091	10,784,314.28	244.60	20	50,162	10,556,642.02	210.45
West Virginia	8	31,824	5,532,126.21	173.83	7	27,608	5,016,024.06	181.68
North Carolina	28	56,199	10,338,466.24	183.96	28	52,697	9,693,545.00	183.94
South Carolina	26	36,178	10,873,392.70	300.56	28	36,398	9,676,647.71	265.85
Georgia	30	54,748	12,491,635.49	228.17	22	43,331	11,015,593.63	254.22
Florida	5	9,506	1,580,615.57	166.27	4	7,197	1,410,561.46	195.99
Alabama	†	†	†	†	11	17,294	1,000,665.39	57.86
Mississippi	17	15,331	4,908,623.09	320.20	13	10,244	2,236,263.86	218.29
Louisiana	9	63,165	17,650,883.22	279.44	11	69,085	17,066,502.95	247.03
Kentucky	17	46,802	7,361,257.19	157.29	16	39,892	6,480,379.04	162.44
Tennessee	31	72,843	16,079,166.58	220.75	33	73,501	15,443,343.82	196.79
Southern States.....	190	430,687	97,600,480.57	226.62	193	432,409	89,601,166.94	207.21
Ohio	3	117,695	64,580,398.28	548.69	3	115,241	62,603,425.98	543.24
Indiana	5	34,445	13,249,197.25	384.65	5	33,398	12,934,308.72	387.27
Michigan	190	544,898	174,138,267.66	318.58	190	550,802	187,031,772.54	339.56
Wisconsin	24	84,296	27,862,359.52	330.53	25	83,415	26,057,904.23	312.38
Minnesota	10	144,568	32,829,622.43	227.08	10	129,938	33,398,576.46	257.03
Iowa	791	607,878	217,038,520.92	357.03	832	614,566	224,671,130.34	365.57
Middle Western States 1,023	1,533,780	529,698,366.06	345.37	1,065	1,527,360	546,697,118.27	357.93	
North Dakota	2	4,690	910,102.06	194.05	2	6,500	911,453.13	140.22
Nebraska	†	†	†	†	21	20,730	3,442,082.70	166.04
Kansas	11	24,318	4,474,626.32	183.99	10	21,671	4,576,339.98	211.17
Montana	2	5,644	2,246,869.17	398.10	5	9,548	3,448,061.64	361.12
Wyoming	3	8,695	1,073,810.93	123.50	4	2,909	1,161,991.74	399.44
Colorado	8	8,950	2,213,706.79	247.34	6	9,962	2,252,012.58	226.06
New Mexico	11	4,519	1,007,365.97	222.92	13	7,614	1,707,655.71	224.27
Western States.....	35	56,816	11,926,481.24	209.91	61	78,934	17,499,602.48	221.69
Washington	15	58,507	19,053,871.31	325.67	16	58,327	19,229,020.37	329.67
Oregon	9	15,493	5,668,193.35	365.93	10	16,530	5,198,429.38	314.43
California	137	876,663	458,215,671.00	522.68	130	984,105	467,839,359.23	475.39
Idaho	1	973	194,836.38	200.24	1	2,113	183,414.19	86.80
Utah	13	55,638	14,085,750.35	253.16	12	53,764	13,662,372.72	254.11
Nevada	1	1,789	1,475,197.14	824.59	1	1,954	1,414,016.18	723.64
Arizona	3	3,589	1,814,225.50	505.50	3	4,206	1,906,367.24	453.24
Pacific States.....	179	1,012,652	500,507,745.03	494.26	173	1,120,999	509,432,979.31	454.44
United States.....	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849.03	444.36	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013.01	442.83

*To each depositor. †Included with deposits for commercial banks.
NOTE—The statistics for savings banks in Arkansas and Oklahoma are included with statistics

for commercial banks. The statistics for Illinois, Missouri and South Dakota are included in reports of state banks having savings departments.

DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30, 1915.

Banks.	No.	Savings.	Total.	State.	Deposits.*	Withdrawn.*	Balance.†
State	14,598	\$599,864,911.57	\$3,277,772,330.10	Colorado	\$1,158,838	\$907,209	\$1,363,852
Mutual sav'gs	630	3,945,508,685.05	3,950,666,362.08	Connecticut	1,203,671	778,045	1,109,464
Trust sav'gs	1,529	754,443,330.99	1,047,039,650.93	Delaware	92,661	60,679	82,031
Loan & trust	1,664	1,053,569,572.94	4,204,596,408.92	District of Columbia	298,023	238,853	233,148
Private	1,036	18,092,555.77	134,410,299.86	Florida	399,877	306,343	306,068
National	7,605		6,520,895,148.56	Georgia	128,633	96,875	105,709
Total	27,062	6,371,479,056.32	19,135,380,200.45	Hawaii	57,136	46,423	30,108
				Idaho	415,365	388,497	365,314
				Illinois	4,729,829	3,393,885	4,932,414
				Indiana	1,065,590	936,161	1,173,982
				Iowa	446,195	337,191	453,794
				Kansas	481,262	441,929	704,865
				Kentucky	350,877	309,505	401,533
				Louisiana	306,249	241,568	277,302
				Maine	251,920	207,110	263,549
				Maryland	153,781	99,260	149,947
				Massachusetts	3,210,563	2,292,013	3,004,406

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

State.	Deposits.*	Withdrawn.*	Balance.†
Alabama	\$182,436	\$127,745	\$169,581
Arizona	515,382	415,434	391,908
Arkansas	209,216	168,699	193,637
California	3,369,669	3,273,474	3,670,540

State.	Deposits.	*Withdrawn.	*Balance.†	State.	Deposits.	*Withdrawn.	*Balance.†
Michigan	\$2,486,585	\$1,728,834	\$2,241,472	Utah	\$280,596	\$222,988	\$209,657
Minnesota	1,259,833	1,394,051	1,744,145	Vermont	85,135	60,462	85,865
Mississippi	164,338	146,583	160,585	Virginia	262,984	201,120	258,013
Missouri	1,664,713	1,385,542	1,799,356	Washington	2,125,457	1,781,478	1,943,832
Montana	989,425	845,534	899,652	West Virginia	219,125	156,683	183,583
Nebraska	556,036	316,490	398,306	Wisconsin	1,230,385	899,621	1,399,143
Nevada	459,859	451,853	390,403	Wyoming	153,656	127,173	137,045
New Hampshire	313,730	241,986	365,585				
New Jersey	2,115,482	1,215,759	1,974,744	Total	70,314,858	48,074,421	65,684,708
New Mexico	125,325	114,551	83,605	*During fiscal year. †To credit of depositors			
New York	24,107,152	12,105,564	19,594,877	June 30, 1914.			
North Carolina	48,909	43,877	44,810	The number of depositors on June 30, 1914, was			
North Dakota	46,369	47,305	36,809	388,511, while on June 30, 1915, they numbered			
Ohio	4,000,503	3,252,149	4,419,336	525,414, being an increase of 136,903.			
Oklahoma	335,636	302,362	336,547				
Oregon	1,641,759	1,489,813	1,493,935				
Pennsylvania	4,087,115	2,943,842	4,409,740				
Porto Rico	108,237	90,476	44,626				
Rhode Island	570,977	389,039	540,171				
South Carolina	30,640	22,565	29,007				
South Dakota	67,396	55,296	72,815				
Tennessee	279,753	266,395	264,912				
Texas	990,156	703,188	649,914				

BANK CLEARINGS OF THE UNITED STATES.			
Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1904.....	\$102,356,436,047	1910.....	\$168,986,064,000
1905.....	140,501,841,957	1911.....	159,373,450,000
1906.....	157,691,259,999	1912.....	168,506,362,000
1907.....	154,476,830,537	1913.....	173,193,009,000
1908.....	126,238,694,898	1914.....	163,849,811,000
1909.....	158,877,192,100	1915.....	162,777,508,000

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[From Statistical Abstract of the United States.]

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Average.	Per inhabitant.
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913...	Communal and private....	4,385,064	\$1,291,041,227	\$294.42	\$44.89
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913...	Postal, savings dept.....	2,390,407	40,297,296	17.52	1.40
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913...	Postal, check dept.....	122,870	79,561,428	647.52	2.77
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912...	Government	3,013,296	204,147,391	67.75	26.96
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912...	Communal and private....	49,794	11,854,053	238.07	1.57
Bulgaria	Dec. 31, 1912...	Postal	312,462	8,797,965	28.16	2.03
Chile	Dec. 31, 1912...	Public	301,353	8,193,721	27.19	2.37
China	Mch. 31, 1913...	Postal	78,185	1,726,037	22.08	
Denmark	Mch. 31, 1914...	Communal and corporate.	1,202,973	198,822,832	165.28	70.26
Egypt	Dec. 31, 1913...	Postal	282,401	3,176,757	11.25	2.27
France	Dec. 31, 1912...	Private	8,391,694	754,409,859	89.90	19.05
France	Dec. 31, 1912...	Postal	6,187,203	336,893,799	54.45	8.51
Algeria	Dec. 31, 1909...	Municipal	19,427	1,309,769	67.42	.24
Tunis	Dec. 31, 1912...	Postal	5,546	1,304,443	271.27	.78
Germany	Dec. 31, 1913...	Public and corporate.	23,871,657	4,685,982,000	196.30	70.24
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1909...	Communal and private....	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44	20.35
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1912...	Postal, savings dept.....	836,143	21,983,784	26.29	1.05
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1912...	Postal, check dept.....	24,104	22,027,751	913.86	1.05
Italy	June 30, 1913...	Communal and corporate.	2,399,606	490,191,340	204.28	13.91
Italy	Dec. 31, 1913...	Postal	6,060,617	403,666,733	66.60	11.46
Italy	Dec. 31, 1912...	Private	8,659,296	82,883,367	9.59	1.55
Japan	Mch. 31, 1915...	Postal	12,928,005	100,985,778	7.81	1.88
Formosa	Dec. 31, 1912...	Private	12,928,005	172,732	21.42	.68
Formosa	Mch. 31, 1915...	Postal	141,005	1,585,058	8.40	.33
Chosen	Mch. 31, 1915...	Postal	720,167	3,167,091	4.40	.19
Luxembourg	Mch. 31, 1914...	State	76,808	12,597,471	164.01	47.01
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1912...	Private	494,157	49,728,606	100.63	8.00
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1913...	Postal	1,648,720	73,884,024	44.93	11.89
Dutch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1912...	Private	10,061	1,521,972	151.27	.04
Dutch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1913...	Postal	113,791	4,142,215	36.40	.12
Dutch Gulana	Dec. 31, 1913...	Postal	11,777	363,175	32.49	4.22
Norway	Dec. 31, 1913...	Communal and private....	1,136,262	162,595,349	143.10	66.12
Roumania	July 1, 1910...	Government	218,690	11,616,820	53.12	1.69
Russia	Dec. 31, 1914...	State, including postal....	9,242,671	944,870,500	102.23	5.53
Finland	Dec. 31, 1911...	Private	308,938	48,831,375	156.77	15.35
Finland	Dec. 31, 1912...	Postal	67,890	1,643,084	24.21	.52
Spain	Dec. 31, 1912...	Private	573,349	55,943,487	97.57	2.81
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1913...	Communal and trustee....	1,717,694	255,298,152	148.63	45.27
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1913...	Postal	578,285	12,884,276	22.28	2.28
Switzerland	Dec. 31, 1908...	Communal and private....	1,963,417	307,386,451	156.56	86.47
United Kingdom	Nov. 30, 1914...	Trustee	1,917,944	262,514,923	136.87	5.70
United Kingdom	Dec. 31, 1914...	Postal	13,514,814	927,229,857	68.61	20.12
British India	Mch. 31, 1915...	Postal	1,566,880	66,870,415	42.68	.27
Austra. Com'dh. Mch.	31, 1915...	State, etc.	2,238,868	427,853,940	191.10	86.59
New Zealand	Dec. 31, 1914...	Postal	483,262	42,697,233	191.82	85.04
New Zealand	Mch. 31, 1915...	Private	75,941	9,133,082	120.79	8.38
Canada	June 30, 1915...	Postal	133,304	39,230,868	294.30	4.86
Canada	June 30, 1915...	Government	32,137	13,903,114	432.62	1.72
Br. S. Africa	1911-1912...	Government and private.	262,920	29,398,226	113.87	4.22
Br. W. Indies	1913-1914...	Government and private.	97,237	6,678,157	68.68	3.81
Br. colonies, n. e. s.	1913-1914...	Government and private.	263,936	15,311,454	58.01	.60
Total foreign			122,179,683	13,016,273,941	106.53	14.49
United States	June 30, 1915...	Postal	525,414	65,684,708	125.02	.65
United States	June 30, 1915...	Mutual and stock	11,285,755	4,997,706,013	442.83	49.12
Philippines	June 30, 1915...	Postal	51,598	1,574,958	30.52	.18
Grand total			134,042,450	18,081,289,620	134.89	17.92

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS AND OFFICIALS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Appointed by the president.

Members. **Terms.**
 W. G. P. Harding (Ala.) governor.....Eight years
 Paul M. Warburg (N. Y.), vice-governor.....Four years
 Frederic A. Delano (Ill.).....Six years
 Adolph C. Miller (Cal.).....Ten years
 Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.).....Two years
Ex Officio Members—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, chairman; John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency.

Secretary—H. Parker Willis.

Assistant Secretary and Fiscal Agent—Sherman P. Allen.

Counsel—M. C. Elliott.

Chief of Division of Audit and Examination—Joseph A. Broderick.

Headquarters—Treasury department, Washington, D. C.

Salaries—Of five members, \$12,000 a year; comptroller of currency as ex officio member, \$7,000 a year additional to his salary of \$5,000 as comptroller. The secretary to the board gets \$6,000 a year, the assistant secretary \$4,500 and the counsel \$7,500. The chief of audit and examination is paid \$6,000 a year.

Duties—The federal reserve board exercises a general supervision over the affairs and management of the federal reserve banks. It has the power to discount paper, issue federal reserve notes and perform other banking functions prescribed by the law. It appoints its own officers and employees and derives its support from assessments levied on the reserve banks. The members of the board are appointed by the president of the United States.

FEDERAL RESERVE CITIES.

Dist. and city.	Dist. and city.
1. Boston, Mass.	7. Chicago, Ill.
2. New York, N. Y.	8. St. Louis, Mo.
3. Philadelphia, Pa.	9. Minneapolis, Minn.
4. Cleveland, O.	10. Kansas City, Mo.
5. Richmond, Va.	11. Dallas, Tex.
6. Atlanta, Ga.	12. San Francisco, Cal.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and all of Connecticut except the county of Fairfield.

2. The state of New York and the northern part of the state of New Jersey comprising the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren and the county of Fairfield in the state of Connecticut.

3. All that part of New Jersey comprising the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem; the state of Delaware; all that part of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.

4. Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania west of district No. 3; Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties, West Virginia; all that part of Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCrory counties.

5. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; all of West Virginia except Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties.

6. Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee east of the western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry counties; all that part of Mississippi south of the northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all of that part of Louisiana south of the northern boundaries of the parishes of Vernon, Rapides and Avoyelles.

7. Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Marquette, Oconto, Langlade, Marathon, Jackson and Vernon counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois north of the southern boundary

of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all that part of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

8. Arkansas; all that part of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Davies, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all that part of Illinois and Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee and Mississippi not included in district No. 6.

9. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin and Michigan not included in district No. 7.

10. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all of Oklahoma except the counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall and Pushmataha; all that part of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

11. Texas; all that part of New Mexico and Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6; and Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

12. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah; all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

June 30, 1916.

Member state banks, savings banks and trust companies included.

District.	Reserve held.	Reserve required.	Excess reserve.
1.....	\$154,566,000	\$105,849,000	\$48,717,000
2.....	596,181,000	449,109,000	147,072,000
3.....	154,458,000	99,041,000	55,417,000
4.....	232,217,000	114,969,000	117,248,000
5.....	78,945,000	47,172,000	31,773,000
6.....	60,533,000	30,301,000	30,232,000
7.....	255,062,000	174,882,000	80,180,000
8.....	72,187,000	45,814,000	26,373,000
9.....	115,606,000	56,551,000	59,055,000
10.....	164,185,000	76,302,000	87,883,000
11.....	75,812,000	33,535,000	42,279,000
12.....	154,642,000	72,989,000	81,653,000

Total2,113,794,000 1,306,912,000 806,882,000

TOTAL RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$7,874,054,000
Overdrafts.....	6,207,000
United States bonds.....	730,374,000
Other bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks).....	1,554,343,000
Stocks other than federal reserve bank stock.....	44,203,000
Stock in federal reserve bank.....	54,745,000
Banking house.....	269,791,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	32,102,000
Other real estate owned.....	48,371,000
Due from federal reserve bank.....	489,767,000
Due from approved reserve agents.....	854,324,000
Due from banks and bankers (other than above).....	709,326,000
Exchanges for clearing house.....	451,077,000
Other checks on banks in the same place.....	36,893,000
Outstand checks and other cash items.....	43,460,000
Notes of other national banks.....	56,000,000
Federal reserve notes.....	7,802,000
Coin and certificates.....	659,591,000
Legal-tender notes.....	119,112,000
Redemption fund and due from U. S. treasurer.....	44,179,000
Customers' liability under letters of credit.....	84,036,000
Customers' liability account of acceptances.....	70,364,000
Other assets.....	4,854,000
Total.....	14,226,975,000

TOTAL LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,085,375,000	Other bonds borrowed.....	\$4,941,000
Surplus fund.....	747,431,000	Securities borrowed.....	150,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	309,769,000	Notes and bills rediscounted.....	33,545,000
National bank notes outstanding.....	675,584,000	Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed.....	35,522,000
Due to approved reserve agents.....	10,182,000	State bank circulation outstanding.....	23,000
Due to banks and bankers (other than above).....	2,728,283,000	Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding.....	86,220,000
Dividends unpaid.....	21,271,000	"Acceptances," based on imports and exports.....	73,641,000
Demand deposits.....	6,658,697,000	Liabilities other than those above stated.....	14,398,000
Time deposits.....	1,714,860,000	Total.....	14,226,975,000
United States bonds borrowed.....	27,053,000		

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Ordinary receipts.....	\$724,111,229.84	\$734,673,166.71	\$697,910,827.58	\$777,480,487.96
Ordinary disbursements.....	682,770,705.51	700,254,489.71	731,399,759.11	716,367,674.22
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	+11,340,524.33	+34,418,677.00	-33,488,931.53	+61,112,813.74
Panama canal receipts.....				2,554,576.63
Panama canal disbursements.....	41,741,258.03	34,826,941.76	29,187,042.22	18,629,571.76
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	-41,741,258.03	-34,826,941.76	-29,187,042.22	-16,074,995.13
Public debt receipts*.....	23,400,850.00	23,021,222.50	22,486,955.00	58,368,905.00
Public debt disbursements*.....	24,191,610.50	26,961,327.00	17,253,491.00	24,668,913.50
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	-790,760.50	-3,940,104.50	+5,233,464.00	+33,699,991.50
Excess of all receipts (+) or all disbursements (-).....	-1,191,494.20	-4,348,369.26	-57,442,509.75	+78,737,810.11
*Issues and redemptions of certificates and notes not affecting the cash in general fund are excluded from the public debt figures in this statement.				

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, Blount having resigned previously.

John Pickering, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1905.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Eight governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.

William W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870; removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.

William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.

MANUFACTURE OF AUTOMOBILES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

In 1914 there were in the United States 338 establishments manufacturing complete automobiles, their output being 573,114 machines, valued at \$465,642,474, as compared with 315 establishments in 1909 with an output of 127,287 machines valued at \$165,099,404. Following is a comparative summary of the various kinds of machines made in 1914 and 1909 with the percentage of increase. Only two establishments made steam automobiles in 1914, and to avoid disclosing their operations the statistics for these companies were consolidated with those for gasoline machines.

Type.	1914.	1909.	Inc.
Gasoline and steam.....	568,399	123,452	360.4
Family and pleasure.....	544,255	119,190	356.6

Type.	1914.	1909.	Inc.
Touring cars.....	454,876	76,189	497.0
Delivery wagons and trucks.....	22,753	2,771	721.1
All other.....	1,391	1,491	6.7
Electric.....	4,715	3,835	22.9
Total.....	573,114	127,287	350.3

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES.

There were manufactured in 1914 62,793 motorcycles valued at \$12,366,447, and 398,899 bicycles, valued at \$5,361,229. In 1909 the output was 18,628 motorcycles, valued at \$3,015,988, and 233,777 bicycles, valued at \$3,228,189. The number of establishments reporting in 1914 was 94 as compared with 122 in 1909.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

Returns were received in 1914 from 3,199 establishments engaged in the canning and drying of fruits and vegetables. The total value of the products was \$158,015,893, distributed as follows:

Vegetables, canned.....	\$84,413,667
Fruits, canned.....	24,897,174
Fruits, dried.....	34,771,912
Seeps, canned.....	7,877,057

All other products*..... \$6,056,083

*Including preserves, pickles, sauces, cider and vinegar.

In 1909 there were 2,862 establishments, reporting a total product valued at \$96,943,273, showing an increase in value of 63 per cent between 1909 and 1914.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT (JUNE 30, 1916).

Formerly issued as "Statement of the Public Debt."

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS.

Balance held by the treasurer of the United States as per daily treasury statement for June 30, 1916.....	\$236,879,590.90
Deduct—Net excess of payments over receipts in June reports subsequently received.....	953,645.22
Revised balance.....	235,925,945.68
Settlement warrants, coupons and checks outstanding—Treasury warrants.....	2,309,205.14
Matured coupons.....	579,919.44
Interest checks.....	329,697.41
Disbursing officers' checks.....	13,843,128.26
Balance.....	218,863,995.43
	235,925,945.68

PUBLIC DEBT.

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Payable on presentation.	
Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed—United States notes.....	\$346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve.....	152,979,025.63
Excess of notes over reserve....	193,701,990.37

Obligations that will be retired on presentation—Old demand notes....	\$53,152.50
National bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement.....	51,506,237.50
Fractional currency.....	6,848,496.90

Total 252,109,877.27

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Payable on presentation.	
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent. called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900.....	\$4,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891.....	22,950.00
Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904.....	13,050.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907.....	519,650.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907.....	12,060.00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861....	901,390.26
Total.....	1,473,100.26

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Payable on or after specified future dates.

Title of loan.	Authorizing act.	Rate.	Issued.	Amount issued.	Total outstanding June 30, 1916.
Consols of 1930.....	March 14, 1900.....	2 per cent....	1900.....	*\$646,250,150.00	\$636,259,550.00
Loan of 1905-1918.....	June 13, 1898.....	3 per cent....	1898.....	†198,792,660.00	63,945,460.00
Loan of 1925.....	Jan. 14, 1875.....	4 per cent....	1875-96.....	†162,315,400.00	118,489,900.00
Panama canal loan:					
Series 1906.....	June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905.....	2 per cent....	1906.....	\$54,631,980.00	54,456,980.00
Series 1908.....	June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905.....	2 per cent....	1908.....	†30,000,000.00	29,875,000.00
Series 1911.....	Aug. 5, 1900, Feb. 4, 1910, and Mar. 2, 1911.....	3 per cent....	1911.....	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
Conversion bonds.....	Dec. 23, 1913.....	3 per cent....	1916.....	5,900,600.00	5,900,600.00
One-Yr. Treasury Notes.....	Dec. 23, 1913.....	3 per cent....	1916.....	4,390,000.00	4,390,000.00
Postal savings bonds (1st to 9th series).....	June 25, 1910.....	2½ per cent....	1911-15.....	7,307,100.00	7,307,100.00
Postal savings bonds 1916-1936 (10th series).....	June 25, 1910.....	2½ per cent....	1916.....	938,000.00	938,000.00
Aggregate interest bearing debt.....				1,160,525,890.00	971,562,590.00

*Of this amount \$5,600,600 have been converted into conversion bonds and \$4,390,000 into one year treasury notes. †Of this original amount issued \$132,449,900 have been refunded into the 2½ consols of 1930, and \$2,396,800 have been purchased for the sinking fund and canceled, and \$500 have otherwise been purchased and canceled. ‡Of this original amount issued \$43,825,500 have been purchased for the sinking fund and canceled. §Of this original amount issued \$175,000 have been converted into conversion bonds. ¶Of this original amount issued \$125,000 have been converted into conversion bonds.

GROSS DEBT.

Debt bearing no interest.....	\$252,109,877.27
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	1,473,100.26
Interest-bearing debt.....	971,562,590.00
Aggregate.....	1,225,145,567.53

NET DEBT.

Gross debt (above).....	\$1,225,145,567.53
Deduct—Balance available to pay maturing obligations (see above).....	218,863,995.43
Net debt.....	1,006,281,572.10

PAY WARRANTS DRAWN.

	Fiscal year, 1916.	Fiscal year, 1915.
Ordinary—Legislative establishment.....	\$981,117.86	\$882,176.59
Executive proper.....	91,418.20	81,412.55
State department.....	563,197.82	304,377.72
Treasury department—		

	Fiscal year, 1916.	Fiscal year, 1915.
Excluding public buildings.....	\$4,785,377.63	\$3,674,214.27
Public buildings.....	1,243,276.02	1,289,589.38
War department—Military establishment.....	6,185,539.32	5,734,253.11
Civil establishment—		
War dept. proper.....	177,721.06	181,708.33
Miscellaneous civil.....	814,256.52	633,772.06
Rivers and harbors.....	2,080,231.78	4,929,271.21
Department of justice.....	366,750.46	314,942.49
Postoffice dept.—Excluding postal service.....	138,497.50	143,224.15
Postal deficiencies.....		3,300,000.00
Navy dept.—Naval establishment.....	12,923,544.72	10,836,604.67
Civil establishment.....	71,546.51	70,932.82
Interior dept.—Excluding pensions and Indians.....	1,922,337.23	2,681,852.89
Pensions.....	13,497,692.27	14,199,392.22
Indians.....	955,739.97	1,875,204.00
Dept. of agriculture.....	988,529.80	1,740,484.88
Dept. of commerce.....	835,886.16	945,299.25
Dept. of labor.....	238,658.77	279,452.99
Independent offices and commissions.....	707,822.54	492,727.71
District of Columbia.....	763,992.12	790,074.47
Interest on public debt.....	450,333.41	463,534.03
Total.....	50,753,467.67	55,844,497.79
Panama canal—Pay warrants for constructions, etc.,.....	842,370.39	3,005,599.29

MEMORANDA.

Amounts that have been expended or advanced to disbursing officers out of the available cash instead of from proceeds of bond issues authorized by law:

For construction of Panama canal. \$228,711,200.17
For construction of irrigation works. 15,500,000.00

Total 244,211,200.17

Amount due the United States from the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroad on account of bonds issued:

Principal \$1,600,000.00
Interest 2,002,664.91

Total 3,602,664.91

OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT.

On Jan. 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on July 1 of each year since.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1791	\$75,463,476.52	1813	\$55,922,827.57
1792	77,227,924.66	1814	81,487,846.24
1793	90,358,634.04	1815	99,833,660.15
1794	78,427,404.77	1816	127,334,933.74
1795	80,747,587.39	1817	123,591,965.16
1796	83,762,172.07	1818	103,466,633.83
1797	82,064,479.33	1819	95,529,648.23
1798	79,228,529.12	1820	91,015,566.15
1799	78,408,669.77	1821	89,987,427.66
1800	82,976,294.35	1822	93,546,766.98
1801	83,038,050.80	1823	90,875,877.28
1802	80,712,632.25	1824	90,269,777.77
1803	77,054,686.40	1825	83,788,332.91
1804	86,427,120.88	1826	81,955,059.79
1805	82,312,150.50	1827	73,987,357.20
1806	75,723,270.66	1828	67,475,043.87
1807	69,218,398.64	1829	58,421,413.67
1808	65,196,317.97	1830	48,565,406.50
1809	57,023,192.09	1831	39,123,191.63
1810	53,173,217.52	1832	24,322,235.18
1811	48,005,587.76	1833	7,001,698.83
1812	45,209,737.90	1834	4,760,082.08

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1835	\$53,733.05	1876	\$2,180,395,067.15
1836	37,513.05	1877	2,206,301,392.10
1837	236,957.83	1878	2,256,305,892.53
1838	3,303,124.07	1879	2,346,567,232.04
1839	10,434,221.14	1880	2,120,415,370.63
1840	3,573,343.32	1881	2,069,013,569.58
1841	5,250,875.54	1882	1,918,312,994.03
1842	13,594,480.73	1883	1,884,171,728.07
1843	20,201,226.27	1884	1,830,528,923.57
1844	32,742,922.00	1885	1,863,964,873.14
1845	23,461,652.50	1886	1,775,063,013.78
1846	15,925,303.01	1887	1,657,602,592.63
1847	15,550,202.97	1888	1,692,858,984.58
1848	38,826,534.77	1889	1,619,052,922.23
1849	47,041,862.23	1890	1,552,140,704.73
1850	63,061,858.69	1891	1,545,996,591.61
1851	63,452,773.55	1892	1,588,464,144.63
1852	68,304,796.02	1893	1,545,985,686.13
1853	65,199,341.71	1894	1,632,253,636.68
1854	59,803,117.70	1895	1,676,120,983.25
1855	42,242,222.42	1896	1,769,840,323.40
1856	35,586,956.56	1897	1,817,672,665.90
1857	31,932,537.90	1898	1,796,531,995.90
1858	28,699,831.85	1899	1,991,927,306.92
1859	44,911,881.03	1900	2,136,961,091.67
1860	58,496,837.88	1901	2,143,326,933.89
1861	64,842,287.88	1902	2,158,610,445.39
1862	90,580,873.72	1903	2,202,464,781.89
1863	524,176,412.13	1904	2,264,003,585.14
1864	1,119,772,138.63	1905	2,274,615,063.68
1865	1,815,784,370.57	1906	2,337,161,839.04
1866	2,680,647,869.74	1907	2,457,188,061.64
1867	2,773,236,173.69	1908	2,626,806,271.54
1868	2,678,126,103.87	1909	2,639,546,241.04
1869	2,611,687,851.19	1910	2,652,665,838.04
1870	2,588,452,213.94	1911	2,765,600,006.69
1871	2,480,672,427.81	1912	2,868,373,874.16
1872	2,352,211,332.32	1913	2,916,204,913.66
1873	2,258,251,328.78	1914	2,912,492,269.16
1874	2,234,482,993.20	1915	3,058,136,873.16
1875	2,251,690,468.43	1916*	3,225,145,567.53
1876	2,232,284,531.95		

*Gross debt not including certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury.

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JULY 1.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.*	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the treasury.	Total of debt less cash in treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
1890	\$1,815,805.26	\$825,011,289.47	\$1,552,140,204.73	\$661,355,834.20	\$824,465,218.53	62,947,714	\$14.22	\$0.47
1891	1,614,705.26	993,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,063,889.83	851,912,751.78	63,844,000	13.54	\$.37
1892	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,639.87	1,558,494,144.63	742,397,081.03	841,526,469.80	65,086,000	12.93	\$.35
1893	2,094,090.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,965,686.13	707,016,210.45	838,949,175.75	66,349,000	12.64	\$.35
1894	1,851,240.26	995,360,506.42	1,632,253,636.68	732,940,256.13	899,313,380.55	67,632,000	13.30	\$.38
1895	1,721,590.26	958,197,331.94	1,675,120,983.25	811,061,686.46	864,059,314.78	68,934,000	13.08	\$.42
1896	1,600,890.26	920,639,643.14	1,769,840,323.40	953,945,635.51	915,934,687.89	70,220,000	13.00	\$.40
1897	1,346,880.26	968,960,655.04	1,876,672,665.90	925,649,765.87	952,022,900.03	71,592,900	13.78	\$.48
1898	1,262,680.00	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,508.76	1,027,085,492.14	72,947,000	14.08	\$.47
1899	1,218,300.26	944,690,256.66	1,991,927,306.92	836,807,017.73	1,155,320,235.19	74,318,000	15.55	\$.54
1900	1,176,320.26	1,112,305,911.41	2,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,833.78	1,107,711,257.89	75,994,575	14.58	\$.44
1901	1,415,620.26	1,154,770,273.63	2,143,326,933.89	1,098,557,813.32	1,044,779,119.97	77,612,560	13.46	\$.38
1902	1,280,890.26	1,226,259,245.83	2,158,610,445.39	1,189,153,204.55	969,457,241.04	79,230,563	12.24	\$.35
1903	1,205,000.26	1,296,718,281.63	2,202,464,781.89	1,235,433,144.58	925,011,637.31	80,848,557	11.44	\$.32
1904	1,970,920.26	1,366,875,224.88	2,264,003,585.14	1,296,771,811.39	967,231,773.75	82,466,551	11.73	\$.29
1905	1,370,245.26	1,378,086,478.58	2,241,615,063.84	1,365,467,439.06	909,147,624.78	84,084,545	11.77	\$.29
1906	1,128,135.26	1,440,874,563.78	2,337,161,839.04	1,372,726,152.25	964,435,686.79	85,702,539	11.25	\$.27
1907	1,086,815.26	1,561,266,906.00	2,457,188,061.54	1,573,591,306.51	878,596,755.03	87,320,583	10.06	\$.25
1908	4,130,015.26	1,725,172,296.28	2,626,806,271.54	1,688,673,862.16	938,132,409.38	88,938,527	10.55	\$.24
1909	2,853,855.26	1,723,344,895.79	2,639,546,241.04	1,615,684,710.25	1,023,861,530.79	90,566,621	11.31	\$.23
1910	2,124,890.26	1,797,233,452.78	2,652,665,838.04	1,606,216,652.79	1,046,449,185.25	92,174,515	11.35	\$.23
1911	1,573,830.26	1,548,367,586.43	2,765,600,006.69	1,749,516,268.23	1,015,483,738.46	95,792,500	10.53	\$.23
1912	1,760,450.26	1,902,836,653.90	2,868,373,874.16	1,840,719,176.88	1,027,574,697.28	95,410,503	10.77	\$.24
1913	1,659,550.26	1,948,618,753.40	2,916,204,913.66	1,887,640,838.52	1,028,564,055.14	97,337,000	10.60	\$.24
1914	1,552,580.26	1,942,993,398.90	2,912,492,269.16	1,852,242,259.60	1,027,257,009.56	98,646,491	10.41	\$.23
1915	1,507,290.26	2,086,570,522.90	3,058,136,873.16	1,967,988,867.16	1,090,148,006.00	100,264,455	10.87	\$.23
1916*	1,473,100.26	292,109,877.27	1,225,145,567.53	218,863,905.43	1,006,281,572.10			

*Includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury, except for 1916. The statement of the public debt issued by the treasury department for the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1916, does not include such certificates and the amount given under "cash in the treasury" includes only the balance available to pay maturing obligations.

Army of the United States.

Corrected to Oct. 20, 1916.

GENERAL OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Leonard Wood.
J. Franklin Bell.
Thomas H. Barry.
Frederick Funston.
Hugh L. Scott.

Tasker H. Bliss.
Albert L. Mills.
George W. Goethals.
John J. Pershing.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Montgomery M. Macomb.
Robert K. Evans.
Clarence R. Edwards.
James Parker.
Hunter Liggett.
Thomas F. Davis.
Charles J. Bailey.
George Bell, Jr.
Henry A. Greene.
William A. Mann.
Frederick S. Strong.
Harry F. Hodges.

John F. Morrison.
Granger Adams.
Edward H. Plummer.
Clarence P. Townsley.
Charles G. Morton.
John W. Ruckman.
Frederick W. Sibley.
William L. Sibert.
Eben Swift.
Francis H. French.
Edwin St. J. Greble.
Charles G. Treat.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Tasker H. Bliss. Erasmus M. Weaver.

COLONELS.

George T. Bartlett.
Chase W. Kennedy.
Ernest Hinds.
William Johnston.
William F. Martin.

Robert E. L. Michie.
Malvern-Hill Barnum.
P. D. Lochridge.
George B. Duncan.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Frank W. Coe.
James W. McAndrew.
Munroe McFarland.

William S. Graves.
Robert E. Callen.
Robert L. Howze.

MAJORS.

Wm. D. Connor.
Andrew Moses.
George A. Nugent.
Palmer E. Pierce.
Ralph H. Van Deman.
John McA. Palmer.
Douglas MacArthur.
Frank S. Cocheu.
Oliver Edwards.

Brian H. Wells.
Valter C. Babcock.
Francis L. Parker.
Dennis E. Nolan.
Charles E. Kilbourne.
Dan T. Moore.
John J. Kingman.
Monroe C. Kerth.

CAPTAINS.

Tenney Ross.
William H. Raymond.

Harry N. Cootes.

DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS.

The Eastern Department—Embracing the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the post of Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, the coast defenses of New Orleans and Galveston, the Panama Canal Zone and the island of Porto Rico with the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governor's island, New York; commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.
First Division—Headquarters, Governor's island, New York; commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood. First brigade; headquarters, Albany, N. Y.

The Central Department—Embracing the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming (except Yellowstone park), Colorado and the post at Fort Missoula, Montana; headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; commander, Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
Second Division—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; commander (vacancy).

The Southern Department—Embracing the states of Texas (except the coast defenses of Galveston), Louisiana (except the coast defenses of New Orleans), Arkansas (except the post of Fort Logan H. Roots), Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; commander, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston.

The Western Department—Embracing the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana (except the post of Fort Missoula), so much of Wyoming as includes Yellowstone park, California, Nevada, Utah and Alaska; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Third Division—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
The Philippine Department—Embracing all the islands of the Philippine archipelago; headquarters, Manila, P. I.; commander, Brig.-Gen. Hunter Liggett.

The Hawaiian Department—Embracing the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu; commander, Robert K. Evans.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

The Adjutant-General—With rank of brigadier-general: Henry P. McCain.

Adjutant-Generals—With rank of colonel: Henry O. S. Heistand, William A. Simpson, Benjamin Alvord, Eugene F. Ladd, John D. Barett, Omar Bundy, John W. Heard, William M. Wright, George W. Read, James H. McRae.

With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Henry H. Whitney, James T. Dean, Frederick Evans, Peter C. Harris, Joseph P. Tracy, Adrian S. Flering, Truman O. Murphy, William M. Cruikshank, Henry G. Larnard, Edwin Landon, Ralph Harrison. With rank of major: John L. Hines, John S. Switzer, Albert G. Jenkins, William T. Johnston, John E. Woodward, Orris R. Wolfe.

Inspector-General—With rank of brigadier-general: Ernest A. Garlington.

Inspector-Generals—With rank of colonel: John L. Chamberlain, George K. Hunter, David C. Shanks, John B. McDonald, Frederick R. Day, Andre W. Brewster, Thomas G. Donaldson. With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Geo. Blakely, Eli L. Helmick, John S. Winn, Frank M. Caldwell. With the rank of major: William P. Jackson, Jacob C. Johnson, William H. Simmons, Herbert O. Williams, Hamilton A. Smith, John E. Stephens, Fox Conner.

Judge-Advocate General—With rank of brigadier-general: Enoch H. Crowder.

Judge-Advocates—With rank of colonel: John A. Hull, George M. Dunn. With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Frank L. Dodds, Lewis E. Goodler, Henry M. Morrow, Walter A. Bethel. With rank of major: B. Winship, Beverly A. Read, Edward A. Kregar, Samuel T. Ansell, Herbert A. White, James J. Mayes.

Quartermaster Corps—Chief of corps, with rank of major-general: Henry G. Sharpe.

Brigadier-General—Carroll A. Doyol.
Colonels—Abiel L. Smith, Harry L. Rogers, John B. Ellingson, Isaac W. Littell, Gonzales S. Bingham, Hamilton S. Wallace, David L. Brainard, Thomas Cruse, Daniel E. McCarthy, John T. Knight, George F. Downey, John M. Carson, Jr., Moses G. Zalinski, Albert D. Kniskern, Frank F. Eastman.

Surgeon-General—With rank of brigadier-general: William C. Gorgas.

Assistant Surgeon-Generals—With rank of colonel: Charles Richard, R. G. Ebert, W. H. Arthur, George E. Bushnell, H. P. Birmingham, William O. Owen, William Stephenson, John L. Phillips, Guy L. Edie, William D. Crosby, Charles M. Gandy, Walter D. McCaw, Jefferson R. Kean, Henry I. Raymond, Henry S. T. Harris, William P. Kendall, William B. Banister, Charles E. Mason, James D. Glennan, Alfred E. Bradley, Euclid B. Frick, Frank R. Keefer, Charles Willcox.

Chief of Engineers—With rank of brigadier-general: William M. Black.

Assistant Engineers—With rank of colonel: F. V. Abbot, Curtis McD. Townsend, John Mills, John Biddle, James G. Warren, Edward Burr, Lansing H. Beach, George A. Zinn, William

C. Langfeit, James C. Sanford, Harry Taylor, Joseph E. Kuhn, William E. Craighill, Henry C. Newcomer, Patrick M. Mason, Charles H. Riche, Thomas H. Rees. With rank of lieutenant-colonel, Charles L. Potter, Francis R. Shunk, Henry Jervey, Charles H. McKinstry, William V. Judson, E. E. Winslow, Clement A. F. Flagler, Chester Harding, William W. Harts, Edgar Jadin, Charles Keller, Herbert Deakyn, Spencer Cosby, James F. McIndoe, Jay J. Morrow, James B. Cavanaugh, James P. Jervey, George P. Howell, Charles W. Kutz, M. L. Walker, Robert R. Raymond, William B. Ladue, William J. Barden, Edward H. Schultz.

Chief of Ordnance—With rank of brigadier-general: William Crozier.

Colonels: Orin B. Mitcham, J. W. Benet, William W. Gibson, Edwin B. Babbitt, Charles B. Wheeler, William S. Pierce, George W. Burr.

Chief Signal Officer—With rank of brigadier-general: George P. Scriven.

Signal Officer—With rank of colonel: Samuel Reber.

Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs—With rank of brigadier-general: Frank McIntyre.

Assistants—With rank of colonel: Charles C. Walcutt, Jr. Major: Fred R. Brown.

Aviation Section—With rank of colonel: William A. Glassford. With rank of lieutenant-colonel: George O. Squier, William Mitchell, Frank P. Lahm, Benjamin D. Foulsois.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

CAVALRY.

- Colonel, Frederick S. Foltz; Lieutenant-colonel, William S. Scott; majors, E. S. Wright, William T. Littebrant.
- Colonel, Joseph T. Dickman; Lieutenant-colonel, Farrand Sayre; majors, William C. Rivers, William F. Clark, Charles W. Fenton.
- Colonel, Augustus P. Blacksom; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Francis H. Beach, John D. L. Hartman, Edward Anderson.
- Colonel, John F. Gullfoyle; Lieutenant-colonel, William W. Forsyth; majors, Edmund S. Wright, Charles A. Hedekin, Walter C. Short.
- Colonel, Wilber E. Wilder; Lieutenant-colonel, Daniel L. Tate; majors, N. F. McClure, Lawrence J. Fleming, William J. Glasgow.
- Colonel, Joseph A. Gaston; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, James J. Hornbrook, Edward D. Anderson.
- Colonel, James B. Erwin; Lieutenant-colonel, Selah H. R. Tompkins; majors, Alexander L. Dade, George P. White, Edwin B. Winans.
- Colonel, Charles W. Taylor; Lieutenant-colonel, Willard A. Holbrook; majors, George T. Langhorne, John O'Shea.
- Colonel, Thomas B. Dugan; Lieutenant-colonel, Lewis M. Koehler; majors, Arthur Thayer, Chas. J. Symmonds, Ervin L. Phillips.
- Colonel, De Rosey C. Cabell; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Elwood W. Evans, Charles Young, Robert J. Fleming.
- Colonel, William J. Nicholson; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, John M. Jenkins, Melvin W. Rowell.
- Colonel, Horatio G. Sickel; Lieutenant-colonel, John C. Waterman; majors, Jesse McI. Carter, George E. Stockie.
- Colonel, Herbert J. Slocum; Lieutenant-colonel, Tyree R. Rivers; major, James A. Ryan.
- Colonel, Augustus C. Macomb; Lieutenant-colonel, Robert A. Brown; majors, Alonzo Gray, Oren B. Meyer, Robert C. Williams.
- Colonel, William A. Shunk; Lieutenant-colonel, Hutchinson Grote; majors, William H. Hay, Francis C. Marshall, Samuel G. Jones.
- and 17. Officers not assigned.

INFANTRY.

- Colonel, Henry C. Hodges, Jr.; Lieutenant-colonel, Richard C. Croxton; majors, Charles

E. Tayman, Francis E. Lacey, Jr., Lewis S. Sorley.

- Colonel, Daniel L. Howell; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Michael J. Lenihan, William R. Deshield.
- Colonel, Robert L. Hirst; Lieutenant-colonel, Julius A. Penn; majors, Melville S. Jarvis, Lutz Wahl, Isaac Erwin.
- Colonel, Everard E. Hatch; Lieutenant-colonel, John P. Finley; majors, Paul A. Wolf, Charles G. French.
- Colonel (vacancy); Lieutenant-colonel, Charles H. Muir; majors, Charles B. Hagadorn, John K. Miller, William D. Davis.
- Colonel (vacancy); Lieutenant-colonel, Ernest V. Smith; majors, Edson A. Lewis, M. Crowley, Frank A. Wilcox.
- Colonel, Frank B. Jones; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Hanson E. Ely, Edward Sigerfoos.
- Colonel (vacancy); Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Sydney A. Cloman, Willis Uline, George McD. Weeks.
- Colonel, Lyman W. V. Kennon; Lieutenant-colonel, Lucius L. Durfee; majors, Harry R. Lee, John W. Heavy, William J. Lutz.
- Colonel (vacancy); Lieutenant-colonel, Daniel B. Devore; majors, Charles Crawford, Douglas Settle.
- Colonel, Abner Pickering; Lieutenant-colonel, Armand I. Lasseigne; majors, William O. Johnson, John B. Bennet, William M. Morrow.
- Colonel, William H. Sage; Lieutenant-colonel, James H. Frier; majors, Edmund L. Butts, Samuel V. Ham.
- Colonel, Francis J. Kernan; Lieutenant-colonel, Benjamin C. Morse; majors, Ross L. Bush, Harrison J. Price, Isaac C. Jenks.
- Colonel, Richard H. Wilson; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, William K. Jones, Marcus B. Stokes.
- Colonel, Harry C. Hale; Lieutenant-colonel, Benjamin A. Poore; majors, James R. Lindsay, Fred W. Sladen, Harry A. Smith.
- Colonel, William H. Allaire; Lieutenant-colonel, Frank L. Winn; majors, Charles S. Farnsworth, George H. McMaster, Edward C. Carey.
- Colonel, Charles R. Noyes; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Robert Alexander, George C. Saffarans, Benjamin F. Hardaway.
- Colonel, Edwin F. Glenn; Lieutenant-colonel, Samuel E. Smiley; majors, Charles H. Martin, Mark L. Hersey, Ferdinand W. Kobbe.
- Colonel, Millard F. Waltz; Lieutenant-colonel, Almon L. Farmerter; majors, Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., Howard L. Laibach.
- Colonel, Alfred Hesbrouck; Lieutenant-colonel, Edward N. Jones, Jr.; majors, William R. Sample, George D. Moore.
- Colonel (vacancy); Lieutenant-colonel, David J. Baker, Jr.; majors, Wilson Chase, William Brooke.
- Colonel, John C. F. Tillson; Lieutenant-colonel, Robert H. Noble; majors, Frank D. Webster, John Howard.
- Colonel, Walter K. Wright; Lieutenant-colonel, Clarence E. Dentler; majors, Vernon A. Caldwell, Perry R. Howard.
- Colonel, Frank L. Winn; Lieutenant-colonel, Charles C. Ballou; majors, William Newmen, John H. Parker.
- Colonel, Samson L. Faison; Lieutenant-colonel, Carl Reichmann; majors, Frank H. Albright, Thomas F. Schaley, Guy G. Palmer.
- Colonel, Robert L. Bullard; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors (vacancies).
- Colonel, Charles H. Barth; Lieutenant-colonel, Walter H. Gordon; majors, William T. Wilder, Frederic H. Sargent, Joseph D. Leitch.
- Colonel, Edward H. Plummer; Lieutenant-colonel

- nel (vacancy); majors, Earl C. Carnahan, George H. Jamerson.
29. Colonel, John S. Mallory; lieutenant-colonel, Evan M. Johnson; majors, Edward L. Christman, Peter Murray, John J. Bradley.
30. Colonel, Edwin A. Root; lieutenant-colonel, Joseph P. O'Neill; majors, Harry H. Bandholtz, Henry T. Ferguson, Le Roy S. Upton, Hansford L. Threikeld.
- 31 to 37. Officers not assigned.
- Porto Rico Regiment—Colonel, William P. Burnham; lieutenant-colonel, Orval P. Townshend; majors, John M. Field, Edwin J. Griffith, Miles K. Taubee.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of Congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marlon, Marlon, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war ex officio, Washington, D. C.; president, Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, O.; first vice-president, Capt. John C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind.; second vice-president, Capt. Thomas S. Brigham, Buckfield, Me.; secretary, James S. Catherwood, Hoopeson, Ill.; Maj. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; Col. H. H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal.; Col. Fred J. Close, Kansas City, Kas.

General treasurer—Col. C. W. Wadsworth. Inspector-general and chief surgeon—Col. James E. Miller.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. Honorable discharge from the United States service.

2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning a living by labor.

3. Applicants for admission will be required to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the board of managers, perform all the duties required of them and obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the home.

4. A soldier or sailor to be admitted must forward with his application his discharge paper, his pension certificate if he is a pensioner and his discharge from a state home if he has been an inmate of such home. These papers are retained at the branch to which he is admitted to prevent their loss or fraud, but are returned to him when he is discharged. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed \$16 a month are not admitted to the home except for special reasons.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is supported by the United States government. The annual appropriation for that purpose is about \$4,000,000.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes to

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1. Colonel (vacancy); lieutenant-colonel, John E. McMahon.
2. Colonel, George W. Van Deusen; lieutenant-colonel, William Lassitt.
3. Colonel, Edward A. Millar; lieutenant-colonel, Charles T. Mencher.
4. Colonel (vacancy); lieutenant-colonel, George Le K. Erwin.
5. Colonel (vacancy); lieutenant-colonel, Edward F. McLaughlin, Jr.
6. Colonel, Edwin St. J. Grable; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy).
- 7, 8 and 9. Officers not yet assigned.

ward the support of the state homes the sum of \$100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves. Some of these homes are on the cottage plan. Following is a list of the state homes:

California—Yountville. New Hampshire—Tilton.
Colorado—Monte Vista. New Jersey—Kearny and Vineland.
Connecticut—Noroton. New York—Bath and Oxford.
Idaho—Boise. North Dakota—Lisbon.
Illinois—Quincy. Ohio—Sandusky.
Indiana—Lafayette. Oregon—Roseburg.
Iowa—Marshalltown. Pennsylvania—Erie.
Kansas—Fort Dodge. Rhode Island—Bristol.
Massachusetts—Chelsea. S. Dakota—Hot Springs.
Michigan—Grand Rapids. Vermont—Bennington.
Minnesota—Minnehaha. Washington—Orting and Port Orchard.
Missouri—St. James. Wisconsin—Waupaca.
Montana—Columbus. Wyoming—Cheyenne.
Nebraska—Grand Island and Milford.

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. All soldiers who have served twenty years in the army and all soldiers who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army as units them for further service are entitled to admission to the home. The home is in charge of a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor of the home, the adjutant-general of the army, the judge-advocate, the commissary-general, the quartermaster-general, the chief of engineers and the surgeon-general. The present governor is Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired).

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Another home for confederate veterans was opened in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1913, by the women of the Southern Relief association.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN UNITED STATES WARS.

Military and naval forces employed by the government since 1775.

War.	Date.	Total.
Revolution	1775-83	309,791
Northwestern Indian	1790-95	8,983
France	1798-1800	4,593
Tripoli	1801-05	3,380
Indian (Harrison)	1811-13	910
War of 1812	1812-15	576,622
Creek Indian	1813-14	13,781
Seminole	1817-18	6,911
Winnebago (Wis.)	1827	1,416
Sac and Fox (Ill.)	1831	.....
Black Hawk	1832	6,465
Cherokee removal	1833-39	9,494
Seminole (Fla.)	1835-42	41,132
Sabine Indian	1836-37	4,429
Creek (Fla.)	1836-37	13,418
"Patriot" (frontier)	1838-39	1,500
Seminole (Fla.)	1842-58	.....
Mexico	1846-48	112,230

War.	Date.	Total.
Cayuse Indian (Ore.)	1843	1,116
Texas Indian	1849-56	4,243
Apache (Utah)	1849-55	2,561
California Indian	1849-55	265
Utah Indian	1851-53	540
Oregon, Washington Indian	1851-66	5,145
Comanche	1854	503
Seminole	1855-58	2,687
Civil war	1861-66	2,778,304
Spanish-American	1898-99	312,522
Philippine	1899-1902	140,038
Pekin (China) expedition	1900-01	6,913
Total		4,371,839

The total in this table includes re-enlistments. The total number of individuals is estimated at 3,304,993, of whom 2,213,363 served in the civil war.

TABLE OF ARMY PAY.

OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE—ACT MAY

11, 1908.
Pay of After After After After
grade, 5 yrs. 10 yrs. 15 yrs. 20 yrs.

Grade. Yearly. M'hly. M'hly. M'hly. M'hly. M'hly.

Lt.-gen. \$11,000 \$916.67

Maj.-gen. 8,000 666.67

Brig.-gen. 6,000 500.00

Colonel... 4,000 333.33 \$366.67 \$400.00 \$416.67 \$416.67

Lieut.-col. 3,500 291.67 320.83 350.00 375.00 375.00

Major... 3,000 250.00 275.00 300.00 325.00 333.33

Captain... 2,400 200.00 220.00 240.00 260.00 280.00

1st lieut. 2,000 166.67 183.33 200.00 216.67 223.33

2d lieut. 1,700 141.67 155.83 170.00 184.17 193.33

In case any officer below the grade of major

required to be mounted provides himself with

suitable mounts at his own expense, he shall re-

MONTHLY PAY OF ENLISTED MEN—ACT

MAY 11, 1908.

Master electrician, signal corps, coast artillery; chief musician..... \$75 \$79 \$83 \$87 \$91 \$95 \$99

Engineer, coast artillery..... 65 69 73 77 81 85 89

Sergeant, first class, hospital corps..... 50 54 58 62 66 70 74

First sergeant, all arms..... 45 49 53 57 61 65 69

Battalion sergeant-major, field artillery, infantry; squadron sergeant-major,

cavalry; junior sergeant-major, coast artillery; battalion quartermaster ser-

geant, field artillery; master gunner, coast artillery; principal musician, bands 40 44 48 52 56 60 64

Electrician sergeant, second class, coast artillery; sergeant engineers, ord-

nance, signal corps; sergeant, bands; quartermaster sergeant, engineers;

drum major, bands; color sergeant, cavalry, field artillery, infantry..... 35 40 44 48 52 56 60

Sergeant, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry; sergeant, hospital

corps; corporal, bands; quartermaster sergeant, cavalry, field artillery,

coast artillery, infantry; stable sergeant, field artillery; cook, all arms..... 30 33 36 39 42 45 48

Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps; chief mechanic,

field artillery; mechanic, coast artillery; private, bands..... 24 27 30 33 36 39 42

Corporal, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry; mechanic, field

artillery; farrier, blacksmith, saddler, wagoner, cavalry; artificer, infantry, 21 24 27 30 33 36 39

Private, first class, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps..... 18 21 24 27 30 33 36

Private, hospital corps..... 16 19 22 23 24 25 26

Trumpeter, cavalry; musician, infantry, field artillery, coast artillery, engi-

neers; private, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry, signal corps;

private, second class, engineers, ordnance..... 15 18 21 23 23 24 25

The rates of pay to retired enlisted men are based upon length of service and their pay at the time of

retirement. Thus a private of the first class gets \$15.75 a month if he is retired after his second enlistment

and \$27 a month after his seventh enlistment. A retired master signal electrician, the highest paid of

enlisted men, gets from \$59.25 to \$74.25 a month.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

	Major-gen- erals.	Brigadier- generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant- colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieu- tenants.	Second lieu- tenants.	Chaplains.	Total com- missioned officers.	Enlisted men.
General officers.....	8	21								29	
General staff officers.....			6	6	13	13				38	
Adjutant-general's department.....	1	10	8	9						28	
Inspector-general's department.....	1	3	5	10						19	
Judge-advocate general's department.....	1	2	15	21	52	118		75		282	8,000
Quartermaster corps.....	1	2	15	21	52	118		75		282	
Medical department.....	1		21	36	153	180				4,089	
Corps of engineers.....			17	24	55	78	74	50	3	302	2,198
Ordnance department.....			1	7	10	22	28	28		96	1,241
Signal corps.....			1	2	3	10	28	95		139	3,369
Bureau of insular affairs.....			1		1					3	
Seventeen regiments of cavalry.....			17	17	51	255	260	260	17	877	17,357
Nine regiments of field artillery.....			9	9	19	100	121	114	9	881	7,881
Coast artillery corps.....	1		16	16	48	240	240	240	18	819	21,423
Thirty-seven regiments of infantry.....			37	37	116	552	565	565	37	1,890	49,576
Porto Rico regiment of infantry.....			5	5	12	60	60	60	1	51	1,348
Military academy.....			5	5	12	60	60	60	1	51	684
Detached officers.....			30	30	86	435	441			1,022	
Additional officers.....			47	1	1		2			52	
Recruiting parties, recruit depots and unassigned recruits.....											11,539
Service school detachments.....											752
United States disciplinary barracks guards.....											408
With disciplinary organizations.....											101
Mounted orderlies.....											29
Sergeants for duty with the national guard.....											209
Indian scouts.....											75
Total regular army.....	11	30	245	230	658	2,043	2,535	1,301	85	7,111	126,550
Additional force—Philippine scouts.....						52	65	65		182	5,733
Grand total.....	11	30	245	230	658	2,095	2,600	1,366	85	7,293	132,283

*Includes 363 first lieutenants of the medical reserve corps on active duty and 60 dental surgeons. †Under the act of congress approved March 1, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 435), the enlisted

ceive an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts.

RETIRED OFFICERS—ACT MAY 11, 1908.

Pay of After After After After
grade, 5 yrs. 10 yrs. 15 yrs. 20 yrs.

Grade. Yearly. M'hly. M'hly. M'hly. M'hly. M'hly.

Lt.-gen. \$8,250 \$687.50

Maj.-gen. 6,000 500.00

Brig.-gen. 4,500 375.00

Colonel... 3,000 250.00 \$275.00 \$300.00 \$312.50 \$312.50

Lieut.-col. 2,625 218.75 240.62 262.50 281.25 281.25

Major... 2,250 187.50 206.25 225.00 243.75 250.00

Captain... 1,800 150.00 165.00 180.00 195.00 210.00

1st lieut. 1,500 125.00 137.50 150.00 162.50 175.00

2d lieut. 1,275 106.25 116.87 127.50 138.12 148.75

Enlistment

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.

45 49 53 57 61 65 69

40 44 48 52 56 60 64

35 40 44 48 52 56 60

30 33 36 39 42 45 48

24 27 30 33 36 39 42

21 24 27 30 33 36 39

18 21 24 27 30 33 36

16 19 22 23 24 25 26

15 18 21 23 23 24 25

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REGULAR ARMY AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES. Organized strength, 1911-1915. [From reports of the war department.]

	1911-1912		1912-1913		1913-1914		1914-1915	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Regular army.....	4,281	73,454	4,470	81,331	4,685	81,787	4,701	87,781
Phil. scouts.....	179	5,401	180	5,480	180	5,403	182	5,096
State or territory.								
Alabama.....	206	2,914	213	3,212	178	2,391	163	2,609
Arizona.....	59	631	51	491	45	477	45	645
Arkansas.....	127	1,258	139	1,328	111	1,248	109	1,402
California.....	219	3,000	234	3,191	252	3,360	252	3,604
Colorado.....	109	1,234	110	1,408	137	1,309	122	1,933
Connecticut.....	191	2,482	188	2,535	184	2,457	177	2,511
Delaware.....	40	337	34	339	41	441	41	465
District of Columbia.....	123	1,314	134	1,396	139	1,507	124	1,721
Florida.....	102	1,007	100	1,145	93	1,127	73	1,075
Georgia.....	222	2,396	237	2,676	223	2,675	225	2,490
Hawaii.....	46	507	47	569	39	428	56	835
Idaho.....	62	627	57	799	50	790	58	839
Illinois.....	521	5,774	521	5,586	506	5,408	508	5,447
Indiana.....	193	2,198	192	2,200	179	2,297	169	2,109
Iowa.....	221	2,880	215	2,825	213	2,768	217	3,014
Kansas.....	139	1,666	138	1,741	130	1,694	132	1,729
Kentucky.....	143	1,768	145	1,580	170	1,843	161	2,210
Louisiana.....	122	1,869	119	1,860	60	1,082	65	1,009
Maine.....	108	1,252	106	1,356	109	1,339	108	1,404
Maryland.....	152	1,662	160	1,706	173	1,799	157	1,986
Massachusetts.....	446	5,413	443	5,421	452	5,341	424	5,369
Michigan.....	207	2,489	215	2,596	199	2,561	189	2,478
Minnesota.....	199	2,406	210	2,655	218	2,724	220	3,243
Mississippi.....	125	1,316	106	1,183	116	1,327	94	990
Missouri.....	248	2,462	262	2,995	256	3,320	244	3,840
Montana.....	64	698	61	728	53	557	40	636
Nebraska.....	122	1,208	118	1,171	134	1,038	132	1,384
New Hampshire.....	92	1,182	92	1,171	94	1,164	90	1,280
New Jersey.....	367	3,716	345	3,934	330	4,052	304	4,014
New Mexico.....	56	793	64	700	49	599	57	910
New York.....	963	13,688	990	14,477	1,056	14,901	974	15,591
North Carolina.....	238	1,965	230	2,208	251	2,317	209	2,367
North Dakota.....	57	599	53	614	52	577	60	679
Ohio.....	513	5,466	518	5,462	529	5,611	490	5,637
Oklahoma.....	60	955	59	929	56	896	77	1,330
Oregon.....	107	1,291	102	1,362	109	1,358	100	1,401
Pennsylvania.....	755	9,862	743	9,705	768	9,766	745	10,190
Rhode Island.....	109	1,189	100	1,257	106	1,252	96	1,303
South Carolina.....	192	1,710	177	1,792	154	1,755	156	1,794
South Dakota.....	84	802	83	787	71	608	68	873
Tennessee.....	127	1,386	128	1,735	127	1,707	117	1,798
Texas.....	215	1,386	171	2,578	174	2,387	192	2,731
Utah.....	39	328	34	339	31	323	29	419
Vermont.....	67	762	71	810	72	773	75	817
Virginia.....	180	2,017	190	2,237	207	2,292	206	2,066
Washington.....	86	1,178	87	1,205	91	1,147	88	1,312
West Virginia.....	103	1,238	100	1,218	100	1,283	104	1,517
Wisconsin.....	198	2,809	197	2,892	195	2,768	193	2,931
Wyoming.....	49	592	53	591	48	640	54	760
Total.....	9,172	108,816	9,142	112,710	9,130	111,672	8,792	119,251

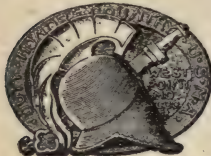
NAVY AND NAVAL MILITIA.

	1911-1912		1912-1913		1913-1914		1914-1915	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Navy.....	3,099	46,759	3,114	46,651	3,505	48,068	3,711	52,667
Marine corps.....	330	9,454	319	9,567	330	9,757	341	9,888
State or territory.								
California.....	53	600	58	606	61	634	64	634
Connecticut.....	23	230	21	221	21	202	22	258
District of Columbia.....	13	147	12	137	12	139	13	208
Florida.....	16	134	14	134	16	133	16	73
Georgia.....	3	60	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois.....	44	526	50	587	40	505	45	549
Indiana.....	14	184	14	216	17	292	16	330
Louisiana.....	51	598	46	544	27	346	26	340
Maine.....	7	108	9	104	6	120	10	175
Maryland.....	21	183	16	141	18	139	18	132
Massachusetts.....	41	523	42	541	42	640	45	603
Michigan.....	37	291	41	434	40	502	43	427
Minnesota.....	14	201	12	186	17	222	17	174
Missouri.....	17	231	16	210	15	211	19	184
New Jersey.....	33	293	29	377	30	395	29	361
New York.....	62	789	72	1,096	80	1,209	84	1,351
North Carolina.....	14	329	14	267	42	271	43	392
Ohio.....	17	237	23	319	23	285	18	229
Oregon.....	25	208	21	214	23	226	14	228
Pennsylvania.....	11	178	13	213	17	208	12	180
Rhode Island.....	15	178	13	162	16	193	14	182
South Carolina.....	20	187	21	179	18	146	14	103
Washington.....	12	112	13	193	21	283	17	305
Wisconsin.....	9	74	10	172	13	145	13	114
Total naval militia.....	602	6,592	615	7,185	615	7,446	596	7,132
*Disbanded.								

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of



four years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.

Appointments—Each congressional district and territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have four cadets from the state at large and eighty are allowed from the United States at large. The president is also authorized to appoint not to exceed 180 men from the regular army and national guard who have served for one year. The appointments from a congressional district are made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioners and that from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commissioner.

Appointments are made one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the second Tuesday in January of each year the candidate selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on March 1 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, descriptive and physical geography and general and United States history.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 or over 22 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17, or five feet five inches at the age of 18 and upward, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is \$600 a year and one ration a day, or commutation therefor at 30 cents a day. The total is \$709.50, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Enlistment—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen. The course

of study is six years—four years at the academy and two years at sea—at the expiration of which time the examination for final graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments—Three midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, two for the District of Columbia, ten each year from the United States at large and fifteen from enlisted men of the navy. The appointments from the District of Columbia, ten each year at large and fifteen from enlisted men of the navy are made by the president. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Tuesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the superintendent of the



naval academy when to report at the academy for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. The second and last examination is held on the third Tuesday in June at Annapolis, Md. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools will not be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is \$600 a year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to \$230.64. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy eight years (including his time of probation at the naval academy).

YEARLY NAVAL PAY.

Officers.	Shore.	Sea.	Officers.	Shore.	Sea.
Admirals.....	\$13,500	\$14,850	Chaplains.....	\$3,000	\$3,300
Vice-admirals.....	8,000	9,000	After 5 years.....	3,300	3,600
Rear-admirals—First nine.....	8,000	8,800	After 10 years.....	3,600	3,960
Second nine.....	6,000	6,600	After 15 years.....	3,900	4,290
Chiefs of bureaus.....	6,000	6,000	After 20 years.....	4,000	4,400
Captains.....	4,000	4,400	Professors of mathematics.....	to	to
After 5 years.....	4,400	4,840	After 10 years.....	4,000	4,400
After 10 years.....	4,800	5,280	After 15 years.....	2,000	2,200
After 15 years.....	5,000	5,500	Naval constructors.....	to	to
Commanders.....	3,500	3,850	After 10 years.....	4,000	4,400
After 5 years.....	3,850	4,235	After 15 years.....	1,700	1,870
After 10 years.....	4,200	4,620	After 20 years.....	to	to
After 15 years.....	4,500	4,950	Civil engineers.....	to	to
Lieutenant-commanders.....	3,000	3,300	After 10 years.....	4,000	4,400
After 5 years.....	3,300	3,630	Surgeons ranking below lieutenant-commander		
After 10 years.....	3,600	3,960	receive from \$2,000 to \$3,360 a year while on		
After 15 years.....	3,900	4,290	shore duty and from \$2,200 to \$3,696 while at sea.		
After 20 years.....	4,000	4,400	Paymasters below rank of lieutenant-commander		
Lieutenants.....	2,400	2,640	and assistant paymasters, get from \$1,700 to		
After 5 years.....	2,640	2,904	\$3,360 ashore and from \$1,870 to \$3,696 at sea.		
After 10 years.....	2,850	3,165	In addition to their regular pay officers of the		
After 15 years.....	3,120	3,432	navy are given certain allowances, according to		
After 20 years.....	3,360	3,696	their rank, where quarters in kind are not fur-		
Lieutenants, junior grade.....	2,000	2,200	nished. These for the higher officers are as		
After 5 years.....	2,200	2,420	follows:		
After 10 years.....	2,400	2,640	COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.		
After 15 years.....	2,600	2,860	Rank.....	Per annum.	
After 20 years.....	2,800	3,080	Admiral.....	\$1,500	
Ensigns.....	1,700	1,780	Senior rear-admiral.....	1,296	
After 5 years.....	1,870	2,067	Junior rear-admiral.....	1,152	
After 10 years.....	2,040	2,244	Captain.....	1,008	
After 15 years.....	2,210	2,431	Commander.....	864	
After 20 years.....	2,380	2,618	Lieutenant-commander.....	720	
Midshipmen at.....	600	600	Lieutenant.....	576	
Chief boatswains.....	1,700	1,870	Lieutenant, junior grade.....	432	
Chief gunners.....	1,700	1,870	ALLOWANCE FOR HEAT AND LIGHT.		
Chief carpenters.....	1,700	1,870	Admiral.....	None	
Chief sailmakers.....	1,700	1,870	Senior rear-admiral.....	\$376.32	
Chief machinists.....	1,700	1,870	Junior rear-admiral.....	243.84	
Chief pharmacists.....	1,700	1,870	Captain.....	311.36	
After 5 years.....	1,870	2,057	Commander.....	273.83	
After 10 years.....	2,040	2,244	Lieutenant-commander.....	246.40	
After 15 years.....	2,210	2,431	Lieutenant.....	213.92	
After 20 years.....	2,380	2,618	Lieutenant, junior grade.....	173.44	
Medical directors.....	4,000	4,400	PETTY OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.		
After 5 years.....	4,400	4,840	Chief petty officers of the seaman branch get		
After 10 years.....	4,800	5,280	from \$55 to \$71.50 a month; those of the artificer		
After 15 years.....	5,000	5,500	branch (machinists, electricians, etc.), from \$55		
Medical inspectors.....	3,500	3,850	to \$77; those of the special branch, from \$66 to		
After 5 years.....	3,850	4,235	\$77. Petty officers of the first class get from		
After 10 years.....	4,200	4,620	\$39.60 to \$71.50; those of the second class from		
After 15 years.....	4,500	4,950	\$38.05 to \$44 and those of the third class \$33 a		
Surgeons.....	3,000	3,300	month.		
After 5 years.....	3,300	3,630	First class seamen get \$26.40 a month, ordinary		
After 10 years.....	3,600	3,960	seamen \$20.90 and apprentice seamen \$17. Seamen		
After 15 years.....	3,900	4,290	gunners get \$28.60, first class firemen \$38.50,		
After 20 years.....	4,000	4,400	and shipwrights \$27.50. Seamen serving as mu-		
Pay directors.....	4,000	4,400	sicians, cooks, bakers, etc., get from \$22 to		
After 5 years.....	4,400	4,840	\$38.50 a month.		
After 10 years.....	4,800	5,280	MARINE CORPS.		
After 15 years.....	5,000	5,500	Officers of the United States marine corps re-		
Pay inspectors.....	3,500	3,850	ceive infantry army pay and allowances. The		
After 5 years.....	3,850	4,235	major-general command gets \$8,000 a year,		
After 10 years.....	4,200	4,620	colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000, according to length		
After 15 years.....	4,500	4,950	of service. Lieutenant-colonels from \$3,500 to		
Paymasters.....	3,000	3,300	\$4,500, majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000 and captains		
After 5 years.....	3,300	3,630	from \$2,400 to \$3,360. Privates are paid from \$15		
After 10 years.....	3,600	3,960	to \$25 a month, according to enlistment periods		
After 15 years.....	3,900	4,290	served.		
After 20 years.....	4,000	4,400			

AVERAGE COST OF MAINTAINING AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

Includes pay of officers and men, repairs to hull and machinery, and other expenses. Figures are for ships (by types) in full commission during fiscal year 1915. [From U. S. Navy Year-Book.]

Battle ship.....	\$820,074.83
Armored cruiser.....	663,992.62
Cruiser, 1st class.....	512,729.67
Cruiser, 3d class.....	290,351.59

Destroyer.....	\$125,061.78
Monitor.....	193,556.95
Submarine.....	37,394.70
Transport.....	252,928.97
Gunboat.....	126,140.86
Supply ship.....	202,768.60
Hospital ship.....	203,271.40
Torpedo boat tender.....	187,775.96
Fuel ship.....	116,093.21

UNITED STATES COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte,

N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1904.

WARSHIP TONNAGE OF PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

Number and displacement of warships, built and building, of 1,500 or more tons, and of torpedo craft of more than fifty tons. From table prepared by the office of naval intelligence, United States navy department, July 1, 1914. Owing to the war in Europe no later official information relating to the navies of the belligerent powers is available. It may be noted that while some of these powers have lost many ships they have continued building new ones. Information as to present status of the United States navy is given elsewhere in this volume.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	20	423,350
Dreadnoughts (building).....	16	421,750
Predreadnoughts.....	40	589,385
Battle cruisers (built).....	9	187,800
Battle cruisers (building).....	1	28,500
Armored cruisers.....	34	406,800
Other cruisers (built).....	74	382,815
Other cruisers (building).....	17	67,000
Destroyers (built).....	157	125,850
Destroyers (building).....	21	21,770
Torpedo boats.....	49	11,488
Submarines (built).....	75	30,362
Submarines (building).....	22	17,236
Total	545	2,714,106

GERMANY.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	13	285,770
Dreadnoughts (building).....	7	187,164
Predreadnoughts.....	20	242,800
Coast defense vessels.....	2	8,168
Battle cruisers (built).....	4	88,749
Battle cruisers (building).....	4	112,000
Armored cruisers.....	9	94,245
Other cruisers (built).....	41	150,747
Other cruisers (building).....	5	26,900
Destroyers (built).....	130	67,094
Destroyers (building).....	24	14,400
Submarines (built).....	27	14,140
Submarines (building).....	18	18,400
Total	304	1,306,577

UNITED STATES.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	8	189,650
Dreadnoughts (building).....	4	117,800
Predreadnoughts.....	22	309,282
Coast defense vessels.....	4	12,900
Armored cruisers.....	11	149,295
Other cruisers.....	14	66,410
Destroyers (built).....	51	35,068
Destroyers (building).....	11	11,956
Torpedo boats.....	13	2,528
Submarines (built).....	30	.....
Submarines (building).....	19	.....
Total	187	894,889

FRANCE.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	4	92,368
Dreadnoughts (building).....	8	193,656
Predreadnoughts.....	18	262,675
Coast defense vessels.....	1	8,800
Armored cruisers.....	20	201,724
Other cruisers.....	9	46,095
Destroyers (built).....	84	35,812
Destroyers (building).....	3	2,653
Torpedo boats.....	135	13,426
Submarines (built).....	64	27,940

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Submarines (building).....	22	14,766
Total	368	899,915

JAPAN.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	2	41,600
Dreadnoughts (building).....	4	122,400
Predreadnoughts.....	13	191,380
Coast defense vessels.....	2	9,086
Battle cruisers (built).....	2	55,000
Battle cruisers (building).....	2	55,000
Armored cruisers.....	13	138,483
Other cruisers.....	13	57,915
Destroyers (built).....	50	20,487
Destroyers (building).....	2	1,676
Torpedo boats.....	27	3,017
Submarines (built).....	13	2,672
Submarines (building).....	2	1,200
Total	145	699,916

RUSSIA.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (building).....	7	159,409
Predreadnoughts.....	7	98,750
Coast defense vessels.....	2	10,380
Battle cruisers (building).....	4	128,000
Armored cruisers.....	6	63,500
Other cruisers (built).....	9	52,845
Other cruisers (building).....	8	53,600
Destroyers (built).....	91	36,748
Destroyers (building).....	44	53,664
Torpedo boats.....	14	2,132
Submarines (built).....	30	6,506
Submarines (building).....	19	13,284
Total	241	678,818

ITALY.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	3	62,644
Dreadnoughts (building).....	7	157,150
Predreadnoughts.....	8	96,100
Armored cruisers.....	9	74,020
Other cruisers (built).....	6	18,380
Other cruisers (building).....	2	4,888
Destroyers (built).....	36	16,807
Destroyers (building).....	15	14,203
Torpedo boats (built).....	68	11,584
Torpedo boats (building).....	2	272
Submarines (built).....	19	5,475
Submarines (building).....	8	5,842
Total	183	497,815

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	3	60,030
Dreadnoughts (building).....	4	93,510
Coast defense vessels.....	6	41,700
Predreadnoughts.....	6	74,613
Armored cruisers.....	2	13,380
Other cruisers (built).....	5	13,815
Other cruisers (building).....	5	21,216
Destroyers.....	18	9,450
Torpedo boats (built).....	39	6,852
Torpedo boats (building).....	24	5,886
Submarines (built).....	6	1,686
Submarines (building).....	6	5,370
Total	124	347,508

RELATIVE ORDER OF WARSHIP TONNAGE.

TONNAGE COMPLETED, 1914.			
Great Britain.....	2,157,850	Japan.....	519,640
Germany.....	951,713	Italy.....	285,460
United States.....	765,133	Russia.....	270,861
France.....	688,840	Austria-Hungary.....	221,526

COMPARATIVE SEA STRENGTH OF POWERS.

[From U. S. Navy Year-Book.]

VESSELS BUILT.*

Countries.	Dread- noughts.	Battle ships.	Battle cruisers.	Ar- mored cruis- ers.	Tor- pedo boats.	Sub- ma- rines.	Coast de-fense vessels.
England.....	20	40	9	34	167	49	75
Germany.....	13	20	4	9	41	130	27
United States (to July 1, 1915).....	8	22	4	10	15	57	6
France.....	3	13	..	20	9	84	135
Japan.....	2	13	2	13	13	50	27
Russia.....	0	7	..	6	9	91	14
Italy.....	3	8	..	9	6	32	68
Austria-Hungary.....	3	6	..	2	5	18	39

VESSELS BUILDING OR AUTHORIZED.*

Countries.	Dead- bought.	Battle cruisers.	Cruis.-Destroy. ers.	Torp. boats.	Subma- rines
England	15	1	17	21	0
Germany	7	4	5	24	0
United States	9	0	0	17	0
France	9	0	0	3	0
Japan	4	2	0	2	0
Russia	7	4	8	44	0
Italy	7	0	2	15	2
Austria-Hungary	4	0	5	1	24

The following vessels are not included in the tables: Ships over twenty years old from date of launch, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmcd within five years; torpedo craft over fifteen years old; transports, colliers, repair

ships, converted merchant vessels, or any other auxiliaries; vessels of less than 1,500 tons, except torpedo craft; torpedo craft of less than fifty tons.

Dreadnoughts are battle ships having a main battery of all big guns (11 inches or more in caliber). Vessels called battle ships are of 10,000 tons or more displacement and having guns of more than one caliber in the main battery. Battle cruisers have guns of the heaviest caliber in the main battery. They have an increase of speed at the expense of carrying fewer guns in the main battery and a decrease of armor protection.

*Foreign nations up to July 1, 1914, only.

PERSONNEL OF PRINCIPAL NAVIES.

Rank.	England.	Germany.	*United States.	France.	Japan.	Russia.	Italy.	Austria-Hung'y.
Admirals of the fleet.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Admirals	12	6	3	.....	6	13	1	2
Vice-admirals	22	12	3	15	19	20	10	2
Rear-admirals	58	22	25	30	38	21	19	15
Captains and commanders.....	702	154	211	360	270	346	137	80
Other line officers.....	2,508	2,220	1,778	1,419	1,965	1,378	753	558
Midshipmen at sea.....	639	448	.....	77	119	.....	73	175
Engineer officers.....	837	577	.....	505	811	538	326	164
Medical officers.....	593	340	383	390	364	286	259	84
Pay officers.....	750	276	221	211	388	.....	228	224
Naval constructors.....	122	162	77	187	135	519	107	141
Chaplains	147	30	27	.....	.....	85	.....	11
Warrant officers.....	2,740	3,183	1,012	147	1,569	.....	1,340	387
Enlisted men.....	119,597	65,797	52,444	60,550	50,050	49,258	36,660	17,689
Marine officers.....	465	177	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted men (marines).....	21,414	5,791	9,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	150,609	79,197	66,488	63,846	55,736	52,463	39,913	19,531

*July 1, 1915. Figures for other powers are for July 1, 1914, later statistics being unavailable on account of the war.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[Data from Statesman's Year-Book (1916), Brassey's Naval Annual (1916) and other sources.]

ARMIES (PEACE STRENGTH).

Country.	Men.	Country.	Men.
Abyssinia	250,000	Japan	250,000
Afghanistan	60,000	Mexico	29,543
Argentine Rep.	24,000	Montenegro	30,000
Australia*	235,606	Nepal	30,000
Austria-Hungary	424,348	Netherlands	22,955
Belgium	47,603	Nicaragua	4,000
Bolivia	3,153	Norway*	110,000
Brazil	25,000	Panama .....	.....
Bulgaria	59,900	Paraguay	2,600
Canada*	73,900	Persia	50,000
Chile	27,200	Peru	6,500
China	500,000	Portugal	30,000
Colombia	6,000	Roumania	130,138
Costa Rica	39,466	Russia	1,300,000
Cuba	11,444	Salvador	16,144
Denmark	13,720	Santo Domingo	700
Ecuador	7,810	Serbia	361,747
Egypt	17,000	Siam	12,000
France	790,000	Spain	140,760
Germany	806,026	Sweden	83,838
Greece	59,773	Switzerland	260,000
Guatemala	85,535	Turkey	210,000
Haiti	5,000	United States*	130,904
Honduras	55,284	Uruguay	10,400
Italy	305,023	Venezuela	9,400

*Militia. †Troops of strength, July, 1916.

NAVIES (WAR CRAFT OF ALL KINDS).

Country.	Ships.	Country.	Ships.
Argentine Rep.	37	Germany*	309
Australia	11	Great Britain*	693
Austria-Hungary* ..	119	Greece	36
Brazil	35	Haiti	3
Chile	31	Italy*	185
China	6	Japan	165
Colombia	11	Nicaragua	10
Costa Rica	2	Norway	27
Cuba	2	Paraguay	3
Ecuador	3	Peru	16
France*	404	Portugal	29
Roumania	28	Turkey*	35

Country.	Ships.	Country.	Ships.
Russia*	135	United States†	356
Santo Domingo.....	1	Uruguay	2
Siam	21	Venezuela	6
Spain	37	*In 1914. †In August,	
Sweden	69	1916.	

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

Organized Oct. 7, 1915.

Named by eleven American engineering and scientific societies at the request of Secretary Josephus Daniels to make available the latent inventive genius of the United States to improve the navy. Board given legal status by congress in 1915.

Chairman—Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J.
First Vice-Chairman—Peter Cooper Hewitt, New York, N. Y.

Second Vice-Chairman—William L. Saunders, Plainfield, N. J.

Secretary—Thomas Robbins, Stamford, Conn.

Assistant to Chairman—M. R. Hutchinson, Orange, N. J.

Members representing engineering and scientific societies:

American Chemical Society—W. R. Whitney, L. H. Baeckeland.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—

Frank Julian Sprague, Benjamin C. Lamme.

American Mathematical Society—Robert S.

Woodward, Arthur G. Webster.

American Society of Civil Engineers—Andrew M.

Hunt, Alfred Craven.

American Aeronautical Society—Matthew B.

Sellers, Hudson Maxim.

Inventors' Guild—Peter Cooper Hewitt, Thomas

Robins.

American Society of Automobile Engineers—

Howard E. Coffin, Andrew L. Riker.

American Institute of Mining Engineers—William

I. Saunders, Benjamin B. Thayer.

American Electro-Chemical Society—Joseph W.

Richards, Lawrence Adickes.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—Wil-

liam LeRoy Emmet, Spencer Miller.

American Society of Aeronautic Engineers—Henry

A. W. Wood, Elmer A. Spencer.

The Navy of the United States.

Corrected to Nov. 15, 1916.

ACTIVE LIST.

ADMIRAL.

George Dewey, president general board.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Austin M. Knight, president naval war college and superintendent 2d naval district.
James M. Helm, commission to select sites for navy yards.

Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant navy yard, New York.

Frank F. Fletcher, general board.

Wythe M. Parks, general inspector machinery for navy.

William B. Caperton,* commanding Pacific fleet.

Walter F. Worthington, inspection duty (bureau of steam engineering and ordnance).

Henry T. Mayo,* commanding 1st division Atlantic fleet.

Charles F. Pond, commanding cruiser force, Atlantic fleet.

Walter McLean, commandant navy yard, Norfolk.

DeWitt Coffman,† second in command Atlantic fleet.

Reynold T. Hall, inspection duty (bureau of steam engineering).

William F. Pullam, commanding Pacific reserve fleet.

Albert G. Winterhalter,* commanding Asiatic fleet.

Augustus F. Fechteler, commanding 6th division battleship force Atlantic fleet.

Albert Gleaves, commanding destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Herbert O. Dunn, commanding 5th division battle ship force, Atlantic fleet.

Albert W. Grant, commanding submarine force, Atlantic fleet.

William S. Benson,* chief of naval operations.

Thomas S. Rodgers, commanding 7th division battle ship force, Atlantic fleet.

James H. Glennon, commandant navy yard, Washington.

*Rank of admiral. †Rank of vice-admiral.

CAPTAINS.

Harry S. Knapp, general and joint boards.

William L. Rodgers, commanding Train, Atlantic fleet.

Harry McL. P. Huse, naval war college.

Roy C. Smith, governor Guam.

George W. McElroy, inspection duty.

Robert S. Griffin, engineer-in-chief and chief bureau steam engineering with rank of rear-admiral.

Frank W. Bartlett, inspection duty.

George B. Clark, commandant naval station, Honolulu.

George E. Burd, industrial manager navy yard, New York.

James H. Oliver, director of navy intelligence.

John Hood, commanding Atlantic reserve fleet.

Edward E. Hayden, commandant naval station, Key West, and superintendent 7th naval dist.

Benjamin C. Bryan, commandant navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Clarence A. Carr, inspection duty (bureau steam engineering).

William A. Gill, president board inspection and survey.

Harold P. Norton, naval examining board.

Frank M. Bennett, commandant navy yard, Mare Island.

Thomas Snowden, hydrographic office.

Albert F. Niblack, naval war college.

Edward Simpson, commandant naval station, Olongapo.

Thomas W. Kinkaid, naval academy.

William S. Sims, commanding Nevada.

William J. Maxwell, naval war college.

William S. Smith, navy department.

Hugh Rodman, commanding New York.

John A. Hoogewerff, superintendent naval observatory.

Henry B. Wilson, commanding Pennsylvania.

Gustav Kaemmerlin, inspection duty.

Kenneth McAlpine, inspection duty (bureau steam engineering).

Emil Thiess, board of inspection and survey.

Spencer S. Wood, general board.

William B. Fletcher, general board.

Marbury Johnston, commandant navy yard, New Orleans.

Edward A. Anderson, naval war college.

Joseph L. Jayne, naval war college.

William L. Howard, commandant navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Robert B. Higgins, inspector of machinery.

Charles W. Dyson, bureau of steam engineering.

Alexander S. Halsted, naval war college.

Harry A. Field, naval examining board.

Clarence S. Williams, naval war college.

Roger Welles, commanding Oklahoma.

John D. McDonald, commanding Arizona.

Hillary P. Jones, naval war college.

William R. Shoemaker, special duty.

Charles P. Plunkett, director of target practice.

Volney O. Chase, office naval operations.

George W. Kline, board of inspection and survey.

Joseph Strauss, chief of bureau of ordnance, with rank of rear-admiral.

Robert L. Russell, commandant navy yards, Philadelphia.

Edward W. Eberle, superintendent naval academy.

William W. Gilmer, commandant naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Robert E. Coontz, commandant navy yard, Puget sound.

William H. G. Bullard, commanding Arkansas.

Joseph W. Oman, supervisor New York harbor.

Philip Andrews, naval war college.

George F. Cooper, naval war college.

Josiah S. McKean, office naval operations.

Benton C. Decker, commanding Washington.

Mark L. Bristol, charge naval aviation, Pensacola, Fla.

Newton A. McCully, naval attache, Petrograd.

Henry F. Bryan, naval war college.

Andrew T. Long, supervisor of naval auxiliaries.

Edward H. Durell, commanding Connecticut.

Archibald H. Scales, commanding Delaware.

Victor Blue, commanding Texas.

Thomas Washington, commanding Florida.

Guy H. Burrage, commanding Nebraska.

Ashley H. Robertson, naval war college.

Carlo B. Brittain, commanding Michigan.

Casey B. Morgan, commanding Minnesota.

William M. Crose, sick leave.

Lloyd H. Chandler, commanding New Hampshire.

Samuel S. Robison, commanding South Carolina.

Charles F. Hughes, member general board.

Edward L. Beach, commanding Memphis.

Herman O. Stickney, commanding Vermont.

Henry A. Wiley, commanding Wyoming.

Frederic B. Bassett, commanding Utah.

Richard H. Jackson, commanding Virginia.

Nathan C. Twining, naval war college.

Benjamin F. Hutchinson, commanding Kansas.

Thomas P. Magruder, naval militia affairs.

Sumner E. W. Kittelle, naval war college.

William V. Pratt, army war college.

Louis M. Nulton, naval academy.

George R. Marvell, bureau of ordnance.

William D. McDougall, naval attache, London.

George B. Bradshaw, commanding San Diego.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

Rank of captain.

William R. DuRose, examining board.

James D. Gatewood, bureau of medicine and surgery.

Oliver Diehl, in command naval hospital, Philadelphia.

Philip Leach, commanding naval hospital, New York.

Lloyd W. Curtis, commanding hospital, Newport, R. I.

Francis S. Nash, naval examining board, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Francis W. F. Wieber, commanding naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Andrew R. Wentworth, commanding naval hospital, Puget sound, Washington.
 T. A. Berryhill, commanding naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois.
 James G. Field, commanding naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.
 George Pickrell, commanding hospital, Norfolk.
 Albert M. D. McCormick, naval academy.
 Charles F. Stokes, sick leave.
 Edward R. Stitt, naval medical school, Washington, D. C.
 Manley F. Gates, commanding naval hospital, Mare Island, California.
 Charles H. T. Lowndes, commanding naval dispensary, Washington.
 George H. Barber, commanding naval hospital, Las Animas.

PAY CORPS.

PAY DIRECTORS.

With rank of captain.

John R. Martin, naval academy.
 Charles M. Ray, navy yard, Mare Island.
 Charles S. Williams, provisions and clothing depot, navy yard, New York.
 Thomas J. Cowle, naval war college.
 John S. Carpenter, navy yard, Boston, Mass.
 Livingston Hunt, navy pay office, Newport, R. I.
 Samuel L. Heap, navy yard, Philadelphia.
 Thomas S. Jewett, navy yard, New York.
 Frank T. Arms, navy yard, Mare Island.
 Thomas H. Hicks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 Ziba W. Reynolds, general inspector pay corps.
 Eugene D. Ryan, navy yard, Philadelphia.
 Samuel McGowan, paymaster-general of U. S. navy.

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NOTE—Abbreviations: T. S., twin screw; Tr. S., triple screw; S., screw. Where size of guns is expressed in inches, only main battery is given. Where size is expressed in pounds and under four inches vessels have only a secondary battery.

THE FLEET.

FIRST CLASS BATTLE SHIPS.

Name.	Displacement Tons.	Length. Ft. in.	Beam. Ft. in.	Maximum draft. Ft. in.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Mar.coal radius at supply. Tons.	Battery, guns.
Alabama	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.01	T. S.	4,591	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Arkansas	26,000	554 0	93 2	28 6	21.05	Turb.	1,924	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr.
Connecticut	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.78	T. S.	2,275	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Delaware	20,000	510 0	85 2	26 11	21.56	T. S.	2,500	10 12-in., 14 5-in.
Florida	21,825	510 0	88 2	28 6	22.08	Turb.	2,500	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Georgia	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.26	T. S.	1,925	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Illinois	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.45	T. S.	1,275	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Indiana	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	15.55	T. S.	1,500	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Iowa	11,346	360 0	72 2	24 0	17.09	T. S.	1,650	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 10 4-in.
Kansas	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.09	T. S.	2,350	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Kearsarge	11,520	368 0	72 2	23 6	16.82	T. S.	1,500	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 18 5-in.
Kentucky	11,520	368 0	72 2	23 6	16.90	T. S.	1,500	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 18 5-in.
Louisiana	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.82	T. S.	2,400	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Maine	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 10	18.00	T. S.	1,875	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Massachusetts	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	16.21	T. S.	1,475	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Michigan	16,000	450 0	80 2	24 6	18.79	T. S.	2,290	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Minnesota	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.85	T. S.	2,400	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Missouri	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 11	18.15	T. S.	1,825	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Nebraska	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.06	T. S.	1,775	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Nevada	27,500	575 0	97 0	28 10	20.53	Turb.	2,000	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
New Hampshire	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.16	T. S.	2,325	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
New Jersey	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.18	T. S.	2,000	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
New York	27,000	565 0	95 3	28 6	21.00	Turb.	2,000	10 14-in., 25 5-in.
North Dakota	20,000	510 0	85 2	26 11	21.01	T. S.	2,500	10 12-in., 14 5-in.
Ohio	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 7	17.82	T. S.	2,150	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Oklahoma	27,500	575 0	96 2	28 6	21.01	Turb.	2,000	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
Oregon	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	16.79	T. S.	1,450	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Pennsylvania	31,400	600 0	95 2	28 6	21.05	Turb.	2,322	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Rhode Island	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.01	T. S.	2,000	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
South Carolina	16,000	450 0	80 2	24 6	18.86	T. S.	2,200	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Texas	27,000	565 0	95 3	28 6	21.05	Turb.	2,000	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
Utah	21,825	510 0	88 2	28 6	21.06	Turb.	2,500	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Vermont	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.33	T. S.	2,425	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Virginia	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.01	T. S.	1,900	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Wisconsin	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.17	T. S.	1,250	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Wyoming	26,000	554 0	93 2	28 6	21.22	Turb.	1,924	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr.

*Tons fuel oil.

ARMORED CRUISERS.								
Brooklyn	9,215	400 6	64 8	24 0	21.91	T. S.	1,350	5,000 8 8-inch, 12 5-inch.
Colorado	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.24	T. S.	1,825	5,000 4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Memph	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.41	T. S.	1,950	5,000 4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Manly	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.16	T. S.	1,975	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
Montana	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.26	T. S.	1,950	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
North Carolina	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	21.91	T. S.	1,950	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
Pittsburgh	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.44	T. S.	1,825	5,000 4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
San Diego	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.20	T. S.	2,075	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Saratoga	8,150	380 6	64 10	23 3	21.00	T. S.	1,325	4 8-inch, 10 5-inch.
South Dakota	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.24	T. S.	2,075	5,000 4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Washington	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.27	T. S.	1,950	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
West Virginia	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.15	T. S.	1,950	5,000 4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.

PROTECTED CRUISERS.								
Charleston	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.04	T. S.	1,700	14 6-inch.
Chattanooga	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.65	T. S.	675	6,925 10 5-inch.
Chicago	4,500	325 0	48 2	19 0	18.00	T. S.	850	3,806 14 5-inch.
Cincinnati	3,183	300 0	42 0	18 0	19.91	T. S.	575	4,560 11 5-inch.
Cleveland	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.45	T. S.	675	6,925 10 5-inch.
Columbia	7,350	411 7	58 2	22 6	22.80	Tr. S.	1,525	6,800 3 6-inch.
Denver	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.75	T. S.	675	6,925 10 5-inch.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. Ft. in.	Beam. Ft. in.	Maxim. draft. Ft. in.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Max. coal supply. Tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
Des Moines.....	3,200	292 0	41 0	15 9	16.65	T. S.	700	6,925	10 5-inch.
Galveston.....	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.41	T. S.	700	6,925	10 5-inch.
Milwaukee.....	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.22	T. S.	1,650	.....	14 6-inch.
Minneapolis.....	7,350	411 7	53 2	22 6	23.07	Tr. S.	1,400	6,300	8 6-inch, 8 4-inch.
New Orleans.....	3,430	346 0	43 9	16 10	20.00	T. S.	750	4,652	10 5-inch.
Olympia.....	5,865	340 0	53 0	18 0	21.69	T. S.	1,075	4,200	4 8-inch, 10 5-inch.
Raleigh.....	3,183	422 0	42 0	18 0	21.12	T. S.	575	4,560	11 5-inch.
St. Louis.....	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.13	T. S.	1,650	.....	14 6-inch.
Tacoma.....	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.58	T. S.	875	5,000	10 5-inch.
UNPROTECTED SCOUT CRUISERS.									
Birmingham.....	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	24.33	T. S.	1,250	.....	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
Chester.....	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	25.62	Turb.	1,250	.....	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
Salem.....	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	25.95	Turb.	1,250	.....	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.									
Albany.....	3,430	346 0	43 9	16 10	20.52	T. S.	750	4,372	10 5-inch.
Boston.....	3,000	277 5	42 2	16 10	15.60	T. S.	428	.....	2 8-inch, 3 6-in., 1 4-in.
Marblehead.....	2,072	257 0	37 0	14 6	13.44	T. S.	346	3,126	10 5-inch.
Montgomery.....	2,072	257 0	37 0	14 6	19.06	T. S.	280	3,126	2 6-pounder.
TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.									
Ammen.....	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	30.48	T. S.	210	.....	Tor. tubes. Guns.
Aylwin.....	1,036	300 0	30 4	9 5	29.60	T. S.	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Bainbridge.....	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	23.45	T. S.	169	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Balch.....	1,036	300 0	30 4	9 5	25.62	T. S.	.....	.....	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Barry.....	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	23.13	T. S.	169	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Beale.....	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	29.65	Turb.	*65974	.....	2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Benham.....	1,036	300 0	30 4	9 5	29.59	.....	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Burrows.....	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	30.67	T. S.	210	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Cassin.....	1,020	300 0	30 4	9 3	30 14	.....	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Chauncey.....	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28 64	T. S.	169	3,024	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Conyngham.....	1,090	310 0	29 10	9 4	29.62	Turb.	*86768	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Cummings.....	1,020	300 0	30 4	9 3	30 57	.....	.....	.....	4 twin 21-in. 4 4-in.
Cushing.....	1,050	300 0	30 4	9 6	29 00	Turb.	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Dale.....	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28 00	T. S.	174	1,044	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Decatur.....	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28 10	T. S.	174	1,044	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Downes.....	1,072	300 0	30 6	9 7	29 00	Turb.	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Drayton.....	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	29 83	T. S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Duncan.....	1,014	300 0	30 6	9 3	29 14	.....	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Ericsson.....	1,090	300 0	30 6	9 9	29 00	Turb.	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Fanning.....	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	29 99	Turb.	*65974	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Flusser.....	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	30 41	T. S.	295	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Henley.....	742	293 10	26 1½	8 4	30 41	.....	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Hopkins.....	408	238 9	23 1½	6 0	29 02	T. S.	143	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Hull.....	408	238 9	23 1½	6 0	28 04	T. S.	143	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Jacob Jones.....	1,150	310 0	29 10	9 8	29 57	Turb.	*86768	.....	4 twin 21-in. 4 4-in.
Jarvis.....	742	293 10	26 1½	8 4	30 01	.....	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Jenkins.....	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	31 27	Turb.	*65974	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Jouett.....	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	32 27	Turb.	*65974	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Lamson.....	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	28 61	T. S.	285	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Lawrence.....	400	240 7	22 3	6 2	28 41	T. S.	108	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Macdonough.....	400	240 7	22 3	6 2	28 03	T. S.	108	1,920	2 18-in. 7 6-pdr.
Maynard.....	742	293 10	26 1½	8 4	30 22	.....	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
McCall.....	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30 66	Turb.	*70575	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
McDougal.....	1,020	300 0	30 6	9 3	29 00	.....	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Monaghan.....	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29 50	Turb.	*70074	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Nicholson.....	1,050	300 0	30 4	9 6	29 00	Turb.	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
O'Brien.....	1,030	300 0	30 4	9 6	29 00	Turb.	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Parker.....	1,030	300 0	30 4	9 6	29 00	Turb.	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Patterson.....	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29 69	Turb.	*71167	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Paulding.....	742	280 0	26 0	8 4	32 30	T. S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Paul Jones.....	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28 91	T. S.	163	1,500	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Perkins.....	740	289 0	26 2	8 4	29 76	T. S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Perry.....	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28 32	T. S.	163	1,500	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Porter.....	1,090	310 0	29 10	9 6	29 50	Turb.	.....	.....	4 twin. 4 4-in.
Preble.....	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28 03	T. S.	172	1,500	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Preston.....	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	29 18	T. S.	293	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Reid.....	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	31 82	T. S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Roe.....	742	289 0	26 1	8 4	29 60	T. S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Rowan.....	1,111	310 0	29 10	9 6	29 50	Turb.	.....	.....	4 triple 21-in. 4 4-in.
Sampson.....	1,111	310 0	29 10	9 4	29 50	Turb.	*86768	.....	4 triple 21-in. 4 4-in.
Smith.....	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	28 35	T. S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Sterett.....	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30 37	T. S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Stewart.....	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	29 69	T. S.	172	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Terry.....	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30 24	T. S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Tripple.....	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30 89	T. S.	210	.....	2 18-in. 5 3-in.
Truxton.....	483	248 0	22 3	6 0	29 58	T. S.	166	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 6 6-pdr.
Tucker.....	1,090	310 0	29 10	9 4	29 50	Turb.	*86768	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Wadsworth.....	1,090	310 0	29 10	9 4	30 00	Turb.	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Wainwright.....	1,150	310 0	29 10	9 8	29 50	Turb.	*86768	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Walke.....	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29 78	T. S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Warrington.....	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30 12	T. S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Whipple.....	433	248 0	22 3	6 0	28 24	T. S.	166	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 6 6-pdr.
Winslow.....	1,050	300 0	30 4	9 6	29 00	Turb.	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Words.....	433	248 0	22 3	6 0	29 86	T. S.	165	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 6 6-pdr.

*Gallons of oil fuel.

MONITORS.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. ft. in.	Beam. ft. in.	Maximum draught. ft. in.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Max.coal supply. tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
Amphitrite	3,390	259 3	55 4	14 6	10.50	T. S.	271	1,370	4 10-in. 2 4-in.
Cheyenne	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 2	11.80	T. S.	*129	1,680	2 12-in. 4 4-in.
Monadnock	3,990	258 6	55 5	14 6	11.63	T. S.	386	2,179	4 10-in. 2 4-in.
Monterey	4,084	256 0	59 0	14 10	13.60	T. S.	206	1,430	2 12-in., 2 10-in.
Ozark	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.03	T. S.	344	1,680	2 12-in. 4 4-in.
Tallahassee	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.40	T. S.	355	1,680	2 12-in. 4 4-in.
Tonopah	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	13.04	T. S.	338	1,680	2 12-in. 4 4-in.

TORPEDO BOATS.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. ft. in.	Beam. ft. in.	Maximum draught. ft. in.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Max.coal supply. tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
Bagley	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	29.15	T. S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Bailey	280	205 0	19 3	6 10	30.20	T. S.	99	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
Barney	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	29.04	T. S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Biddle	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	28.57	T. S.	43	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Blackly	196	175 1	17 9	5 11	25.58	T. S.	72	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Dahlgren	146	147 0	16 4	4 7	30.00	T. S.	32	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
DeLong	196	175 1	17 9	5 11	25.52	T. S.	72	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Farragut	165	175 0	17 8	4 8	28.58	T. S.	76	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
DeFaut	279	213 6	20 8	6 0	30.13	T. S.	95	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
Foote	142	160 0	16 1	5 0	24.53	T. S.	44	1,235	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Fox	154	140 0	15 4	5 10	25.13	T. S.	40	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Goldsbrough	255	198 0	20 7	6 10	27.40	T. S.	89	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
Mackenzie	65	99 3	12 9	4 3	20.11	S.	15	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
Morris	105	138 3	15 9	4 1	24.00	T. S.	26	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Rodgers	142	160 0	16 1	5 0	24.49	T. S.	44	1,200	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Shubrick	200	175 0	17 6	5 2	26.07	T. S.	82	1,755	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Somers	150	149 4	17 6	5 10	15.00	T. S.	37	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
Thornton	200	175 0	17 6	5 2	24.88	T. S.	85	1,755	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Tingey	165	175 0	17 6	4 8	24.94	T. S.	73	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.

GUNBOATS.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. ft. in.	Beam. ft. in.	Maximum draught. ft. in.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Max.coal supply. tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
Annapolis	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	13.17	S.	230	5,245	6 4-in., 6 under 4-inch.
Callao	243	115 3	17 10	6 6	10.00	T. S.	33	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Castine	1,177	204 0	32 1	12 0	16.03	T. S.	210	3,480	2 4-inch.
Dolphin	1,486	240 0	32 0	14 3	15.50	S.	265	.....	6 6-pounder.
Don Juan de Aust.	1,130	210 0	32 0	12 6	12.20	S.	204	2,250	2 4-in., 10 under 4-inch.
Elcano	620	157 11	26 0	10 0	11.00	T. S.	94	.....	4 4-inch.
Helena	1,392	250 9	39 8	9 0	15.50	T. S.	300	2,370	8 4-inch.
Isla de Luzon	1,030	192 8	31 0	11 6	11.23	T. S.	159	2,000	4 4-in., 8 under 4-inch.
Machias	1,177	204 0	32 1	12 0	15.46	T. S.	261	3,480	8 4-in., 8 under 4-inch.
Marietta	990	174 0	34 0	12 0	13.02	T. S.	229	3,529	6 4-inch.
Monocacy	190	160 0	24 6	2 5	13.20	.....	.....	.....	2 6-pounder.
Nashville	1,371	220 0	38 1	11 0	16.30	T. S.	363	3,315	8 4-inch.
Newport	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	12.29	S.	224	4,904	.....
Paducah	1,085	174 0	35 0	12 3	12.85	T. S.	246	.....	6 4-inch.
Palos	190	160 0	24 6	2 5	13.25	.....	.....	.....	2 6-pounder.
Pampanga	243	115 3	17 10	6 6	10.00	T. S.	33	.....	8 under 4-inch.
Petrel	890	181 4	31 0	11 6	11.40	S.	193	3,254	4 4-in., 4 under 4-inch.
Princeton	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	10.64	S.	226	4,904	6 4-inch.
Quiros	350	137 9	22 9	7 9	11.00	S.	78	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Ranger	1,261	177 4	32 0	13 0	10.00	S.	178	.....	.....
Sacramento	1,425	210 0	40 10	11 6	12.78	.....	.....	.....	3 4-in., 2 3-prdr.
Samar	243	115 3	17 10	6 6	10.50	T. S.	33	1,000	6 under 4-inch.
Sandoval	100	110 0	15 6	5 4	8.00	S.	16	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Vicksburg	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	12.71	S.	243	4,904	6 4-in., 6 under 4-inch.
Villalobos	370	148 0	23 0	7 6	11.00	S.	65	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Wheeling	990	174 0	34 0	12 0	12.88	T. S.	230	3,374	6 4-in., 6 under 4-inch.
Wilmington	1,392	250 9	39 8	9 0	15.08	T. S.	300	2,370	8 4-in., 4 under 4-inch.
Yorktown	1,710	230 0	36 0	14 0	16.14	S.	341	3,443	6 5-in., 8 under 4-inch.

CONVERTED YACHTS.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. ft. in.	Beam. ft. in.	Maximum draught. ft. in.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Max.coal supply. tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
Aileen	192	120 0	20 0	8 0	14.00	S.	45	.....	3 under 4-inch.
Dorothea	594	182 4	23 5	11 5	14.00	S.	78	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Eagle	434	155 6	24 0	11 6	12.50	S.	65	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Elfrida	164	101 6	18 0	7 9	10.50	S.	23	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Gloucester	786	204 0	27 2	12 0	17.00	S.	120	.....	7 under 4-inch.
Hawk	375	145 0	22 0	11 6	14.50	S.	70	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Huntress	82	97 0	16 0	7 3	14.00	S.	17	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Mayflower	2,690	273 0	36 0	17 4	16.80	T. S.	525	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Scorpion	775	212 9	28 1	11 0	17.85	T. S.	133	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Stranger	369	164 7	23 9	9 3	14.00	S.	50	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Sylph	152	123 8	20 0	7 6	15.00	S.	47	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Sylvia	302	130 0	18 6	10 0	9.00	S.	60	.....	.....
Vixen	806	182 3	28 0	12 8	16.00	S.	190	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Wasp	630	190 0	23 0	12 0	16.50	S.	79	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Yankton	975	185 0	27 6	13 10	14.00	S.	170	.....	2 under 4-inch.

SPECIAL CLASS.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. ft. in.	Beam. ft. in.	Maximum draught. ft. in.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Max.coal supply. tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
Baltimore	4,413	327 6	48 7	19 6	20.10	T. S.	1,075	5,300	Mine depot ship.
Debuque	1,085	174 0	35 0	12 3	12.90	T. S.	246	.....	Mine training ship.
Hannibal	4,000	275 0	39 3	19 0	10.00	S.	480	.....	Survey ship.
Lebanon	3,285	258 0	37 6	19 0	12.50	S.	188	.....	Ammunition ship.
Leonidas	4,242	273 11	39 3	19 7	9.50	S.	200	.....	Survey ship.
Panther	3,380	304 8	40 8	15 9	13.50	S.	675	4,800	Tender.
Prometheus	12,585	465 9	60 1	26 0	16.00	S.	1,576	.....	Repair ship.
San Francisco	4,083	310 0	49 2	18 9	19.52	T. S.	625	4,000	Mine depot ship.
Vestal	12,585	465 9	60 1	26 0	16.00	S.	1,576	.....	Repair ship.
Vesuvius (torpedo practice ship).....	930	252 4	26 6	10 7	21.65	T. S.	132	1,800	Battery, guns. 1 3-pounder.

COLLIERS.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. Ft. in.	Beam. Ft. in.	Maximum draft. Ft. in.	Speed, knots.	Speed, light. knots.	Bunker capacity. Tons.	Cargo capacity. Tons.	Battery, guns.
Abarenda	6,705	325 3	42 0	23 6	9.00	9.50	813	3,400	4 3-pounder, 4 Colts.
Arethusa	6,159	332 0	42 2	21 0	.....	.....	.....	6,400	.....
Ajax	9,250	337 6	45 6	25 3	10.00	11.00	500	5,000	1 6-pounder.
Brutus	6,600	332 6	41 6	23 6	10.00	.....	547	4,000	1 6-pounder.
Cæsar	5,920	332 1	43 11	21 6	10.00	11.00	761	3,156	1 6-pounder.
Cyclops	19,360	542 0	65 0	27 8	14.61	.....	2,043	10,457	.....
Jason	19,132	536 0	65 0	27 8	14.32	.....	2,000	10,500	.....
Jupiter	19,360	542 0	65 0	27 8	14.99	.....	2,043	10,457	.....
Kanawha	14,500	475 7	55 0	23 11	26.20	14.00	1,568	7,554	.....
Mars	11,200	403 0	53 0	24 6	12.65	.....	877	8,017	.....
Nanshan	4,950	300 0	39 0	21 3	10.50	.....	400	2,900	1 6-pounder.
Neptune	19,360	542 0	65 0	27 8	12.93	.....	2,043	10,457	.....
Nereus	19,000	522 0	62 0	27 8	14.58	.....	2,000	10,500	.....
Nero	6,360	312 0	41 0	22 11	9.00	.....	300	3,500	1 6-pounder.
Orion	19,132	536 0	65 0	27 8	14.00	.....	2,000	10,500	.....
Proteus	19,000	522 0	62 0	27 8	14.00	.....	2,000	10,500	.....
Saturn	4,842	297 1	40 5	22 8	11.00	.....	335	2,400	1 6-pounder.
Sterling	5,663	284 0	37 0	22 8	11.00	11.00	469	2,672	1 6-pounder.
Vulcan	11,230	403 0	53 0	24 0	12.82	.....	877	8,017	.....

*Tons fuel oil.

WEAPONS EMPLOYED.

*Tons fuel oil.

WOODEN CRUISERS.

POPULATION.												
Hartford	2,790	226	0	43	10	18	2	12.00	S.	262	.....	2 6-pounder.
ARMED TRANSPORTS.												
Buffalo	6,000	391	1	48	3	19	5	14.50	S.	1,375	7,800	6 4-in., 4 3-pounder.
Prairie	6,620	391	6	48	3	20	9	14.50	S.	1,300	8,200	10 3-inch.
General Alava	1,115	212	6	29	9	11	0	10.50	S.	240	2,200	2 6-pounder.
Hancock	8,500	.....	.....	45	4	24	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 3-in., 2 3-pounder.
SUPPLY SHIPS.												
Celtic	6,750	369	8	44	7	24	9	10.50	S.	739	6,503	2 6-pounder.
Culgoa	6,000	334	4	43	0	21	9	13.25	S.	957	8,880	2 6-pounder.
Glacier	8,325	353	0	46	1	25	4	12.30	S.	917	5,760	1 3-pounder.
Rainbow	4,360	326	0	41	0	17	2	12.00	S.	1,139	4,872	6 6-pounder, 6 1 pdr.
Supply	4,325	342	7	43	0	19	5	9.66	S.	1,029	8,160	6 6-pounder, 4 1-pdr.
HOSPITAL SHIPS.												
Relief	3,300	299	2	46	0	15	10	.....	S.	607	.....	.....
Solace	5,700	361	2	44	0	22	0	15.00	S.	1,000	7,000	3 6-pounder.
TENDERS TO TORPEDO VESSELS.												
Alert	1,110	177	4	32	0	13	0	10.00	S.	197	3,742	4 6-pounder.
Bushnell	3,580	300	0	45	8	15	0	14.15	Turb.	660	.....	4 5-inch.
Dixie	6,114	391	6	48	3	19	11	14.50	S.	1,075	7,000	10 3-inch.
Fulton	1,408	216	0	35	0	13	0	12.25	T. S.	.....	.....	10 3-in., 2 6-pounder.
Iris	6,100	310	0	39	0	24	0	10.00	S.	300	3,100	.....
Melville	7,150	400	0	54	5	20	0	15.00	Turb.	.....	.....	8 5-in., 2 3-pounder.
Pompey	3,085	245	0	33	6	16	10	10.50	S.	.....	.....	.....

SAILING SHIPS.

Name.	Displacement tons.	Length. Ft. in.	Beam. Ft. in.	Draft. Ft. in.	Speed. Knots.	Propulsion.	Description.	Battery, guns.
Boxer.....	346	108 0	29 9	2	.....	Sl.	Brig.....	.....
Constellation.....	1,970	176 0	42 0	20 0	.....	Sl.	Ship.....	4 under 4-inch.
Intrepid.....	1,800	176 5	45 8	16 5	.....	Sl.	Bark.....	6 under 4-inch.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND AUTHORIZED.

Arizona	31,400	600	0	97	0	23	10	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
California	32,000	624	0	96	6	30	6	20.50	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	.....
Idaho	32,000	600	0	97	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Mississippi	32,000	600	0	97	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
New Mexico	32,000	600	0	97	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Tennessee	32,000	624	0	96	6	30	6	20.50	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Nos. 45 to 54 incl. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st-class battleships.	.....

In addition to the above, six battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 61 destroyers, 88 submarines, 2 gunboats, 4 fuel ships, 2 transports, 1 supply ship, 1 hospital ship, 1 ammunition ship, 3 tenders and one repair ship are building or have been authorized by congress.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	General stock of money in the U. S. July 1, 1916.	Held in treasury as assets of the government July 1, 1916.	Held by fed- eral reserve banks July 1, 1916.	MONEY IN CIRCULATION.		
				July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1915.
Gold coin (inc. bullion in treas.).	\$2,439,921,932	\$234,888,296	\$8,963,000	\$630,190,647	\$600,777,874	\$36,262,850
Gold certificates.	.....	.....	151,577,000	1,414,302,989	1,076,637,759	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars.	568,270,900	9,037,449	.....	66,348,855	64,649,127	5,730,721
Silver certificates.	.....	.....	.....	490,736,334	482,713,988	413,360
Subsidiary silver.	157,378,094	17,832,273	.....	169,995,821	158,934,817	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890.	.....	.....	.....	2,096,262	2,245,710	.....
United States notes.	346,681,016	4,789,347	.....	341,891,669	332,035,994	310,288,511
Federal reserve notes.	176,168,450	2,795,605	.....	173,372,845	80,501,710	.....
Federal reserve bank notes.	9,000,000	33,630	.....	8,965,370	.....	.....
National bank notes.	744,174,680	24,084,897	.....	720,089,763	786,643,647	314,339,398
Total.	4,471,595,052	293,011,497	160,540,000	4,018,045,555	3,585,140,626	816,296,721

Population of continental United States July 1, 1916, estimated at 102,431,000; circulation, per capita, \$39.23.

CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of forty-five or fewer years at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Almanac and Year-Book by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State, Stations.	Barometer No. above sea of level (ft.)	Temperature.*				Av. pre- cipita- tion.
		Jan.	Mar.	Year.	Min.	
Alabama—Mobile	108 45	102	1901	—1	1899	62.0
Montgomery	204 44	107	1881	—5	1899	51.2
Arizona—Yuma	141 40	120	1910	22	1911	3.1
Arkansas—Little Rock	398 37	106	1901	—12	1899	49.9
California—San Fran.	206 45	101	1913	29	1888	22.3
San Diego	59 43	110	1913	25	1913	10.0
Colorado—Denver	5,272 44	105	1878	—29	1875	14.0
Pueblo	4,685 28	104	1902	—27	1899	12.0
Connecticut—N. Haven	120 43	100	1881	—14	1873	47.2
Dist. Col.—Washington	111 45	104	1881	—15	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville	180 45	104	1879	10	1899	53.2
Key West	14 45	100	1886	41	1886	38.7
Georgia—Atlanta	1,218 37	100	1887	—8	1899	49.4
Savannah	154 45	105	1879	8	1899	50.3
Idaho—Boise	2,770 31	111	1898	—28	1888	12.7
Lewiston	756 21	108	1903	—18	1884	13.5
Pocatello	4,483 17	102	1901	—20	1905	12.9
Illinois—Cairo	366 45	106	1901	—16	1884	41.7
Chicago	816 45	103	1901	—23	1872	33.3
Springfield	607 37	107	1901	—24	1905	37.0
Indiana—Indianapolis	830 45	106	1901	—25	1884	41.5
Iowa—Des Moines	861 38	109	1901	—30	1884	32.4
Kansas—Dodge City	2,533 41	108	1876	—26	1899	20.8
Kentucky—Louisville	654 44	107	1901	—20	1884	44.3
Louisiana—N. Orleans	65 45	102	1901	7	1899	57.4
Shreveport	238 45	110	1909	—5	1899	45.7
Maine—Eastport	76 43	93	1901	—23	1914	43.3
Portland	103 45	103	1911	—17	1872	42.5
Maryland—Baltimore	78 45	104	1898	—7	1899	43.2
Massachusetts—Boston	125 45	104	1911	—13	1882	43.4
Michigan—Alpena	616 44	101	1911	—27	1882	33.2
Detroit	782 45	101	1887	—24	1872	32.2
Marquette	709 45	108	1901	—27	1888	32.6
Minnesota—St. Paul	940 45	104	1901	—41	1888	28.7
Moorhead	913 35	102	1894	—48	1887	24.9

State, Stations.	Barometer No. above sea of level (ft.)	Temperature.*				Av. pre- cipita- tion.
		Jan.	Mar.	Year.	Min.	
Mississippi—Vicksb'g	247 45	101	1881	—1	1899	53.7
Missouri—St. Louis	717 45	107	1901	—22	1884	37.2
Montana—Helena	4,121 36	103	1886	—42	1893	12.8
Hayre	2,492 36	108	1900	—55	1887	13.7
Nebraska—No. Platte	2,809 42	107	1877	—35	1899	18.9
Omaha	1,105 40	107	1911	—32	1884	30.7
Nevada—Winnemucca	4,291 40	104	1877	—28	1888	8.4
N. Jer.—Atlantic City	16 42	99	1905	—7	1899	40.8
New York—Albany	97 42	104	1911	—24	1904	36.4
Rochester	623 45	101	1911	—14	1904	34.3
N. Mexico—Santa Fe	7,018 44	97	1878	—13	1883	14.5
N. Carolina—Charlotte	888 38	102	1887	—5	1899	49.2
Wilmington	78 45	103	1879	5	1899	51.0
N. Dakota—Bismarck	1,674 41	107	1910	—44	1887	17.6
Ft. Buf'rd, Willist'n	1,896 37	107	1883	—49	1888	15.1
Ohio—Cincinnati	767 45	105	1901	—17	1899	38.3
Cleveland	762 45	99	1881	—17	1873	35.0
Oklahoma—Okla. City	1,262 25	103	1909	—17	1899	31.7
Oregon—Portland	58 44	102	1907	—2	1888	45.1
Roseburg	610 38	106	1905	—6	1888	34.4
Pennsylvania—Phila- delphia	117 45	103	1901	—6	1899	41.2
Pittsburgh	1,070 45	103	1881	—20	1899	36.4
R. Island—Block Isl'd	43 35	92	1911	—4	1896	44.4
S. Carolina—Charles'n	43 45	104	1879	7	1899	52.1
S. Dakota—Rap. City	3,271 38	106	1900	—40	1893	18.7
Yankton	1,231 43	107	1894	—36	1912	25.4
Tennessee—Knoxville	1,007 45	100	1887	—16	1884	49.4
Memphis	316 45	104	1901	—9	1899	50.3
Texas—Abilene	1,735 30	110	1886	—6	1899	24.7
Galveston	69 44	99	1913	8	1899	47.1
Utah—Salt. Lk. City	4,408 42	102	1889	—20	1893	16.0
Vermont—Northfield	848 29	98	1911	—35	1908	33.8
Virginia—Norfolk	149 45	102	1887	2	1895	49.5
Washington—Spokane	1,955 35	104	1898	—30	1888	18.8
West Virginia—Par- kersburg	638 27	102	1911	—27	1899	40.2
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	681 45	100	1901	—25	1875	31.4
Wyoming—Cheyenne	6,121 45	100	1881	—38	1875	13.6

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1915, inclusive. †Precipitation normals adopted in 1907.

CENTENARIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

According to the census of 1910 there were then in the United States 3,555 persons 100 years of age and over. Of these, 1,380 were men and 2,175 were women. Classified according to the color they were: White men, 326; white women, 438; total, 764; negro men, 1,004; negro women, 1,671; total, 2,675; Indian men, 50; Indian women, 66; total, 116. Classified as to place of birth, 439 were native white and 293 foreign born white. The number of centenarians reported by the census of 1900 was 3,504. "It may be noted," says a census report in commenting on these figures, "that the proportion of centenarians, according to the census returns, was less in 1910 than in 1900. In fact, the proportion has steadily decreased from census to census for over half a century. The number of centenarians reported in 1910 was equal to 4 for each 100,000 of the total population, while the corresponding ratio in 1850 was 11. It is improbable that any such decrease in longevity has actually occurred. By no means

have all those who report themselves as 100 years old or more. In fact, reached that age, and the apparent reduction in the proportion of centenarians is probably due to greater accuracy in the returns."

Deaths of centenarians reported from Nov. 1, 1915, to Nov. 1, 1916:

Bear, Mrs. Mean, 105, Ponca City, Okla., Jan. 24.
Enders, Margaret, 102, Joliet, Ill., June 30.
Gannon, John, 105, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16.
Lathrop, Eliza D., 102, Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 18.
Levy, Julius, 113, In Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 20.
Megrie, Albert, 103, Chicago, Ill., March 28.
Orcellas, Mrs. Frances, 106, Jacksonville, Ill., July 31.
Rosenberg, Israel A., 107, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 18.
Stanley, Dexter C., 100, Downers Grove, Ill., Feb. 3.
Storey, Mrs. Betsey, 103, Carmi, Ill., Aug. 24.
Surfin, Simon, 100, Peoria, Ill., Jan. 8.

BOSTON LIGHT ANNIVERSARY.

A small bronze tablet, bearing the inscription "Boston Light, built at this place by the province of Massachusetts, was first lighted Sept. 4, 1716, old style, destroyed 1776 and rebuilt 1783," and, in small letters beneath, "This tablet has been placed by the United States Lighthouse service, Sept. 25, 1916, in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the first lighthouse in America," was unveiled Sept. 25 with appropriate ceremonies at Boston light station, at the entrance to Boston harbor, Mass. Boston light had had a eventful and interesting history during its 200 years of existence. First built by the province of Massachusetts at a cost of £2,355, it was captured and recaptured

several times in the early days of the revolution and finally demolished by the British in 1776 at the time of the evacuation of Boston. It was rebuilt on the same site in 1783 immediately after the close of the war, and with eight other colonial lights then in operation was taken over by the general government in accordance with the act of congress of Aug. 7, 1789. The height of the tower was increased in 1859, and the buildings have been renovated and the apparatus and equipment improved from time to time as needed, so that despite its age, the light station is for all practical purposes essentially modern and up to date.

Sporting Records.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1916.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1916.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Brooklyn	Boston	New York	Chicago	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	Cincinnati	Won.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	11	9	15	15	14	15	15	94	.610
Philadelphia	11	11	13	14	13	12	17	91	.595
Boston	13	11	11	14	14	13	13	89	.586
New York	7	9	10	12	17	15	16	86	.566
Chicago	7	8	7	10	12	14	9	67	.438
Pittsburgh	8	9	8	5	10	16	9	65	.422
St. Louis	7	9	9	7	8	14	60	.392	
Cincinnati	7	5	9	5	13	13	8	60	.392

Lost 69 62 63 66 86 89 93 93 612

TWENTY LEADING BATSMEN IN 1916.

Playing in fifty or more games.

	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.B.	S.B.	Pct.
Chase, Cin.	142	542	66	184	249	22	.339	
McCarthy, L. N. Y.	80	218	23	74	93	4	.339	
Daubert, Brook.	127	478	75	151	190	21	.316	
Hinchman, Pitts.	129	555	84	175	237	10	.315	
Hornsby, St. L.	139	495	63	155	220	17	.313	
Wheat, Brook.	149	568	76	177	262	19	.312	
Robertson, N. Y.	150	587	88	180	250	21	.307	
Long, St. L.	119	403	37	118	162	21	.293	
Wagner, Pitts.	123	432	45	124	160	11	.287	
Zimmerman, N. Y.	147	549	76	157	214	24	.286	
Fletcher, N. Y.	133	500	53	143	191	15	.286	
Cravath, Phila.	137	448	70	127	197	9	.283	
Whitted, Phila.	147	526	68	148	210	29	.281	
Luderus, Phila.	146	508	52	143	190	8	.281	
Stock, Phila.	132	509	61	143	183	21	.281	
Burns, N. Y.	155	623	105	174	229	37	.279	
Paskert, Phila.	149	555	82	155	253	22	.279	
Stengel, Brook.	127	462	66	129	196	11	.279	
Williams, Chi.	118	405	55	113	186	6	.279	
Schulte, Pitts.	127	407	43	113	152	14	.278	

CHAMPION BATTERS SINCE 1876.

Batter and club.

Average.

1876-Barnes, Chicago	.403
1877-White, Boston	.385
1878-Dalrymple, Milwaukee	.380
1879-Anson, Chicago	.407
1880-Gore, Chicago	.365
1881-Anson, Chicago	.393
1882-Brouters, Buffalo	.367
1883-Brouters, Buffalo	.371
1884-O'Rourke, Buffalo	.350
1885-Connor, New York	.371
1886-Kelly, Chicago	.388
1887-Maul, Philadelphia	.343
1888-Anson, Chicago	.343
1889-Brouters, Boston	.313
1890-Luby, Chicago	.342
1891-Hamilton, Boston	.338
1892-Brouters, Boston	.335
1893-Stenzel, Pittsburgh	.409
1894-Duffy, Boston	.438
1895-Burkett, Cleveland	.438
1896-Burkett, Cleveland	.419
1897-Keeler, Baltimore	.417
1898-Keeler, Baltimore	.387
1899-Delehanty, Philadelphia	.408
1900-Wagner, Pittsburgh	.384
1901-Burkett, St. Louis	.382
1902-Beaumont, Pittsburgh	.367
1903-Wagner, Pittsburgh	.355
1904-Wagner, Pittsburgh	.349
1905-Seymour, Cincinnati	.377
1906-Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1907-Wagner, Pittsburgh	.350
1908-Wagner, Pittsburgh	.354
1909-Wagner, Pittsburgh	.341
1910-Magee, Philadelphia	.331
1911-Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1912-Zimmerman, Chicago	.372
1913-Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1914-Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1915-Doyle, New York	.320
1916-Chase, Cincinnati	.339

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876-Chicago	52	14	.785
1877-Boston	31	17	.648
1878-Boston	41	19	.707
1879-Providence	55	23	.705
1880-Chicago	67	17	.798
1881-Chicago	56	28	.667
1882-Chicago	55	29	.655
1883-Boston	63	35	.643
1884-Providence	84	23	.750
1885-Chicago	87	25	.776
1886-Chicago	90	34	.725
1887-Detroit	79	45	.637
1888-New York	84	47	.641
1889-New York	83	43	.659
1890-Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891-Boston	87	51	.630
1892-Boston	102	48	.680
1893-Boston	102	44	.692
1894-Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895-Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896-Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897-Boston	93	39	.735
1898-Boston	91	47	.659
1899-Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900-Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901-Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1902-Pittsburgh	103	36	.741
1903-Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1904-New York	106	47	.693
1905-New York	105	48	.686
1906-Chicago	116	36	.763
1907-Chicago	107	45	.704
1908-Chicago	99	55	.643
1909-Pittsburgh	110	42	.725
1910-Chicago	104	50	.675
1911-New York	90	54	.647
1912-New York	103	48	.682
1913-New York	101	51	.664
1914-Boston	94	59	.614
1915-Philadelphia	90	62	.592
1916-Brooklyn	94	60	.610

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Boston	Chicago	New York	St. Louis	Cleveland	Washington	Phil.	Won.	Per cent.
Boston	14	14	11	10	15	11	16	91	.591
Chicago	8	13	10	15	12	18	89	578	
Detroit	8	9	14	13	11	14	18	87	.565
New York	11	12	8	9	10	15	15	80	.519
St. Louis	12	7	9	11	11	10	17	79	.513
Cleveland	9	11	12	11	9	13	77	500	
Washington	11	10	8	7	12	13	15	76	.475
Philadelphia	6	4	7	5	4	6	36	.235	

Lost 63 65 67 74 75 77 77 117 615

TWENTY LEADING BATSMEN IN 1916.

Playing in fifty games or more.

	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.B.	S.B.	Pct.
Speaker, Clev.	151	546	102	211	274	35	.386	
Cobb, Det.	145	542	113	201	267	68	.371	
Jackson, Chi.	155	592	91	202	293	24	.341	
Strunk, Phila.	150	544	71	172	229	21	.316	
E. Collins, Chi.	155	545	87	168	216	40	.308	
Gardner, Bos.	148	493	47	152	191	12	.308	
Veach, Det.	150	566	92	173	245	24	.306	
Sisler, St. L.	151	580	83	177	229	34	.305	
Felsch, Chi.	146	546	73	164	233	13	.301	
Rice, Wash.	58	197	26	59	76	4	.299	
Nunamaker, N. Y.	91	260	25	77	105	4	.296	
McInnis, Phil.	140	512	42	151	185	7	.295	
Shorten, Bos.	53	112	14	33	37	1	.295	
Baumann, N. Y.	79	237	35	68	82	10	.287	
Burns, Det.	135	479	60	137	153	12	.286	
Roth, Clev.	125	409	50	117	162	29	.286	
Crawford, Det.	100	322	41	92	129	10	.286	
Shotton, St. L.	157	618	87	174	212	14	.282	
Hellman, Det.	136	451	57	127	185	9	.282	
Gilhooly, N. Y.	58	223	40	62	75	16	.278	

CHAMPION BATTERS SINCE 1900.

Batter and club.	Average.
1900—Dungan, Kansas City.....	.337
1901—Lajole, Philadelphia.....	.422
1902—Delehanty, Washington.....	.376
1903—Lajole, Cleveland.....	.355
1904—Lajole, Cleveland.....	.381
1905—Lajole, Cleveland.....	.329
1906—Stone, St. Louis.....	.358
1907—Cobb, Detroit.....	.350
1908—Criss, St. Louis.....	.354
1909—Cobb, Detroit.....	.375
1910—Cobb, Detroit.....	.385
1911—Cobb, Detroit.....	.420
1912—Cobb, Detroit.....	.410
1913—Cobb, Detroit.....	.390
1914—Cobb, Detroit.....	.368
1915—Cobb, Detroit.....	.370
1916—Speaker, Boston.....	.386

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1900—Chicago.....	82	53	.607
1901—Chicago.....	83	53	.610
1902—Philadelphia.....	83	53	.610
1903—Boston.....	91	47	.659
1904—Boston.....	95	59	.617
1905—Philadelphia.....	92	56	.622
1906—Chicago.....	93	53	.616
1907—Detroit.....	92	58	.613
1908—Detroit.....	90	63	.588
1909—Detroit.....	98	54	.645
1910—Philadelphia.....	102	48	.680
1911—Philadelphia.....	101	50	.669
1912—Boston.....	105	47	.691
1913—Philadelphia.....	96	57	.627
1914—Philadelphia.....	99	55	.651
1915—Boston.....	101	50	.669
1916—Boston.....	91	63	.591

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Louisville.	Indianapolis.	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.	Kansas City.	Toledo.	Columbus.	Milwaukee.	Won.	Percentage.
Louisville.....	12	10	14	16	14	16	19	101	.605	
Indianapolis.....	14	14	14	15	13	17	95	.572		
Minneapolis.....	14	10	12	16	13	12	83	.537		
St. Paul.....	10	13	14	10	11	14	14	86	.521	
Kansas City.....	8	10	11	14	13	15	15	86	.514	
Toledo.....	10	9	8	12	11	12	16	78	.475	
Columbus.....	8	10	11	8	9	9	15	70	.431	
Milwaukee.....	5	7	8	10	9	8	7	54	.325	
Lost.....	.66	.71	.76	.79	.81	.86	.90	.109	.658	

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

1902—Indianapolis.....	.682	1910—Minneapolis.....	.637
1903—St. Paul.....	.657	1911—Minneapolis.....	.600
1904—St. Paul.....	.646	1912—Minneapolis.....	.636
1905—Columbus.....	.658	1913—Milwaukee.....	.599
1906—Columbus.....	.615	1914—Milwaukee.....	.590
1907—Columbus.....	.584	1915—Minneapolis.....	.597
1908—Indianapolis.....	.601	1916—Louisville.....	.605
1909—Louisville.....	.554		

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Buffalo.	Providence.	Montreal.	Baltimore.	Toronto.	Richmond.	Rochester.	Newark.	Won.	Percentage.
Buffalo.....	14	11	7	12	10	14	14	82	.586	
Providence.....	9	8	11	7	11	15	15	76	.551	
Montreal.....	9	8	11	10	13	12	12	75	.539	
Baltimore.....	13	9	9	9	10	11	13	74	.529	
Toronto.....	8	13	10	11	10	10	11	73	.525	
Richmond.....	10	9	7	10	10	8	10	64	.460	
Rochester.....	6	4	8	9	10	11	12	60	.435	
Newark.....	6	5	8	7	8	10	8	52	.374	
Lost.....	.58	.62	.64	.66	.66	.75	.78	.87	.556	

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

1892—Providence.....	.616	1904—Buffalo.....	.736
Binghamton.....	.667	1905—Providence.....	.638
1893—Erie.....	.606	1906—Buffalo.....	.607
1894—Providence.....	.696	1907—Toronto.....	.619
1895—Springfield.....	.687	1908—Baltimore.....	.593
1896—Providence.....	.602	1909—Rochester.....	.596
1897—Syracuse.....	.632	1910—Rochester.....	.601
1898—Montreal.....	.586	1911—Rochester.....	.645
1899—Rochester.....	.626	1912—Toronto.....	.595
1900—Providence.....	.623	1913—Newark.....	.625
1901—Rochester.....	.645	1914—Providence.....	.617
1902—Toronto.....	.669	1915—Buffalo.....	.632
1903—Jersey City.....	.736	1916—Buffalo.....	.586

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

The Federal Baseball league was discontinued at the close of the season of 1915. The clubs were amalgamated with those in the National league and the American association.

CHAMPION BATTERS.

Batter and club.	Average.
1914—Kauf, Indianapolis.....	.366
1915—Kauf, Brooklyn.....	.344

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1914—Indianapolis.....	83	65	.575
1915—Chicago.....	86	66	.566

RESULTS IN OTHER LEAGUES (1916).

EASTERN LEAGUE.		W.L. Pct.
New London.....	86	34 .717
Portland.....	81	37 .636
Springfield.....	70	53 .569
Lynn.....	66	57 .537
Worcester.....	61	60 .504
Lawrence.....	61	47 .572
New Haven.....	55	65 .458
Bridgeport.....	44	78 .361
Lowell.....	36	69 .343
Hartford.....	37	79 .319

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.		W.L. Pct.
Nashville.....	84	54 .609
New Orleans.....	73	61 .544
Birmingham.....	69	62 .526
Little Rock.....	70	65 .519
Atlanta.....	70	67 .511
Memphis.....	63	70 .493
Chattanooga.....	65	74 .467
Mobile.....	45	91 .331

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.		W.L. Pct.
Syracuse.....	81	52 .609
Saratoga.....	67	52 .563
Binghamton.....	69	61 .530
Wilkesbarre.....	62	63 .496
Utica.....	63	68 .481
Reading.....	53	70 .453
Elmira.....	59	75 .440
Harrisburg.....	56	74 .431

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.		W.L. Pct.
Spokane.....	79	48 .622
Butte.....	68	59 .535
Tacoma.....	63	61 .508
Great Falls.....	62	61 .504
Seattle.....	60	72 .454
Vancouver.....	50	81 .382

WESTERN LEAGUE.		W.L. Pct.
Omaha.....	92	54 .630
Lincoln.....	85	62 .581
Sioux City.....	77	69 .523
Denver.....	76	74 .507
Des Moines.....	74	73 .504
Topeka.....	68	82 .453
St. Joseph.....	64	86 .427
Col. Springs.....	56	92 .379

THREE-I LEAGUE.		W.L. Pct.
Peoria.....	84	50 .627
Hannibal.....	79	57 .581
Bloomington.....	76	56 .576
Rockford.....	67	66 .504
Moline.....	59	76 .437
Rock Island.....	57	76 .429
Quincy.....	57	77 .426
Davenport.....	56	77 .421

PENNANT WINNERS IN 1916.

American association.....	Louisville
American league.....	Boston
Central association.....	Marshalltown
Central league.....	Springfield
Eastern league.....	New London
International league.....	Buffalo
National league.....	Brooklyn
New York State league.....	Syracuse
North Carolina State league.....	Charlotte
Northern league.....	Fargo
Northwestern league.....	Spokane
Pacific Coast league.....	Los Angeles
South Atlantic league.....	Augusta
Southern league.....	Nashville
Texas league.....	Waco
Three-I league.....	Peoria
Virginia league.....	Newport News
Western association.....	Tulsa
Western league.....	Omaha
World's championship.....	Boston (Am.)

LONGEST GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

- Twenty-Four Innings.
 Sept. 1, 1906—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.
 Twenty Innings.
 July 4, 1905—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
 Nineteen Innings.
 Sept. 27, 1912—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
 June 24, 1915—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.
 Eighteen Innings.
 June 25, 1903—Chicago, 6; New York 6 (tie).
 July 19, 1909—Detroit, 0; Washington, 0 (tie).
 Seventeen Innings.
 Aug. 9, 1900—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2.
 Sept. 21, 1901—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
 May 18, 1902—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2 (tie).
 July 9, 1902—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
 Sept. 30, 1907—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9 (tie).
 May 25, 1912—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1 (tie).
 May 13, 1912—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.
 May 21, 1915—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
 July 14, 1916—Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

- Twenty-One Innings.
 July 17, 1914—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
 Twenty Innings.
 June 30, 1892—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7 (tie).
 Aug. 24, 1901—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
 Nineteen Innings.
 June 22, 1902—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
 July 31, 1912—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6.
 June 17, 1915—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
 Eighteen Innings.
 Aug. 17, 1882—Providence, 1; Detroit, 0.
 Aug. 17, 1902—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7 (tie).
 June 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
 June 28, 1916—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.
 Seventeen Innings.
 June 26, 1893—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5 (tie).
 Aug. 11, 1904—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
 Sept. 13, 1904—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
 June 4, 1905—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1 (tie).
 Aug. 22, 1905—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
 Sept. 2, 1908—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
 July 26, 1909—New York, 3; Boston, 3 (tie).
 May 28, 1913—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7.

IN OTHER LEAGUES.

- May 31, 1901—I. I. L. league: Decatur, 2; Bloomington, 1, twenty-six innings.
 Sept. 10, 1911—Pacific Coast league: Portland, 1; Sacramento, 1, twenty-four innings.
 LONGEST GAMES IN 1916.
 National League.
 May 31—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 2; 16 innings.
 June 13—Cincinnati, 0; Boston, 0 (tie); 16 innings.
 June 28—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2; 18 innings.
 July 16—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 7 (tie); 16 innings.
 Aug. 23—Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1; 16 innings.
 American League.
 May 29—Detroit, 2; New York, 2 (tie); 16 innings.
 July 14—St. Louis, 0; Boston, 0 (tie); 17 innings.
 Aug. 16—Boston, 5; Chicago, 4; 16 innings.
 Sept. 13—New York, 4; St. Louis, 3; 15 innings.

RECORD OF NO-HIT GAMES.

- 1879—Richmond (Worcester) vs. Cleveland.
 1880—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Boston.
 Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Worcester.
 1882—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Worcester.
 1883—Radbourne (Providence) vs. Cleveland.
 Daly (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia.
 1884—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Providence.
 Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Detroit.
 1885—Clarkson (Chicago) vs. Providence.
 Ferguson (Philadelphia) vs. Providence.
 1887—Seward (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
 Weyhing (Philadelphia) vs. Baltimore.
 1891—Lovett (Brooklyn) vs. New York.
 Rusie (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
 1892—Stivett (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
 Jones (Pittsburgh) vs. Cincinnati.
 1893—Hawke (Baltimore) vs. Washington.
 1897—Young (Cleveland) vs. Cincinnati.
 1898—Hughes (Baltimore) vs. Boston.
 Breitenstein (Cincinnati) vs. Pittsburgh.
 Donahue (Philadelphia) vs. Boston.
 1899—Phillippi (Louisville) vs. Washington.
 Willis (Cincinnati) vs. New York.
 1900—Hahn (Cincinnati) vs. Philadelphia.

1901—Mathewson (New York) vs. St. Louis.

1902—Callahan (Chicago) vs. Detroit.

1903—Fraser (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.

1904—Young (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.

Tannehill (Boston) vs. Chicago.

1905—Mathewson (New York) vs. Chicago.

Henley (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.

Smith (Chicago) vs. Detroit.

Dineen (Boston) vs. Chicago.

1906—Eason (Brooklyn) vs. St. Louis.

Lush (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.

1907—Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati.

Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.

1908—Young (Boston) vs. New York.

Wiltse (New York) vs. Philadelphia.

Rucker (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.

Rhoades (Cleveland) vs. Boston.

Smith (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia.

Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.

1909—None in National or American league.

1910—Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.

Bender (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.

1911—Wood (Boston) vs. St. Louis.

Walsh (Chicago) vs. Boston.

1912—Mullin (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.

Hamilton (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.

Tesreau (New York) vs. Philadelphia.

1914—Scott (Chicago) vs. Washington.

Benz (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.

Davis (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.

1915—Marquard (New York) vs. Brooklyn.

Lavender (Chicago) vs. New York.

1916—Foster (Boston) vs. New York.

Hughes (Boston) vs. Pittsburgh.

Leonard (Boston) vs. St. Louis.

Bush (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.

IN FEDERAL LEAGUE.

1915—April 24—Allen (Pittsburgh) vs. St. Louis.

May 5—Hendrix (Chicago) vs. Pittsburgh.

A. R. 16—Main (Kansas City) vs. Buffalo.

Sept. 7—Davenport (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.

SALES OF BASEBALL CLUBS.

The Boston National league baseball club was sold by James E. Gaffney and Robert Davis Jan. 8, 1915, to Percy D. Haughton and Arthur C. Wise for \$500,000.

The Chicago National league baseball club (Cubs) was sold by Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati Jan. 5, 1916, to Charles H. Weeghman and partners of Chicago for \$500,000 for 90 per cent of the stock.

The St. Louis American league baseball club (Browns) was sold by Robert Lee Hedges, Jan. 4, 1916, to Phil Ball, James W. Garneau and Otto Stifel for \$525,000.

BASEBALL THROWING RECORD.

The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball was broken at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1910, when Sheldon Lejeune of the Evansville (Ind.) club, Central league, threw the sphere 426 feet $\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The old record, made in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872, by John Hatfield, was 400 feet $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR BASEBALL PLAYERS.

1914—Evers, Boston.....	\$25,000
1913—Chappell, White Sox.....	18,000
1911—Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh.....	22,500
1910—"Lefty" Russell, Athletics.....	12,000
1910—Fred Hunter, Pittsburgh.....	10,000
1910—Lena Blackburne, White Sox.....	10,000
1908—Rube Marquard, New York.....	11,000
1906—Spike Shannon, New York.....	10,000
1889—Clarkson and Kelly, Boston.....	20,000

CONSECUTIVE HIT RECORD.

Jack Ness, first baseman of the Oakland (Cal.) team, established a new record in 1915 of hitting safely in forty-nine consecutive games. His first failure was on July 22, when Art Fromme, pitcher of the Vernon team, faced him. The former record was held by Ty Cobb, who hit safely in forty consecutive games.

RECORD FOR CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES.

The mark of twenty consecutive victories set by the Providence club of the National league in 1884 was beaten by the New York National

league team in 1916 when it scored twenty-six straight victories by the following scores:

Sept. 7—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Sept. 8—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 3.
Sept. 9—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Sept. 9—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Sept. 11—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Sept. 12—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Sept. 13—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 0.
Sept. 13—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Sept. 14—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Sept. 16—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 2.
Sept. 16—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Sept. 18—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Sept. 18—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1 (tie).
Sept. 19—New York, 9; Pittsburgh, 2.
Sept. 19—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Sept. 20—New York, 4; Chicago, 2.
Sept. 21—New York, 4; Chicago, 0.
Sept. 22—New York, 5; Chicago, 0.
Sept. 23—New York, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Sept. 23—New York, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Sept. 25—New York, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Sept. 25—New York, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Sept. 26—New York, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Sept. 27—New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Sept. 28—New York, 2; Boston, 0.
Sept. 28—New York, 6; Boston, 0.
Sept. 30—New York, 4; Boston, 0.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The Boston American and the Brooklyn National league baseball teams, champions of their respective associations, played for the championship of the world with the following result:

IN BOSTON, OCT. 7.

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Myers, cf.....	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Daubert, 1b.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0
Stengel, rf.....	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wheat, lf.....	4	1	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
Mowrey, 3b.....	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0
Olson, ss.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
Meyers, c.....	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	6	3	0
Marquard, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Johnston.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Merkle.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Total34 5 10 14 3 0 0 24 9 4

*Singled for Marquard in eighth.

†Walked for Pfeffer in ninth.

Boston.

Boston.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Janvrin, 2b.....	4	1	2	3	0	1	0	2	8	1
Walker, cf.....	4	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.....	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	14	0	0
Lewis, lf.....	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0
Cady, c.....	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0
Thomas, c.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Mays, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total31 6 8 15 6 4 0 27 19 1

Brooklyn0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 5
Boston0 0 1 0 1 0 3 1 *—6

Two base hits—Lewis, Hooper, Janvrin. Three base hits—Walker, Hoblitzel, Wheat, Meyers. Struck out—By Shore, 6 (Daubert 2, Olson, Marquard, Stengel); by Marquard, 6 (Hooper, Janvrin 2, Shore, Walker, Gardner). Bases on balls—Off Shore, 3; off Marquard, 4; off Pfeffer, 2. Double plays—Janvrin-Scott-Hoblitzel; Hooper-Cady; Gardner-Janvrin-Hoblitzel; Scott-Janvrin-Hoblitzel. Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 7 innings; off Shore, 8 in 8 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Shore, Cutshaw. Passed ball—Meyers. Time—2:15. Umpires—Connolly, plate; O'Day, bases; Dinneen, right field; Quigley, left field.

IN BOSTON, OCT. 9.

Boston.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Janvrin, 2b.....	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	5	0
Walker, cf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Walsh, cf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.....	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	21	1	0

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
*McNally	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, lf.....	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1
†Gainer	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, ss.....	4	1	2	4	1	0	0	1	8	0
Thomas, c.....	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	4	0
Ruth, p.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0

Total42 2 7 12 6 3 0 42 31 1

*Ran for Hoblitzel in fourth.

†Batted for Gardner in fourth.

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Johnston, rf.....	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Daubert, 1b.....	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	1
Myers, cf.....	6	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Wheat, lf.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw, 2b.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	1
Mowrey, 3b.....	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	1
Olson, ss.....	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	4	0
Miller, c.....	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
Smith, p.....	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	7	0

Total43 1 6 10 3 2 0 *40 25 2

*One out when winning run was scored.

Boston0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Brooklyn1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two base hits—Smith, Janvrin. Three base hits—Scott, Thomas. Home run—Myers. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Ruth, 4. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 6; off Ruth, 3. Double plays—Scott-Janvrin-Hoblitzel; Mowrey-Cutshaw-Daubert; Myers-Miller. First on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 5. Time—3 hours. Umpires—Dinneen at plate, Quigley on bases, O'Day in left, Connolly in right.

IN BROOKLYN, OCT. 10.

Boston.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	4	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Janvrin, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Shorten, cf.....	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	2	0
Lewis, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gardner, 3b.....	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Scott, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Thomas, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Mays, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Henriksen.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Foster, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0

Total31 3 7 12 1 0 0 24 16 1

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Myers, cf.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Daubert, 1b.....	4	1	3	5	0	0	0	7	0	0
Stengel, rf.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Wheat, lf.....	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	4	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Mowrey, 3b.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Olson, ss.....	4	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Miller, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Coombs, p.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pfeffer, p.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Total30 4 10 14 3 3 1 27 9 0

*Batted for Mays in the sixth inning.

Boston0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3

Brooklyn0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 *—4

Three base hits—Olson, Daubert, Hooper. Home run—Gardner. Struck out—By Mays, 2; by Foster, 1; by Coombs, 1; by Pfeffer, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 2; off Coombs, 1. Hits—Off Mays, 7 in 5 innings; off Foster, 3 in 3 innings; off Coombs, 7 in 6 1-3 innings; off Pfeffer, none in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, Myers. Wild pitch—Foster. Time—2:01. Umpires—O'Day at plate, Connolly on bases, Quigley in left field, Dinneen in right field.

IN BROOKLYN, OCT. 11.

Beston.	AB.	R.	B.U.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	4	1	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	0
Janvrin, 2b.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Walker, cf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.....	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	8	0	0
Lewis, lf.....	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	3	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Carrigan, c.....	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	1	0
Leonard, p.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	6	10	15	3	2	1	27	10	1

Total33 6 10 15 3 2 1 27 10 1

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnson, rf.....	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Myers, cf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Merkle, lb.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	1	1
Wheat, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cutshaw, 2b.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	0
Mowrey, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
Olson, ss.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Meyers, c.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	3	0
Marquard, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
*Pfeffer.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
†O'Mara.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rucker, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Getz.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total.....	32	2	5	8	4	0	0	27	14	4
*Batted for Marquard in fourth. †Batted for Cheney in seventh. ‡Batted for Rucker in ninth.										
Boston.....	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Brooklyn.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two base hits—Lewis, Cutshaw, Hohlitzel. Three base hit—Johnson. Home run—Gardner. Struck out—By Leonard, 3; by Marquard, 3; by Cheney, 5; by Rucker, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 4; off Marquard, 2; off Cheney, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 5 in 4 innings; off Cheney, 4 in 2 innings. Wild pitch—Leonard. Passed ball—Meyers. Time—2:30. Umpires—Quigley at plate, Dinneen on bases, O'Day in left, Connolly in right.

IN BOSTON, OCT. 12.

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Janvrin, 2b.....	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Shorten, cf.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Hohlitzel, lb.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	1	0
Lewis, lf.....	3	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
Scott, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
Cady, c.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
Shore, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0

Total.....	27	4	7	10	2	3	0	27	14	2
Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Myers, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daubert, lb.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
Stengel, rf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0
Mowrey, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	1
Olson, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
Meyers, c.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	0
Pfeffer, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Merkle.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dell, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total.....	31	1	3	3	1	1	0	24	13	3
*Batted for Pfeffer in eighth.										

Boston.....	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Brooklyn.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two base hit—Janvrin. Three base hit—Lewis. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2; by Shore, 4. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Shore, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Hits—Off Pfeffer, 6 in 7 innings. Wild pitches—Pfeffer, 2. Passed ball—Cady. Time—1:43. Umpires—Connolly at plate, O'Day on bases, Quigley in left, Dinneen in right.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SB.	Av.
Hooper.....	21	6	7	10	3	1	.333
Janvrin.....	23	2	5	8	0	0	.217
Walker.....	11	1	3	5	1	0	.273
Shorten.....	7	0	4	4	0	0	.571
Walsh.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Hohlitzel.....	17	3	4	7	6	0	.235
Lewis.....	17	3	6	10	2	0	.353
Gardner.....	17	2	3	9	2	0	.176
Scott.....	16	1	2	4	1	0	.125
Cady.....	4	1	1	1	3	0	.250
Thomas.....	7	0	1	3	0	0	.143
Carigan.....	3	0	2	2	0	0	.667
Shore.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Mays.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Ruth.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Foster.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Leonard.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Gainer.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	1.000

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SB.	Av.
McNally.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	....
Henrikssen.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	....
Total.....	164	21	39	64	19	1	.238
Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SB.	Av.
Myers.....	22	2	4	7	0	0	.182
Daubert.....	17	1	3	5	2	0	.176
Merkle.....	4	0	1	1	2	0	.250
Johnson.....	10	1	3	5	1	0	.300
Stengel.....	11	2	4	4	0	0	.364
Wheat.....	19	2	4	6	2	1	.211
Cutshaw.....	19	2	2	3	1	0	.105
Mowrey.....	17	2	3	3	3	0	.176
Olson.....	16	1	2	6	2	0	.250
Meyers.....	18	0	1	1	1	0	.125
Miller.....	8	0	1	1	0	0	.200
Marquard.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Pfeffer.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	.250
Smith.....	5	0	1	2	0	0	.200
Coombs.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	.333
O'Mara.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Getz.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Cheney.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	....
Rucker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	....
Dell.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	....
Total.....	171	13	34	49	14	1	.199

SUMMARY.

Paid attendance.....	162,859
Total receipts.....	\$385,590.50
Commission's share.....	38,559.05
Players' share.....	162,927.45
Each club's share.....	92,052.00
Each Boston player's share.....	3,759.86
Each Brooklyn player's share.....	2,833.52

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS BY YEARS.

Year.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1905 (5 games).....	91,033	\$68,405	\$27,391
1906 (6 games).....	99,864	106,550	33,401
1907 (5 games).....	78,068	101,728	54,933
1908 (5 games).....	62,232	94,975	46,173
1909 (7 games).....	145,807	188,862	66,925
1910 (5 games).....	124,222	179,861	79,072
1911 (6 games).....	179,851	342,864	127,910
1912 (8 games).....	252,237	490,333	147,572
1913 (5 games).....	150,992	325,979	135,164
1914 (4 games).....	111,009	225,739	121,899
1915 (5 games).....	143,351	320,361	144,899
1916 (5 games).....	162,359	385,590	162,927

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS IN 1916.

Date and city.	Attendance.	Receipts.
Oct. 7, in Boston.....	36,117	\$76,489.50
Oct. 9, in Boston.....	41,373	82,626.00
Oct. 10, in Brooklyn.....	21,087	69,762.00
Oct. 11, in Brooklyn.....	21,662	72,840.00
Oct. 12, in Boston.....	42,620	83,873.00

Total.....	162,859	385,590.50
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RECORD OF WORLD'S SERIES.

- 1903—Games won, Boston Americans, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers, Dinneen, 3; Young, 2; Phillips, 3.
- 1905—Games won, New York Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Mathewson, 3; McGinnity, 1; Bender, 1.
- 1906—Games won, Chicago Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Walsh, 2; White, 1; Altrock, 1; Brown, 1; Reulbach, 1.
- 1907—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 0; draw, 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Reulbach, 1; Overall, 1.
- 1908—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Overall, 1; Reulbach, 1.
- 1909—Games won, Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Adams, 3; Willis, 1; Mullin, 2; Donovan, 1.
- 1910—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 1; Coombs, 3; Cole, 1.
- 1911—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Plank, 1; Coombs, 1; Bender, 2; Mathewson, 1; Crandall, 1.
- 1912—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3; tied game, 1. Winning

- pitchers, Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Collins, 1;
 Marquard, 2; Tesreau, 1.
 1913—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4;
 New York Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers,
 Bender, 2; Bush, 1; Plank, 1; Mathewson, 1.
 1914—Games won, Boston Nationals, 4; Philadel-
 phia Americans, 0. Winning pitchers, Ru-
 dolph, 2; Tyler, 1; James, 1.
 1915—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Phila-
 delphia Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers,
 Alexander (Pa.), 1; Foster, 2; Leonard, 1;
 Shore, 1.
 1916—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Brooklyn
 Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Shore, 2;
 Ruth, 1; Coombs, 1; Leonard, 1.

POSTSEASON SERIES, 1916.

WORLD'S SERIES.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston Americans.....	4	1	.800
Brooklyn Nationals.....	1	4	.200

CHICAGO SERIES.

White Sox (American).....	4	0	1.000
Cubs (National).....	0	4	.000

ST. LOUIS SERIES.

Browns (American).....	4	1	.800
Cardinals (National).....	1	4	.200

SCORES OF PRINCIPAL COLLEGE GAMES IN 1916.

HARVARD.		Op. Har.	Op. Pa.		Op. Dar.			
April 12—Maine	2	3	April 15—Haverford	2	0	May 17—Princeton	1	3
April 13—Maine	1	7	April 19—Holy Cross	0	6	May 19—Wesleyan	3	7
April 15—Army	1	2	April 21—Yale	1	0	May 24—Harvard	11	8
April 17—Virginia	2	2	April 22—Swarthmore	2	3	May 27—Brown	6	0
April 19—Navy	3	4	April 23—Yale	7	8	May 30—Holy Cross	5	3
April 20—Catholic U.	11	8	May 3—Villanova	6	3	June 16—Tufts	11	7
April 21—Johns Hopkins ..	3	12	May 6—Harvard	4	0	June 17—Williams	6	5
April 25—Bates	3	11	May 10—Swarthmore	5	4	DARTMOUTH.		Op. Dar.
April 27—Colby	2	4	May 13—Princeton	6	5	June 19—Amherst	6	3
April 29—Vermont	1	10	May 22—Swarthmore	10	3	June 20—Amherst	4	1
May 2—Georgetown	1	6	May 27—Cornell	1	7	WILLIAMS.		Op. Wil.
May 4—Virginia	0	5	May 30—Princeton	7	2	April 6—Virginia	12	6
May 6—Pennsylvania	0	4	June 3—Yale	0	3	April 10—Pennsylvania ..	4	6
May 10—Brown	0	6	June 17—Cornell	3	2	April 11—Princeton	1	0
May 12—Amherst	1	4	CORNELL.		Op. Cor.	April 23—Holy Cross ..	2	1
May 20—Princeton	5	9	April 6—Swarthmore	6	4	May 6—Union	6	9
May 24—Dartmouth	8	11	April 10—Virginia	2	1	May 10—Princeton	7	1
May 27—Holy Cross	0	4	April 12—Navy	5	2	May 13—Dartmouth	17	8
May 30—Brown	8	1	April 13—Pennsylvania ..	0	3	May 18—Amherst	5	0
June 1—Williams	0	2	April 15—Dickinson	0	4	May 24—Yale	3	5
June 3—Princeton	1	5	April 19—Bucknell	1	2	May 27—Wesleyan	1	6
June 16—Boston Col.	0	7	April 22—Lafayette	3	2	May 30—Amherst	2	3
June 20—Yale	2	5	April 23—Princeton	0	1	June 1—Harvard	2	0
June 21—Yale	1	4	May 6—Princeton	0	1	June 17—Dartmouth	5	6
YALE.		Op. Yale.	May 11—Vermont	3	4	AMHERST.		Op. Am.
April 12—Fordham	5	12	May 13—Michigan	0	1	April 15—Bowdoin	2	1
April 15—Columbia	8	6	May 17—Michigan	6	13	April 23—Wesleyan	3	8
April 20—Johns Hopkins ..	11	10	CORNELL.		Op. Cor.	May 12—Harvard	4	1
April 22—Pennsylvania	0	7	May 18—Cornell	4	2	May 20—Wesleyan	5	6
April 23—Virginia	3	2	May 20—Yale	7	1	May 30—Williams	3	2
April 24—Catholic U.	3	2	May 25—Colgate	3	5	June 19—Dartmouth	3	6
April 26—Georgetown	3	1	May 27—Pennsylvania ..	5	3	HOLY CROSS.		Op. H.C.
April 29—Pennsylvania ..	8	7	May 30—Yale	4	2	April 19—Pennsylvania ..	6	0
May 3—Holy Cross	2	4	June 17—Pennsylvania ..	2	3	April 20—Navy	8	4
May 5—Georgetown	0	4	COLUMBIA.		Op. Col.	April 24—Virginia	1	3
May 6—Virginia	13	1	April 11—Dartmouth	6	11	April 26—Johns Hopkins ..	3	7
May 10—Dartmouth	3	0	April 15—Yale	6	8	April 29—Williams	1	2
May 13—Holy Cross	2	1	April 18—Colgate	1	8	May 3—Yale	4	2
May 20—Cornell	1	7	April 24—Union	1	6	May 6—Brown	2	0
May 24—Williams	5	3	April 29—Fordham	1	7	May 10—Trinity	5	10
May 27—Princeton	2	5	May 5—Cornell	4	3	May 13—Yale	1	2
May 30—Cornell	2	4	May 6—Wesleyan	1	2	May 19—Mass. Aggies ..	0	6
June 3—Pennsylvania	3	0	May 10—Stevens	2	5	May 20—Brown	3	4
June 10—Princeton	7	10	May 13—Fordham	2	7	May 24—Tufts	6	1
June 14—Princeton	1	0	May 30—Lafayette	0	11	May 27—Harvard	4	0
June 20—Harvard	5	2	June 17—Wesleyan	0	6	May 30—Dartmouth	4	5
June 21—Harvard	4	1	BROWN.		Op. Br.	May 31—Army	6	6
PRINCETON.		Op. Prin.	April 12—Maine	2	3	TUFTS.		Op. Tuf.
April 12—Rutgers	1	12	April 15—Princeton	4	1	April 13—Navy	1	4
April 15—Brown	1	4	April 19—Dartmouth	5	4	April 17—Georgetown ..	2	12
April 20—Maryland Ag.	2	1	May 3—Bates	2	6	April 19—Army	1	5
April 22—Georgetown	0	1	May 5—N. Hampshire ..	1	0	May 3—Georgetown	1	10
April 26—Union	2	4	May 6—Holy Cross	0	2	May 10—Boston Col.	1	5
April 29—Cornell	1	0	May 10—Harvard	6	0	May 12—Dartmouth	2	7
May 1—Lawrenceville	3	14	May 13—Manhattan	0	4	May 13—Mass. Aggies ..	4	9
May 3—Virginia	2	3	May 20—Holy Cross	4	3	May 20—Bowdoin	6	5
May 6—Cornell	1	0	May 27—Dartmouth	0	6	May 24—Holy Cross	1	6
May 10—Williams	1	7	May 30—Harvard	1	8	May 26—Trinity	5	9
May 13—Pennsylvania	5	6	DARTMOUTH.		Op. Dar.	May 30—Mass. Aggies ..	12	5
May 17—Dartmouth	3	1	April 6—New York U.	1	2	June 1—Middlebury	0	1
May 20—Harvard	9	5	April 11—Columbia	11	6	June 16—Dartmouth	7	11
May 27—Yale	5	2	April 23—Brown	4	5	NAVY (Annapolis). Op. Nav.		
May 30—Pennsylvania	2	7	May 4—Georgetown	2	3	April 6—Georgetown	6	4
June 3—Harvard	5	1	May 6—U. of Vermont ..	1	6	April 12—Cornell	2	5
June 10—Yale	0	1	May 10—Yale	0	3	April 13—Tufts	4	1
PENNSYLVANIA.		Op. Pa.	May 12—Tufts	7	2	April 15—Colgate	2	1
April 10—Williams	6	4	May 13—Williams	8	17	April 19—Harvard	4	4
April 13—Cornell	3	0						

		Op. Nav.			Op. Syr.			Op. Chi.
April 20—Holy Cross	4	8	May 16—Michigan	4	9	April 22—Wisconsin	6	17
April 22—Lehigh	7	1	May 20—Mich. Aggies	2	3	April 25—Beloit	1	12
April 26—Trinity	1	8	June 3—Army	0	1	April 27—Cornell Col.	5	3
April 29—N. Carolina	2	13	June 6—Middlebury	1	7	April 28—Iowa	1	3
May 4—N. Carolina	2	4	June 10—Colgate	1	2	April 29—Rose Poly.	0	14
A. & M.		2	GEORGETOWN.		Op. Geo.	May 2—Northwestern	10	6
May 6—Bucknell	1	5	April 17—Tufts	12	2	May 6—Ohio	6	3
May 10—Catholic U.	1	2	April 22—Princeton	1	0	May 16—Northwestern	1	5
May 11—Pittsburgh	0	1	April 24—Penn. State	6	2	May 20—Wisconsin	3	4
May 13—Johns Hopkins	6	7	April 26—Yale	1	3	May 23—Northwestern	4	9
May 17—Georgetown	1	2	April 27—N. Carolina	3	8	May 24—Wisconsin	2	3
May 18—St. Johns	0	3	May 1—Boston	8	4	May 3—Purdue	20	1
May 20—Catholic U.	4	7	May 2—Harvard	6	1	June 3—Waseda	2	7
May 27—Army	13	3	May 3—Tufts	10	1	June 16—Waseda	2	9
ARMY (West Point). Op. Ar.			May 4—Dartmouth	3	2	June 17—Waseda	4	8
April 12—Williams	2	3	May 5—Yale	4	0	WISCONSIN.		Op. Wis.
April 15—Harvard	2	1	May 6—Army	15	6	April 12—Notre Dame	0	1
April 19—Tufts	5	1	May 17—Virginia	3	1	April 14—Armour	5	12
April 22—Springfield	9	2	May 18—Transylvania	1	0	April 15—Dubuque	4	4
April 25—Seton Hall	1	4	VERMONT.		Op. Ver.	April 22—Illinois	17	6
April 29—Lehigh	1	7	April 26—Brown	8	1	April 23—Illinois	4	0
May 3—Penn. State	7	4	April 29—Harvard	10	1	May 4—Beloit	0	2
May 6—Georgetown	6	15	May 11—Cornell	4	3	May 6—Purdue	1	5
May 10—Pittsburgh	3	10	May 12—Syracuse	10	1	May 9—Northwestern	3	9
May 13—Buffalo	2	3	May 13—Colgate	5	3	May 10—Purdue	4	1
ARMY (West Point). Op. Ar.			May 20—Rensselaer	5	3	May 16—Iowa	8	12
May 17—Lafayette	3	4	MICHIGAN.		Op. Mich.	May 24—Chicago	3	2
May 27—Navy	3	13	April 10—Georgia	4	0	June 5—Waseda	1	8
May 31—Holy Cross	6	6	April 11—Georgia	7	6	June 6—Waseda	4	5
FORDHAM.		Op. For.	April 12—Mercer	6	6	PURDUE.		Op. Pur.
April 6—Princeton	0	4	April 13—Mercer	6	1	April 12—Rose Poly.	3	7
April 12—Yale	12	5	April 14—Vanderbilt	2	1	April 15—Northwestern	8	9
April 29—Columbia	7	1	April 15—Vanderbilt	9	6	April 17—Wabash	3	0
May 13—Columbia	7	2	April 17—Notre Dame	14	6	April 22—Illinois	4	3
May 20—Army	2	4	April 20—Olivet	0	5	April 27—Wabash	0	5
CATHOLIC U.		Op. C. U.	April 26—Kalamazoo	3	7	April 29—Indiana	0	7
April 18—Boston	0	4	April 29—Case	0	8	May 2—Notre Dame	1	0
April 19—Lehigh	6	5	May 4—Syracuse	3	0	May 5—Beloit	1	2
April 20—Harvard	8	11	May 10—Kalamazoo	1	1	May 6—Wisconsin	5	1
April 24—Yale	2	3	May 14—Cornell	1	0	May 10—Wisconsin	1	4
May 1—Villanova	5	4	May 15—Syracuse	7	5	May 17—Ohio	10	1
May 2—Swarthmore	8	1	May 16—Syracuse	9	4	May 19—Northwestern	2	4
May 3—Lehigh	4	5	May 17—Cornell	13	6	May 20—Chicago	2	1
May 4—Boston	0	3	May 18—Cornell	2	4	May 25—Notre Dame	4	0
May 5—Holy Cross	1	3	May 19—Swarthmore	8	3	May 26—Iowa	4	6
May 6—Tufts	10	2	May 20—Pennsylvania	2	4	May 31—Chicago	3	20
May 9—Villanova	2	7	May 27—Mich. Aggies	3	5	June 3—Indiana	0	3
May 10—Navy	2	7	June 2—Notre Dame	1	2	NORTHWESTERN.		Op. N. W.
May 20—Navy	7	4	June 3—Notre Dame	4	6	April 12—Armour	3	8
NEW YORK.		Op. N. Y.	NOTRE DAME.		Op. N. D.	April 15—Purdue	9	8
April 19—Lafayette	4	1	April 12—Wisconsin	1	0	April 20—Armour	1	2
April 29—Swarthmore	5	6	April 13—Wisconsin	3	2	May 2—Chicago	6	10
May 30—Columbia	4	1	April 14—Illinois	7	2	May 6—Illinois	4	1
June 3—Rutgers	3	4	April 15—Illinois	6	6	May 9—Wisconsin	9	3
SWARTHMORE.		Op. Sw.	April 17—Michigan	6	14	May 12—Indiana	2	0
April 15—Lehigh	10	0	April 20—Marshall	8	6	May 16—Illinois	5	1
April 19—Ursinus	1	2	April 25—Armour	1	11	May 23—Chicago	9	4
April 22—Pennsylvania	3	2	April 28—Mich. Aggies	0	2	INDIANA.		Op. Ind.
April 23—New York	6	8	May 2—Purdue	0	6	April 17—Marshall	3	12
May 2—Catholic U.	1	8	May 6—W. S. Normal	0	6	April 21—Illinois	1	2
May 6—Johns Hopkins	9	3	May 10—Wabash	7	13	April 29—Purdue	7	0
May 10—Pennsylvania	4	5	May 12—Wisconsin	1	6	May 6—DePauw	6	9
May 13—Rutgers	2	6	May 16—Lake Forest	1	17	May 18—Ohio	8	5
May 19—Michigan	3	8	May 18—St. Viators	2	17	May 22—DePauw	0	12
May 20—Ursinus	1	0	May 24—Niagara	0	1	May 27—Iowa	6	3
May 22—Pennsylvania	3	10	May 25—Purdue	0	4	May 31—Normal	6	7
May 27—Lafayette	8	7	ILLINOIS.		Op. Ill.	June 3—Purdue	3	0
May 31—Lafayette	2	5	April 7—Louisiana	1	0	IOWA.		Op. Ia.
June 10—Rutgers	2	4	April 8—Louisiana	4	3	April 26—Emporia	1	2
BOWDOIN.		Op. Bow.	April 8—Alabama	4	0	April 28—Chicago	3	1
April 13—Wesleyan	13	1	April 11—Wabash	4	13	May 1—State Teachers	0	8
April 15—Amherst	1	2	April 14—Notre Dame	2	7	May 9—Ames	4	5
April 29—Maine	4	3	April 15—Notre Dame	0	6	May 16—Wisconsin	12	8
May 10—Colby	0	1	April 21—Indiana	2	1	May 17—Chicago	4	5
May 20—Tufts	5	6	April 22—Purdue	3	4	May 23—Wisconsin	0	3
May 24—Colby	6	5	April 25—Ohio	0	3	May 26—Purdue	6	4
May 27—Maine	1	3	April 29—Wisconsin	0	4	May 30—Grinnell	3	7
May 31—Bates	1	3	May 5—Ohio	0	4	June 2—Ames	3	2
SYRACUSE.		Op. Syr.	May 6—Northwestern	1	4	OHIO.		Op. Ohio.
April 20—Bucknell	8	6	May 16—Northwestern	1	5	April 25—Illinois	3	0
May 4—Michigan	0	3	May 20—Wisconsin	3	4	May 5—Illinois	4	0
May 5—Mich. Aggies	3	0	May 23—Waseda	0	6	May 6—Chicago	3	6
May 12—Vermont	1	10	CHICAGO.		Op. Chi.	May 17—Purdue	1	10
May 13—Rochester	1	7	April 15—Crane	2	13	May 18—Indiana	5	8
May 15—Michigan	5	7	April 19—Armour	0	9			

WABASH.		Op. Wab.				Op. L.F.				Op. Ar.
April 11—Illinois	13	4	May 25—Lombard	3	2	April 18—Lake Forest....	9	11		
April 17—Purdue	0	3	May 26—Knox	2	5	April 19—Chicago	9	0		
April 19—Marshall	3	6	BELOIT.			Op. Bel.	April 20—Northwestern ..	2	1	
May 10—Notre Dame.....	13	7	April 25—Chicago	12	1	April 25—Notre Dame.....	11	1		
LAKE FOREST.			Op. L.F.				April 28—Knox	0	9	
April 18—Armour	11	9	May 4—Wisconsin	2	0	April 29—Monmouth	1	5		
May 9—Chicago	6	3	May 5—Purdue	2	1	May 5—Knox	4	0		
May 12—Monmouth	1	2	May 9—Armour	2	4	May 9—Beloit	4	2		
May 16—Notre Dame.....	17	1	May 18—Armour	4	1	May 11—Monmouth	0	4		
May 20—Beloit	2	8	May 20—Lake Forest....	8	2	May 18—Beloit	1	4		
			ARMOUR.			Op. Ar.				
			April 14—Wisconsin	12	5					

HORSE RACING.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1 mile.
1903—Gundire, 1:38½; \$11,080.
1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; \$10,880.
1905—Syonby and Race King, 1:41½ (dead heat), \$9,230.
1906—Grapple, 1:39; \$10,850.
1907—Glorifier, 1:40½; \$10,570.
1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38½; \$9,620.
1909—King James, 1:40; \$9,875.
1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37½; \$5,000.
1911—1912—No race.
1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39; \$3,475.
1914—Buskin, 1:37½; \$4,100.
1915—Stromboli, 1:39½; \$2,325.
1916—The Finn, 1:38; \$3,500.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky. Distance changed in 1896 from 1¼ to 1½ miles.
1890—Riley, 118lbs, 2:45; \$5,460.
1891—Kingman, 122lbs, 2:52½; \$4,680.
1892—Azra, 122lbs, 2:41½; \$4,230.
1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39½; \$4,090.
1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; \$4,000.
1895—Halma, 122lbs, 2:37½.
1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07½.
1897—Typhoon II, 117lbs, 2:12½.
1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
1900—Leut. Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06½.
1901—His Eminence, 117lbs, 2:07½.
1902—Alan a Dale, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$6,000.
1903—Judge Himes, 117lbs, 2:09; \$6,000.
1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.
1905—Agile, 122lbs, 2:10½; \$6,000.
1906—Sir Huon, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.
1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12½; \$5,000.
1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15½; \$6,000.
1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.
1910—Donau, 122lbs, 2:06½; \$6,000.
1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05½; \$6,000.
1912—Worth, 117lbs, 2:09½; \$6,000.
1913—Donerail, 117lbs, 2:04½; \$6,000.
1914—Old Rosebud, 114lbs, 2:03½; \$13,350.
1915—Regret, 112lbs, 2:05½; \$14,900.
1916—George Smith, 117lbs, 2:04; \$9,750.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Gravesend, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.
1905—Delhi, 2:06½; \$15,800.
1906—Tokalon, 2:05½; \$15,800.
1907—Superman, 2:09; \$15,800.
1908—Fair Play, 2:04½; \$19,750.
1909—King James, 2:04; \$3,850.
1910—Fitz Herbert, 2:05½; \$6,000.
1913—Whisk Broom, 2:03½; \$3,025.
1914*—Buckhorn, 2:08; \$3,350.
1915†—Tartar, 1:50½; \$3,950.
1916†—Friar Rock, 1:50; \$5,000.

*Run at Belmont park, L. I. †Run at Belmont park, L. I.; distance 1½ miles. ‡Run at Aqueduct, N. Y.; distance 1½ miles.

ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.
1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49½.
1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56½.
1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45½.
1895—Sir Visto, by Barcaldine, 2:43½.
1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.

1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:35½.
1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40½.
1902—Ard Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42½.
1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrune.
1904—St. Armand, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45½.
1905—Cicero, by Cyllene, 3:11.
1906—Spearmint, by Carbine, 2:36½.
1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
1908—Signorinetta, by Chaleureux-Signorina, 2:39½.
1909—Minorn, by Cyllene-Mother Siegel, 2:42½.
1910—Lemberg, by Cyllene-Galicia, 2:35½.
1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36½.
1912—Tagale, by Cyllene-Tagale, 2:38½.
1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Pawky, 2:37½.
1914—Durbar II., by Rabelais-Armenia, 2:38.
1915*—Pommern, by Polymelus-Merry Agnes; 2:32½.
1916*—Fianella. (Time not reported.)

*Run at Newmarket as substitute for regular Derby.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs, for 3 year olds. Stake, \$40,000.
1901—Cheri, by St. Damien.
1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
1903—Quo Vadis.
1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amie.
1905—Finasseur.
1906—Spearmint.
1907—Sans Souci II.
1908—Northeast (value of race, \$72,000).
1909—Verdun, \$74,155.
1910—Nuage, \$60,000.
1911—As d'Atout, \$70,200.
1912—Houli, \$73,000.
1913—Bruleur, \$72,000.
1914—Sardanapole, \$60,000.
1915 and 1916—No racing.

OTHER BIG EVENT WINNERS IN 1915.

Suburban Handicap, 1¼ miles; Belmont park, N. Y., May 30; Friar Rock, 2:05; \$3,450.
Kentucky Handicap, 1¼ miles, Douglas park, Louisville, June 3; Ed Crump, 2:04½; \$11,650.
Latonia Derby, 1½ miles, Latonia, Ky., June 17; Dodge, 2:37; \$15,000.
Brooklyn Derby, 1½ miles, Aqueduct, June 28; Chiclé, 1:50½; \$2,000.
American Derby, 1¼ miles, Hawthorne track, Chicago, July 15; Dodge, 2:04½; \$10,000.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake, 1 mile, Detroit, Mich., July 26; Mabel Trask, best time, 2:05½; \$10,000.
Paper Mills' Purse, 1 mile, Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 2; Mabel Trask, best time, 2:03½; \$10,000.
The American Horse Breeders' Futurity, 1 mile, Cleveland, O., Aug. 21; The Real Lady, best time, 2:09½; \$3,000.
Hopeful Stake, 6 furlongs, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 26; Campfire, 1:14½; \$18,850.
Knickerbocker Purse, 1 mile, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 31; St. Frisco, best time, 2:05; \$5,000.
Futurity Stakes, 6 furlongs, Belmont park, N. Y., Sept. 2; Campfire, 1:13½; \$22,950.
Charter Oak Stake, 1 mile, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7; St. Frisco, best time, 2:06½; \$5,000.
Empire State's Stake, 1 mile, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 12; St. Frisco, best time, 2:03½; \$10,000.
American Horse Breeders' Futurity, 1 mile, Syr-

acuse, N. Y., Sept. 13; Expressive Lou, best time, 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$; \$6,000.
 Hoster-Columbus Stake, 1 mile, Columbus, O., Sept. 19; Mabel Trask, best time, 2:05 $\frac{1}{2}$; \$10,000.
 Louisville Cup, 2 miles, Douglas park, Louisville, Sept. 23; Star Hawk, 3:29 $\frac{1}{2}$; \$2,500.
 Arch City Stake, 1 mile, Columbus, O., Sept. 26; Ben Earl, best time, 2:01 $\frac{1}{4}$; \$3,000.
 Kentucky Futurity, for 2 year olds, 1 mile, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2; The Real Lady, best time, 2:07; \$5,000.
 Kentucky Futurity, for 3 year olds, 1 mile, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 3; Volga, best time, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$; \$14,000.

BEST PERFORMANCES IN 1916.

Following were among the best performances on the American turf in 1916, chronologically arranged:

July 21—1 mile, pacing, fastest three heat race and fastest 2d and 3d heats paced by same horse, 2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:01 $\frac{1}{4}$ (average, 2:00.92), Single G., Cleveland, O. Russell Boy took first heat.

July 25—1 mile, pacing, fastest two heats by a 4 year old mare, 2:01 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:01 $\frac{1}{4}$, Miss Harris M., Detroit, Mich.

Aug. 10—1-16 miles, fastest pacing against time, 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$, Directum I., Columbus, O.

Aug. 17—1 mile, trotting, fastest five heat race, 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:09, Mabel Trask, Columbus, O. St. Frisco won first two heats.

Aug. 21—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, pacing, fastest against time, 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$, Directum I., Cleveland, O.

Aug. 22—1 mile, trotting, fastest by stallion against time, 2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, Lee Axworthy, Columbus.
 Sept. 7—1 mile, trotting, fastest six heat race, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, St. Frisco, Hartford, Conn. Mabel Trask won first and third heats; the second heat was a tie at 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$; average time for six heats, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sept. 12—1 mile, trotting, fastest by stallion against time, paced by two running horses, 2:00, Lee Axworthy, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 14— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, pacing, fastest by stallion against time, paced by running horse, :55 $\frac{1}{4}$, Directum I., Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 2—1 mile, trotting, fastest time and fastest two heat race by 2 year old fillies, 2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:07, The Real Lady, Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 3—1 mile, trotting, fastest mile by 3 year old filly and fastest three heat race by filly, 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:07, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, Volga, Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 4—1 mile, trotting, fastest against time by trotting stallion, 1:59 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 7—1 mile, trotting, fastest against time by trotting stallion, 1:58 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 7—1 mile, trotting, fastest by 2 year old trotter regardless of sex, 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$, The Real Lady, Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 7—1 mile, pacing, fastest four heat race, 2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, Russell Boy, Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 7—1 mile, pacing, fastest by 3 year old colts, 2:03, Peter Look, Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 12—1 mile, trotting to wagon, fastest by stallion, 2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky.

BEST TROTTER RECORDS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ mile—:27, Uhlman, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—:55 $\frac{1}{4}$, Directum I. (paced by runner), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916; :58 $\frac{1}{4}$, Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01, Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903.

1 mile—1:54 $\frac{1}{4}$, Uhlman, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:58, Uhlman, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with wind shield). By a stallion, 1:58 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.

1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909.

Best mile by a colt, 2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$, Airdale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912, race record, 2:26, Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.

1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$, The Real Lady, Lex-

ington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$, Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1916.

1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, Peter Volo, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1914; by filly, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, Volga, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 3; Columbus, O., Aug. 17, 1916.

1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:02, Peter Volo, Cleveland, O., Aug. 16, and Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.

1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.

1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:01 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:01 $\frac{1}{4}$, Ham-burg Belle, North Randall, O., Aug. 25, 1909. By a stallion, 2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, Peter Volo, at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1915.

1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02, 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$, Lee Axworthy, Cleveland, O., Aug. 16, 1915. (Peter Volo won first heat.)

1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$ (Billy Burke), 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$, Dudie Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:09, Mabel Trask, Columbus, O., Aug. 17, 1916. (St. Frisco won first two heats.)

1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, St. Frisco, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7, 1916. (Mabel Trask won first and third heats.)

1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, Uhlman, Go-shen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

TROTTER TO WAGON.

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile—:56 $\frac{1}{4}$, Uhlman (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.

1 mile—2:00, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903, and Uhlman, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911; by stallion, 2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1916.

TEAMS TO POLE.

1 mile—2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, Uhlman and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

TROTTER TO HIGH SULKY.

1 mile—2:05, Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07, Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1904 (nonball-bearing sulky); 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$, Maud S., Glenview, 1885.

BEST PACING RECORDS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ mile—:27 $\frac{1}{4}$, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; :28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile—:56, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).

$\frac{3}{4}$ mile—1:26 $\frac{1}{4}$, Prince Alert (with wind shield), Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903.

1 mile—1:55, Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:56 $\frac{1}{4}$, Directum I. (without wind shield), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915. Fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.

1 mile, yearlings—2:20 $\frac{1}{4}$, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.

1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.

1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914; by colt, 2:03, Peter Look, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.

1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00, William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1898; Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 23, 1897.

1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.

1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58, 2:00, Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.

1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:00, 2:00, Directum I., Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.

1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, Russell Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. (Second heat taken by Braden Direct, and third heat by Judge Ormonde.)

1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:01 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, Evelyn W. and Earl, Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 8, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)

1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, Russell Boy, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.

- 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03½, 2:02½, 2:02½, 2:04½, 2:05, 2:03½, R. H. Brett, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16, 1914.
- 1 mile, fastest seven-heat race—2:00½, 2:02, 2:05½, 2:08½, 2:06½, 2:06½, 2:07½ (first two by Minor Heir, third by The Eel, fourth by Copa de Oro and last three by Jersey B.), Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1908.
- 1 mile, fastest third heat in race—1:59½, Directum I., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1914.
- 1 mile, fastest seventh heat—2:05½, R. H. Brett, Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1914.
- 1 mile, half-mile track—2:02, Dan Patch, Allentown, Pa., Sept. 21, 1905.

PACING TO WAGON.

- 1 mile—1:57½, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; 1:59½, William, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915 (amateur driving); best three heats in race, 2:06½, 2:04½, 2:06½, Angus Pointer, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1904 (Baron Grattan won first heat).

TEAMS TO POLE.

- ¼ mile—29¾, Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, Cleveland, O., July 22, 1905.
- ½ mile—1:00¾, Prince Direct and Morning Star, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1904.
- 1 mile—2:02, Minor Heir and George Gano, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

BEST RUNNING RECORDS.

- ¼ mile—21¼, Bob Wade, 4yrs, Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.
- 2¼ furlongs—31¼, Best Boy, 2yrs, Clifton, N. J., March 12, 1890.
- ¾ mile—34, Red S., aged, 122lbs, Butte, Mont., July 22, 1896.
- 3¼ furlongs—39¾, Supremacy, 2yrs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 1, 1914.
- ¾ mile—46, Geraldine, 4 yrs, 122lbs, straight course, Morris Park, Aug. 30, 1899.
- ¾ mile—46½, Miss Nett, 2yrs, Belmont park, May 14, 1910.
- 4¼ furlongs—51¾, Tanya, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris Park, straight course, May 12, 1904.
- 5 furlongs—56¾, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894.
- 5¼ furlongs—1:02¾, Plater, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 21, 1902; 1:03¾, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 150lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 8, 1914.
- 6 furlongs, less 170 feet (Futurity course)—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheephead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.
- 6 furlongs—1:08, Artful, 2yrs, 130lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 15, 1904; 1:09¾, Iron Mask, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Jan. 4, 1914.
- 6½ furlongs—1:16¾, Lady Vera, 2yrs, 90lbs, Belmont park, straight track, Oct. 19, 1906.
- ¾ mile—1:22, Roseben, 5yrs, 126lbs, Belmont park, New York, Oct. 16, 1906.
- 7¼ furlongs—1:31¼, Restigouche, 3yrs, 106lbs, Belmont park, May 29, 1908.
- 1 mile—1:35¾, against time, Salvator, 4yrs, 110 lbs, Monmouth park, straight course, Aug. 28, 1890; 1:36¾, Christophine, 3yrs, 112lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 11, 1914.
- 1 mile and 20 yds.—1:39, Froglegs, 4yrs, 107lbs, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 13, 1913.
- 1 mile and 25 yds.—1:45¾, Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 4, 1890.
- 1 mile and 50 yds.—1:41½, Haviland, 6yrs, 98lbs, Washington park, July 7, 1903.
- 1 mile and 70 yds.—1:42¾, Jimenez, 101lbs, Harlem, Sept. 5, 1901; Daiway, 3yrs, 96lbs, same course, Aug. 31, 1904, and Convent Belle, 4yrs, 94lbs, Seattle, Aug. 24, 1908.
- 1 mile and 100 yds.—1:44¾, Grand Opera, 4yrs, 77lbs, Harlem, Aug. 12, 1903.
- 1 1-16 miles—1:43¾, Gretna Green, Fort Erie, Ont., Aug. 28, 1909.
- 1¼ miles—1:50, Vox Populi, 3yrs, 110lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 19, 1908.
- 1 3-16 miles—1:57¾, Scintillant II., 4yrs, 109lbs, Harlem, Sept. 1, 1902.
- 1½ miles—2:00, Whisk Broom II., 6yrs, 139lbs, Belmont park, N. Y., June 28, 1913.
- 1 mile and 500 yds.—2:10¾, Bend Or, 4yrs, 115lbs, Saratoga, July 25, 1892.
- 1 5-16 miles—2:09¾, Ballot, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheephead Bay, July 1, 1908.

- 1¼ miles—2:17¾, Irish Lad, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheephead Bay, June 25, 1904.
- 1½ miles—2:30¾, Goodrich, 3yrs, 102lbs, Washington park, July 16, 1898.
- 1¾ miles—2:45, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 122lbs, Sheephead Bay, July 13, 1909; 2:45¼, Africander, 3 yrs, 126lbs, Sheephead Bay, July 7, 1903.
- 1¾ miles—2:57, Major Daingerfield, 4yrs, 120lbs, Morris park, Oct. 3, 1903.
- 1¾ miles—3:17¾, Orcagna, Oakland, Cal., March 2, 1909.
- 2 miles—3:25¼, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 105lbs, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8, 1909.
- 2¼ miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.
- 2¼ miles—3:49, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.
- 2½ miles—4:24½, Kyrat, 3yrs, 88lbs, Newport, Ky., Nov. 8, 1899.
- 2½ miles—4:58¾, Ten Broeck, 4yrs, 110lbs, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.
- 2¾ miles—4:58¾, Hubbard, 4yrs, 107lbs, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.
- 3 miles—5:19, Mamie Algor, 5yrs, 105lbs, City park, New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1907.
- 4 miles—7:10¾, Sotemia, 119lbs, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1912.
- 10 miles—26:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Rancocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

HEAT RACING.

- ¼ mile—21¼, 22¼, Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1888.
- ½ mile—47¾, 47¾, Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894; 48, 48, Eclipse, Jr., 4 yrs., Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.
- ¾ mile—1:00, 1:00, Kittie Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.
- 5¼ furlongs—1:09, 1:08¾, 1:09, Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.
- ¾ mile—1:10¾, 1:12¾, Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13¼, 1:13¼, Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1883.
- 1 mile—1:41¾, 1:41, Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47¾, L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.
- 1 1-16 miles—1:50¾, 1:48, Slipalong, 5yrs, 115lbs, Washington park, Sept. 25, 1885.
- 1¼ miles—1:56, 1:54¾, What'er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 13, 1899.
- 1¼ miles—2:10, 2:14, Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheephead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.
- 1½ miles—2:41¾, 2:41, Patsy Duffy, aged, 115lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.
- 2 miles—3:33, 3:31¾, Miss Woodford, 4yrs, 107½ lbs, Sheephead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.
- 3 miles—5:27¼, 5:29¾, Norfolk, 4yrs, 100lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1885.
- 4 miles—7:23¾, 7:41, Ferida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheephead Bay, Sept. 13, 1880.

LONG-DISTANCE RIDING.

- 10 miles—20:02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.
- 20 miles—40:59, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.
- 50 miles—1:50:03¾, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27:00, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.
- 60 miles—2:33:00, George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1831.
- 100 miles—4:19:40, George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.

DOG RACING.

Leonard Seppala with a team of seventeen wolf dogs won the annual All-Alaska sweepstakes, April 14, 1916, when he finished first in a race of 412 miles in 80:27:00. The course was from Nome to Candle and return. Fay Delzene's team of fourteen Alaska bred Malemuts was second and Fred Ayer's team of fourteen fox hounds was third. Seppala won the same event in 1915 in about 78:47:00. The best time for the course—74:14:20—was made by John Johnson in 1910 with a team of eighteen Siberian wolf dogs.

FOOTBALL RESULTS IN 1916.

YALE.		Op. Yale.	DARTMOUTH. Op. Dar.		CHICAGO.		Op. Chi.
Sept. 30—Carnegie	.....	0 25	Sept. 30—Boston Col.	6 32	Oct. 7—Carleton	.....	7 0
Oct. 7—Virginia	.....	3 61	Oct. 7—Lebanon Val.	0 47	Oct. 14—Indiana	.....	0 22
Oct. 14—Lehigh	.....	0 12	Oct. 14—Mass. Ag.	0 62	Oct. 21—Northwestern	.....	10 0
Oct. 20—Virginia Pol.	.....	0 19	Oct. 21—Georgetown	10 0	Oct. 28—Wisconsin	.....	30 7
Oct. 28—Wash. & Jeff.	14 36		Oct. 23—Princeton	7 3	Nov. 4—Purdue	.....	7 16
Nov. 4—Colgate	.....	3 6	Nov. 4—Syracuse	10 15	Nov. 18—Illinois	.....	7 20
Nov. 11—Brown	.....	21 6	Nov. 11—Pennsylvania	7 7	Nov. 25—Minnesota	.....	49 0
Nov. 18—Princeton	.....	0 10	Nov. 18—W. Virginia	7 7			
Nov. 25—Harvard	.....	3 6					
HARVARD.		Op. Har.	AMHERST. Op. Amb.		INDIANA.		Op. Ind.
Sept. 23—Colby	.....	0 10	Oct. 28—Wesleyan	7 7	Sept. 30—DePauw	.....	0 20
Sept. 30—Bates	.....	0 26	Nov. 4—Trinity	0 14	Oct. 14—Chicago	.....	22 0
Oct. 7—Tufts	.....	7 3	Nov. 11—Union	23 6	Oct. 28—Tufts	.....	12 10
Oct. 14—N. Carolina	.....	0 21	Nov. 18—Williams	26 0	Nov. 4—Northwestern	.....	7 0
Oct. 21—Mass. Ag.	.....	0 47			Nov. 11—Ohio State	.....	46 7
Oct. 28—Cornell	.....	0 23	WILLIAMS. Op. Wil.		Nov. 18—Florida	.....	3 14
Nov. 4—Virginia	.....	0 51	Oct. 14—Cornell	42 0	Nov. 25—Purdue	.....	0 0
Nov. 11—Princeton	.....	0 3	Oct. 21—Brown	20 0			
Nov. 18—Brown	.....	21 0	Oct. 28—Columbia	0 0	PURDUE. Op. Pur.		
Nov. 25—Yale	.....	6 3	Nov. 4—Wesleyan	0 7	Oct. 7—DePauw	.....	0 13
			Nov. 11—Mass. Ag.	0 0	Oct. 14—Wabash	.....	7 28
			Nov. 18—Amherst	0 26	Oct. 21—Iowa	.....	24 6
BROWN.		Op. Br.	SYRACUSE. Op. Syr.		Oct. 28—Illinois	.....	14 7
Oct. 7—Trinity	.....	0 42	Oct. 7—Ohio	0 73	Nov. 4—Chicago	.....	16 6
Oct. 21—Williams	.....	0 20	Oct. 14—F. and M.	0 60	Nov. 18—Northwestern	.....	38 7
Oct. 28—Rutgers	.....	3 21	Oct. 21—Pittsburgh	30 0	Nov. 25—Indiana	.....	0 0
Nov. 4—Vermont	.....	0 42	Nov. 4—Dartmouth	15 10			
Nov. 11—Yale	.....	6 21	Nov. 11—Susquehanna	0 42	IOWA. Op. Iowa.		
Nov. 18—Harvard	.....	0 21	Nov. 18—Colgate	15 0	Oct. 7—Cornell Col.	.....	6 31
Nov. 30—Colgate	.....	28 0			Oct. 14—Grinnell	.....	7 17
PRINCETON. Op. Pr.			PITTSBURGH. Op. Pitts.		Oct. 21—Purdue	.....	6 24
Sept. 30—Holy Cross	.....	0 21	Oct. 7—Westminster	0 58	Nov. 28—Minnesota	.....	67 0
Oct. 7—N. Carolina	.....	0 29	Oct. 14—Navy	19 20	Oct. 11—Northwestern	.....	20 13
Oct. 14—Tufts	.....	0 3	Oct. 21—Syracuse	0 30	Nov. 18—Ames	.....	16 19
Oct. 21—Lafayette	.....	0 33	Oct. 28—Pennsylvania	0 20	Nov. 25—Nebraska	.....	34 17
Oct. 28—Dartmouth	.....	3 7	Nov. 4—Allegheny	0 46			
Nov. 4—Bucknell	.....	0 42	Nov. 18—Carnegie Tech.	6 14	NEBRASKA. Op. Neb.		
Nov. 11—Harvard	.....	3 0	Nov. 30—Penn State	0 31	Oct. 7—Drake	.....	0 53
Nov. 18—Yale	.....	10 0	OHIO STATE. Op. Ohio.		Oct. 14—Kansas Ag.	.....	0 14
PENNSYLVANIA. Op. Pa.			Oct. 7—O. Wesleyan	0 12	Oct. 21—Oregon Ag.	.....	7 17
Sept. 30—W. Virginia	.....	0 3	Oct. 14—Oberlin	0 128	Oct. 28—Neb. Wesley	.....	0 21
Oct. 7—Y. & M.	.....	0 27	Oct. 21—Illinois	6 7	Nov. 4—Ames	.....	0 3
Oct. 9—Gettysburg	.....	0 26	Nov. 4—Wisconsin	13 14	Nov. 18—Kansas	.....	7 3
Oct. 14—Swarthmore	.....	6 0	Nov. 11—Indiana	7 46	Nov. 30—Notre Dame	.....	20 0
Oct. 21—Penn State	.....	0 15	Nov. 18—Case	0 28			
Oct. 28—Pittsburgh	.....	20 0	Nov. 25—Northwestern	3 23	WABASH. Op. Wab.		
Nov. 4—Lafayette	.....	0 19	MINNESOTA. Op. Min.		Sept. 30—Rose Poly	.....	0 24
Nov. 11—Dartmouth	.....	7 7	Oct. 7—S. Dak. Col.	0 41	Oct. 7—Hanover	.....	6 38
Nov. 18—Michigan	.....	7 10	Oct. 14—N. Dakota	7 47	Oct. 14—Purdue	.....	23 7
Nov. 25—W. Va. W. leyan	.....	16 23	Oct. 21—S. Dakota	0 81	Oct. 28—Butler	.....	0 56
Nov. 30—Cornell	.....	3 26	Oct. 28—Iowa	0 67	Oct. 28—Notre Dame	.....	60 0
CORNELL. Op. Cor.			Nov. 4—Illinois	14 9	Nov. 30—Marquette	.....	7 13
Oct. 14—Williams	.....	0 42	Nov. 18—Wisconsin	0 54			
Oct. 21—Bucknell	.....	0 19	Nov. 25—Chicago	0 49	MICHIGAN. Op. Mich.		
Oct. 28—Harvard	.....	23 0	NORTHWESTERN. Op. Nor.		Oct. 4—Marietta	.....	0 28
Nov. 4—Carnegie Tech.	.....	7 15	Oct. 7—Lake Forest	7 29	Oct. 7—Case	.....	3 19
Nov. 11—Michigan	.....	20 23	Oct. 21—Chicago	0 10	Oct. 9—Carroll college	.....	0 54
Nov. 18—Mass. Ag.	.....	0 37	Oct. 28—Drake	6 40	Oct. 14—Mt. Union	.....	0 26
Nov. 30—Pennsylvania	.....	23 3	Nov. 4—Indiana	0 7	Oct. 21—Michigan Ag.	.....	0 26
ARMY. Op. Arm.			Nov. 11—Iowa	13 20	Oct. 28—Syracuse	.....	13 14
Sept. 30—Lebanon	.....	0 3	Nov. 18—Purdue	6 38	Nov. 4—Washington	.....	7 65
Oct. 7—Wash. & Lee	.....	7 14	Nov. 25—Ohio State	23 3	Nov. 11—Cornell	.....	23 20
Oct. 14—Holy Cross	.....	0 17	ILLINOIS. Op. Ill.		Nov. 18—Pennsylvania	.....	10 7
Oct. 21—Trinity	.....	0 53	Oct. 7—Kansas	0 30			
Oct. 28—Villanova	.....	7 69	Oct. 14—Colgate	15 3	NOTRE DAME. Op. N.D.		
Nov. 4—Notre Dame	.....	10 30	Oct. 21—Ohio State	7 6	Sept. 30—Case	.....	0 48
Nov. 11—Maine	.....	3 17	Oct. 28—Purdue	7 14	Oct. 7—W. Reserve	.....	0 48
Nov. 18—Springfield	.....	2 17	Nov. 4—Minnesota	9 14	Oct. 14—Haskell	.....	0 26
Nov. 25—Navy	.....	7 15	Nov. 18—Chicago	20 7	Oct. 28—Wabash	.....	0 60
NAVY. Op. Nav.			Nov. 25—Wisconsin	0 0	Nov. 4—Army	.....	30 10
Sept. 30—Dickinson	.....	0 0	WISCONSIN. Op. Wis.		Nov. 18—Michigan Ag.	.....	0 14
Oct. 7—Georgetown	.....	7 13	Oct. 7—Lawrence	0 20	Nov. 25—Alma	.....	0 46
Oct. 14—Pittsburgh	.....	20 19	Oct. 14—S. Dakota	3 28	Nov. 30—Nebraska	.....	0 20
Oct. 21—W. Virginia	.....	7 12	Oct. 21—Haskell	0 13	DE PAUW. Op. DeP.		
Oct. 28—Georgia	.....	3 27	Oct. 28—Chicago	7 30	Sept. 30—Indiana	.....	20 0
Nov. 11—N. Carolina A.	.....	0 50	Nov. 4—Ohio State	14 13	Oct. 7—Purdue	.....	13 0
Nov. 18—Villanova	.....	7 57	Nov. 18—Minnesota	54 0	Oct. 21—Rose Poly	.....	2 13
Nov. 25—Army	.....	15 7	Nov. 25—Illinois	0 0	Oct. 28—Hanover	.....	3 63

GOLF.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The national open golf championship of the United States in 1916, played for on the Minikahda links at Minneapolis, Minn., June 26-30, was won by Charles ("Chick") Evans, Jr., amateur, of the Edgewater club, Chicago, Ill., with a score of 286. Jack Hutchinson, professional, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was second with 288 and J. M. Barnes of Philadelphia, Pa., third with 290. Record of the event:

- 1894—Willie Dunn (New York), St. Andrew's links, won by 2 up.
 1895—H. Rawlins (Newport), Newport links, 173.
 1896—James Foulis (Chicago), Shinnecock Hills, 152.
 1897—Joe Flord (Essex), Wheaton links, 162.
 1898—Fred Herd (Washington Park), Myopia links, 328.
 1899—W. Smith (Midlothian), Baltimore links, 315.
 1900—H. Vardon (Ganton, England), Wheaton links, 313.
 1901—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield, Mass.), Myopia links, 331.
 1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Garden City links, 307.
 1903—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Baltusrol links, 307.
 1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Glen View, 303.
 1905—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Myopia links, 314.
 1906—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Onwentsia links, 295.
 1907—Alec Ross (Brae Burn), Philadelphia Cricket club, 302.
 1908—Fred McLeod (Midlothian), Myopia Hunt club, 322.
 1909—George Sargent (Hyde Manor), Englewood (N. J.) links, 290.
 1910—Alexander Smith (Wykagyl), Philadelphia Cricket club, 298.
 1911—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Chicago Golf club, 308.
 1912—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Buffalo Country club, 294.
 1913—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Brookline Country club, 304.
 1914—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Midlothian Country club, 290.
 1915—Jerome D. Travers (Montclair, N. J.), Baltusrol Country club, 297.
 1916—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Minikahda, Minneapolis, Minn., 286.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

- Walter Hagen, professional, of Rochester, N. Y., won the western open golf championship on the links of the Blue Mound Country club near Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 16-18, 1916, with a score of 286. George Sargent of Interlachen, Pa., and J. Hutchinson of Pittsburgh, Pa., tied for second place, with 287. Winners to date:
- 1899—Will Smith (Midlothian), Glen View.
 1900—No championship meet held.
 1901—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Midlothian, 160.
 1902—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield), Euclid, 299.
 1903—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Milwaukee, 318 (72 holes).
 1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Kent Country (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 304.
 1905—Arthur Smith (Columbus, O.), Cincinnati, 278.
 1907—Robert Simpson (Omaha), Hinsdale, Ill., 307.
 1908—Willie Anderson (Onwentsia), St. Louis, 299.
 1909—Willie Anderson (St. Louis), Chicago, 288.
 1910—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Chicago, 151 (36 holes).
 1911—Robert Simpson (Kenosha), Grand Rapids, 146 (36 holes).
 1912—MacDonald Smith (Del Monte, Cal.), Idlewild, Chicago, 299.
 1913—John J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Memphis, 295.
 1914—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Interlachen, Minneapolis, 293.
 1915—Thomas L. McNamara (Boston), Glen Oak, Chicago, 304.

1916—Walter Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Blue Mound, Milwaukee, 287.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual tournament to decide the amateur golf championship of America was held on the grounds of the Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4-9, 1916. Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater club, Chicago, was the winner, defeating Robert Gardner of Hinsdale, Ill., 4 and 3. Record of event to date:

- 1894—At Newport, R. I.—W. G. Lawrence, Newport, medal play, 188.
 1895—At Newport Golf club—C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, won.
 1896—At Shinnecock Hills Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 163.
 1897—At Chicago Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 177.
 1898—At Morris County, N. J.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won. Low score in qualifying round, J. H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 175.
 1899—At Onwentsia—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, won. Low score in qualifying round, C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, 168.
 1900—At Garden City—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 166.
 1901—At Atlantic City—W. J. Travis won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 157.
 1902—At Glen View, Ill.—L. N. James, Glen View, won. Low score in qualifying round, G. A. Ormlston, Pittsburgh, and W. J. Travis tied at 79, the latter winning the playoff.
 1903—At Nassau, L. I.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. All match play.
 1904—At Short Hills, N. J.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country club, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. C. Egan, 242 for 54 holes.
 1905—At Wheaton, Ill.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, won. Low score in qualifying round, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, 155 for 36 holes.
 1906—At Englewood, N. J.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 152 for 36 holes.
 1907—At Cleveland, O.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 146 for 36 holes.
 1908—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Walter J. Travis, 153 for 36 holes.
 1909—At Chicago Golf club—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., Thomas M. Sherman and Robert A. Gardner tied with 151 for 36 holes. Evans won the playoff.
 1910—At Brookline, Mass.—W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 152 for 36 holes.
 1911—At Breckinridge, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton, England, won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold H. Hilton, 150 for 36 holes.
 1912—At Chicago Golf club—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold Hilton and Charles Evans, Jr., 152; in playoff, eighteen holes, Evans won, 72 to 75.
 1913—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., 148 for 36 holes.
 1914—At Manchester, Vt.—Francis Ouimet of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Rae G. Gorton and W. C. Fownes, 144 for 36 holes.
 1915—At Detroit, Mich.—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago won. Low score in qualifying round, Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, 152 for 36 holes.
 1916—At Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, 153 for 36 holes.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont Golf and Country club, Oakland, Cal., won the championship in the eighteenth annual tournament of the Western Golf association on the links of

the San Antonio Golf and Country club at Del Monte, Cal., July 17-22, 1916. He defeated Douglas Grant, northern California champion, 7 and 6 in the final match. Championship record to date:

- 1899—David R. Forgan (Onwentsia), Glen View, 6 up.
 1900—William Waller (Onwentsia), Lake Forest, 1 up.
 1901—Phelps B. Hoyt (Glen View), Midlothian, 6 up.
 1902—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 1 up.
 1903—Walter E. Egan (Exmoor), Cleveland, 1 up.
 1904—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Highland Park, 6 up, 5 to play.
 1905—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Glen View, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1906—D. E. Sawyer (Wheaton), Glen Echo, 5 up, 4 to play.
 1907—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 5 up, 4 to play.
 1908—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Rock Island, 6 up, 5 to play.
 1909—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Flossmoor, 1 up.
 1910—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Minikahda, 2 up, 1 to play.
 1911—Albert Seckel (Riverside), Detroit, 8 up, 7 to play.
 1912—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Denver, 1 up.
 1913—Warren K. Wood (Homewood), Homewood, 4 up, 3 to play.
 1914—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Grand Rapids, 11 up, 9 to play.
 1915—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Cleveland, O., 7 up, 5 to play.
 1916—Heinrich Schmidt (Claremont, Oakland, Cal.), Del Monte, Cal., 7 up, 6 to play.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., won the women's golf championship of the United States Oct. 7, 1916, on the links of the Belmont Springs Country club near Boston, Mass., by defeating Miss Mildred Caverly of Philadelphia Pa., 2 up and 1 to play. Record of event to date:

- 1895—Beatrice Hoyt, on Meadowbrook Country club links.
 1896—Beatrice Hoyt, Morris Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
 1897—Beatrice Hoyt, Essex Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
 1898—Beatrice Hoyt, Ardley club, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1899—Euth Underhill, Philadelphia Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
 1900—Frances, Griscom, Shinnecock Hills, 6 up, 4 to play.
 1901—Genevieve Hecker, Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1902—Genevieve Hecker, Brookline, 4 up, 3 to play.
 1903—Bessie Anthony, Chicago Golf club, 7 up, 6 to play.
 1904—Georgeanna Bishop, Philadelphia, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1905—Pauline Mackay, Oakley Country club, 1 up.
 1906—Harriet S. Curtis, Brae Burn Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
 1907—Margaret Curtis, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play.
 1908—Catherine C. Harley, Fall River, 6 up, 5 to play.
 1909—Dorothy Campbell (North Berwick, Scotland), Merion Cricket club, 3 up, 1 to play.
 1910—Dorothy Campbell (Hamilton, Ont.), Homewood Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
 1911—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1912—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Essex Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1913—Gladys Ravenscroft (Bromborough club, England), Wilmington (Del.) Country club, 2 up.
 1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Nassau Country club, 1 up.
 1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck (Philadelphia), Onwentsia club, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1916—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Belmont Springs Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Frank C. Letts, Jr., of Cincinnati, O., won the fourteenth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the Kent Country club at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 21-25, 1916, by defeating Miss Laurie Kaiser of the Flossmoor Country club, Chicago, 3 up and 1 to play. Winners of the event:

- 1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
 1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
 1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
 1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.
 1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
 1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 1 up.
 1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
 1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
 1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1915—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Raviloe), Midlothian, 4 up, 3 to play.
 1916—Mrs. Frank C. Letts, Jr. (Cincinnati), Kent Country club, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4 up, 1 to play.

OLYMPIC CUP.

The California Golf association team, consisting of Heinrich Schmidt, E. S. Armstrong, Douglas Grant and Harold Lamb, won the Olympic trophy on the links of the Del Monte Golf and Country club, Del Monte, Cal., July 15, 1916, with a score of 588. The Northern California Golf association team was second with 620. Winners of event to date:

- 1905—At Chicago, Western Pa. A., 655.
 1906—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 635.
 1907—At Cleveland, Metropolitan G. A., 641.
 1908—At Rock Island, Western G. A., 632.
 1909—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
 1910—At Minneapolis, Western G. A., 615.
 1911—At Detroit, Western G. A., 606.
 1912—At Chicago, Western G. A., 622.
 1913—At Chicago, Western G. A., 628.
 1914—At Grand Rapids, Chicago Dist. G. A., 628.
 1915—At Cleveland, Chicago Dist. G. A., 651.
 1916—At Del Monte, California G. A., 588.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

- Year. Winner. Runner up.
 1886—H. Hutchinson.....Henry Lamb.....7 and 6
 1887—H. Hutchinson.....John Ball, Jr.....1 hole
 1888—J. Ball, Jr.....J. E. Laidlay.....5 and 4
 1889—J. E. Laidlay.....L. W. Balfour.....2 and 1
 1890—J. Ball, Jr.....J. F. Laidlay.....4 and 3
 1891—J. E. Laidlay.....H. H. Hilton.....1 hole
 1892—J. Ball, Jr.....H. H. Hilton.....3 and 1
 1893—Peter Anderson.....J. E. Laidlay.....1 hole
 1894—J. Ball, Jr.....S. M. Ferguson.....1 hole
 1895—L. B. Melville.....J. Ball, Jr.....*1 hole
 1896—F. G. Tait.....H. H. Hilton.....8 and 7
 1897—A. J. T. Allan.....J. Robb.....4 and 2
 1898—F. G. Tait.....S. M. Ferguson.....7 and 5
 1899—J. Ball, Jr.....F. G. Tait.....*4 hole
 1900—H. H. Hilton.....J. Robb.....8 and 7
 1901—H. H. Hilton.....J. L. Low.....1 hole
 1902—C. Hutchings.....S. H. Fry.....1 up
 1903—R. Maxwell.....H. Hutchinson.....6 and 5
 1904—W. J. Travis.....E. Blackwell.....4 and 3
 1905—A. G. Barry.....Hon. O. Scott.....3 and 2
 1906—James Robb.....C. C. Lengen.....4 and 3
 1907—J. Ball, Jr.....A. Palmer.....6 and 4
 1908—E. A. Lassen.....H. F. Taylor.....7 and 6

Year.	Winner.	Runner up.
1909—R. Maxwell.....	C. K. Hutchinson..	1 hole
1910—John Ball.....	C. Ayler.....	10 and 9
1911—H. H. Hilton.....	E. A. Lassen.....	4 and 3
1912—John Ball.....	H. A. Mitchell.....	1 hole
1913—H. H. Hilton.....	R. Harris.....	6 and 5
1914—J. L. C. Jenkins.....	C. L. Hezlet.....	3 and 2
1915-1916—No contest on account of war.		

*After a tie.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

1890—John Ball, Jr.,* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.	
1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrew's), at Andrew's, 166.	
1892—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, †305.	
1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrew's), Prestwick, 322.	
1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 325.	
1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrew's, 322.	
1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.	
1897—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.	
1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.	
1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.	
1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrew's, 309.	
1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.	
1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.	
1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield),	
1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.	
1905—Jas. Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 318.	
1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.	
1907—Arnaud Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.	
1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.	
1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.	
1910—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 299.	
1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.	
1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.	
1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.	
1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.	
1915-1916—No contest on account of war.	

*Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

OTHER TOURNAMENT WINNERS (1916).

Boston (women)—Miss Vera Ramsey.	
Buffalo—Ray McAuliffe.	
Central States—Will H. Diddel.	
Chicago District (amateur)—Robert A. Gardner.	
Coal Trade (national)—Robert A. Gardner.	
Eastern Golf Association (women)—Mrs. William A. Gavin.	
Eastern Intercollegiate (team)—Princeton.	
Eastern Intercollegiate (individual)—J. W. Hubbell, Harvard.	
Eastern Interscholastic—Fillmore K. Robeson.	
Metropolitan (amateur)—Oswald Kirkby.	
Metropolitan (junior)—Vincent K. Hilton.	
Metropolitan (open)—Walter C. Hagen.	
Metropolitan (women)—Mrs. Quentin F. Feltner.	
Middle Atlantic—William Ballantyne.	
North and South (amateur)—Philip V. G. Carter.	
North and South (open)—James M. Barnes.	
Pacific Northwest (amateur)—Russell Smith.	
Pacific Northwest (open)—Rudolph Wilhelm.	
Pacific Northwest (women)—Miss Agnes Ford.	
Philadelphia (amateur)—Cameron B. Buxton.	
Philadelphia (women)—Miss Mildred Caverly.	
Southern—Reuben G. Bush.	
Southern (women)—Miss Alexa Stirling.	
Trans-Mississippi—Harry G. Legg.	
United North and South (women)—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow.	
Western (junior)—Jack Simpson.	
Western Intercollegiate (individual)—Fred C. Stiles, Jr., Northwestern university.	
Western Interscholastic—Walter Barndt.	

STATE CHAMPIONS (1916).

Arkansas—J. E. England, Jr.	
California (amateur)—E. S. Armstrong.	
California (northern)—Douglas Grant.	
California (women)—Mrs. Hubert Law.	
California (northern, women)—Miss Edith Chesebrough.	
California (southern, men)—Harold B. Lamb.	
California (southern, women)—Mrs. Luther Kennett.	
Colorado—Larry Bromfield.	

Colorado (women)—Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin.	
Connecticut (amateur)—Reginald M. Lewis.	
Connecticut (open)—J. M. Barnes.	
District of Columbia—W. S. Reyburn.	
Florida (amateur)—James F. Hartnett.	
Florida (women)—Miss Elaine Rosenthal.	
Georgia—Robert J. Tones, Jr.	
Indiana—Burt Wilbur.	
Iowa—Wallace K. Groves.	
Kansas—Harlow Hurley.	
Kentucky—A. P. Bagby.	
Massachusetts (amateur)—Jesse P. Gullford.	
Massachusetts (open)—M. J. Brady.	
Michigan—Arthur H. Vincent.	
Michigan (open)—Leo Deigal.	
Michigan (women)—Miss Dorothy Hutchinson.	
Minnesota—Dudley Mudge.	
Minnesota (women)—Miss Eleanor Lightner.	
Missouri—R. W. Hodge.	
Missouri (women)—Miss Laurie Kaiser.	
Nebraska—S. W. Reynolds.	
New Jersey—Oswald Kirkby.	
New Hampshire—C. W. Bass.	
North Dakota—John Reuter, Jr.	
Ohio—Ira S. Holden.	
Oklahoma—Harry G. Gwinnett.	
Oregon—Russell Smith.	
Oregon (women)—Mrs. J. A. Dougherty.	
Pennsylvania, Western—William C. Fownes.	
Rhode Island—Daniel Fairchild.	
South Dakota—Harry N. Aikens.	
Tennessee—Geo. W. Fooshe.	
Texas—George N. Aldredge.	
West Virginia—Geo. W. Hewitt.	
West Virginia (women)—Mrs. E. C. Dawley.	
Wisconsin—E. P. Allis.	
Wisconsin (women)—Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb.	

TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual tournament to decide the tennis championships of the United States took place at Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 28-Sept. 5, 1916. In the singles the title was taken by R. Norris Williams II. of Philadelphia, who defeated William M. Johnston of San Francisco in the finals, 4-6, 6-4, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4. The title in the doubles was retained by M. M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco, who defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson of Los Angeles in the challenge round, 6-4, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3. The preliminary matches in the doubles championship were played on the Onwentsia club courts at Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 15-17. On the first day Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, Cal., Pacific coast champions, defeated J. C. Cannon of Kansas City, Mo., and Al Lindauer of Chicago, Missouri valley champions, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3; Walter T. Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick of Chicago, western champions, defeated Bradley Hogue and George Wright of Dallas, Tex., southwestern champions, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3, and Nat Emerson and Lew Hardy of Memphis, Southern champions, defeated Selford Steilwagen and Trafford Jayne of Minneapolis, northwestern champions, 4-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4. On the second day George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., and Willis E. Davis of San Francisco, eastern champions, defeated Hayes and Burdick, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, and McLoughlin and Dawson defeated Emerson and Hardy, 8-6, 6-1, 6-4. On the final day McLoughlin and Dawson defeated Church and Davis, 4-6, 7-5, 7-5, 6-3. This entitled the Pacific coast team to meet Johnston and Griffin in the challenge match at Forest Hills, the result of which has already been given.

NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN SINGLES.

1881—R. D. Sears.	1891—O. S. Campbell.
1882—R. D. Sears.	1892—O. S. Campbell.
1883—R. D. Sears.	1893—R. D. Wrenn.
1884—R. D. Sears.	1894—R. D. Wrenn.
1885—R. D. Sears.	1895—F. H. Hovey.
1886—R. D. Sears.	1896—R. D. Wrenn.
1887—H. W. Slocum.	1897—R. D. Wrenn.
1888—H. W. Slocum.	1898—M. D. Whitman.
1889—H. W. Slocum.	1899—M. D. Whitman.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	1900—M. D. Whitman.

1901—W. A. Larned.
1902—W. A. Larned.
1903—H. L. Doherty.
1904—H. Ward.
1905—B. C. Wright.
1906—W. J. Clothier.
1907—W. A. Larned.
1908—W. A. Larned.

1909—W. A. Larned.
1910—W. A. Larned.
1911—W. A. Larned.
1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1913—M. E. McLoughlin.
1914—R. N. Williams.
1915—W. M. Johnston.
1916—R. N. Williams.

EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The eastern tennis championships were decided at the twenty-fifth annual tournament on the Longwood Cricket club courts, Boston, Mass., July 24-Aug. 1, 1916. In the finals of the singles William M. Johnston of San Francisco defeated Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2. In the finals of the doubles G. M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., and William E. Davis of San Francisco defeated T. R. Pell of New York and R. Norris Williams II. of Philadelphia, 4-6, 6-2, 6-8, 6-3, 6-4.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The twenty-ninth annual western championship tennis tournament was held on the courts of the Onwentsla club, Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 5-15, 1916. In the finals of the singles Heath T. Byford of Chicago defeated Jerry Weber of the same city, 4-6, 8-10, 6-1, 6-3. In the challenge round George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., was the victor, defeating Byford, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1. The doubles championship was won by Walter T. Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick of Chicago when they defeated Jerry and Jimmy Weber, also of Chicago, 6-3, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Margaret Davis of St. Paul won the women's singles title by defeating Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago, 6-3, 6-3, in the challenge round. Miss Miriam Steever of Highland Park, Ill., and Miss Mary K. Voorhees of Evanston, Ill., took the women's doubles title by defeating Miss Carrie B. Neely and Miss Dorothy Higbie of Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson of Los Angeles won the Pacific coast championship in doubles at Long Beach, Cal., July 4, 1916, by defeating Thomas C. Bundy and Clifford Herd, 9-7, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2. At Del Monte, Cal., June 24, William M. Johnston won the championship in singles by defeating Clarence Griffin, 9-7, 6-4, 5-7, 9-7.

SOUTHWESTERN TOURNAMENT.

George Wright and Bradley Hogue of Dallas, Tex., won the doubles championship in the southwest district tennis tournament at Dallas July 31, 1916, by defeating Arthur Seligson of San Antonio and George V. Peak, Jr., of Dallas, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0. In the singles S. Russ of San Antonio was the winner.

NORTHWESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The twenty-seventh annual tournament of the Northwestern Lawn Tennis association took place on the Deephaven courts at Minneapolis, Minn., July 29-Aug. 7, 1916. In the singles the championship was won by Heath Byford of Chicago, who, in the final round, defeated Selforde Stellwagen of Minneapolis, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. The doubles championship was won by Stellwagen and Trafford Jayne, who defeated Ward Burton and John Adams, all of Minneapolis, 2-6, 6-1, 6-6, 6-4, 6-2.

GREAT PLAINS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Heath Byford of Chicago won the great plains championship in singles in the tennis tournament held on the courts of the Rockhill club at Kansas City, Mo., and ending July 23, 1916, by defeating Clifford Lockhorn of Kansas City by a score of 6-4, 7-5, 5-7, 6-1. Byford and Lockhorn won the championship in doubles by defeating Jerry and James Weber of Chicago, 6-4, 6-8, 6-3, 7-5.

MISSOURI VALLEY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the Missouri valley tennis championship tournament ending Aug. 27, 1916, the title in singles was won by Ralph Burdick of Chicago, who defeated Jack Cannon of Kansas City in the finals, 6-1, 8-6, 8-6. In the doubles Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick of Chicago took the title by defeating Dix Teachener and Walter Newell of Kansas City, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2.

TRISTATE (CINCINNATI).

In the tristate tennis tournament held in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 9-17, 1916, the singles title was won by William M. Johnston of San Francisco, who defeated W. E. Davis of the same city in the finals, 6-3, 6-2, 5-7, 6-0. In the doubles Johnston and Clarence Griffin defeated W. E. Davis and Dean Mathey, 8-6, 7-5, 6-2, 7-5, 8-6.

CENTRAL STATES TOURNAMENT.

In the central states tennis tournament held in St. Louis, Mo., and ending July 9, the singles championship was won by I. Kumagai of Japan, who defeated Roland Hoerr in the finals, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2. The doubles title was won by Kumagai and his partner, Mikami, who defeated Van Reppert and Gautier, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

CASINO CUP TOURNAMENT.

In the Casino cup tournament held at Newport, R. I., and ending Aug. 19, 1916, Ichiya Kumagai of Tokyo, Japan, won in the finals of the singles by defeating William M. Johnston of San Francisco, 6-1, 9-7, 2-6, 9-7. In the doubles final Wallace F. Johnson and J. J. Armstrong of Philadelphia defeated W. M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.

MEADOW CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Watson M. Washburn of New York won the Meadow club singles championship at Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1916, by defeating William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin won in the doubles, defeating R. N. Williams and Richard Harte, 7-9, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

GREAT LAKES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the great lakes tennis championship tournament held in Buffalo, N. Y., and ending July 8, the championship in singles was won by Vandyke Johns of San Francisco, who defeated Lester Gilbert of Buffalo, 10-8, 6-1, 0-6, 6-4. In the doubles Hendrock and Spaulding defeated Johns and Pratt, 6-4, 1-0, 6-2, 6-4. Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway defeated Miss Edith Rotch of Boston in the challenge round of the women's singles, 6-2, 6-1. In the women's doubles Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Bull defeated Mrs. Bickle and Miss Best, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway retained her title of woman tennis champion of the United States by defeating Mrs. Edward Raymond of New York in the challenge round of the woman's national lawn tennis tournament, held on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket club June 5-12, 1916. The score was 6-0, 6-1. Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Eleanor Sears won the doubles championship by defeating Mrs. Raymond and Miss Edith Wiley of New York, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3, 10-8. In the mixed doubles Miss Sears and Willis E. Davis of California won the final match from Miss Florence Ballin of New York and W. T. Tilden II. of Philadelphia, 6-4, 7-5.

GREAT PLAINS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The great plains tennis championship tournament for women took place at Kansas City, Mo., June 26-July 1, 1916. In the singles the victor was Miss Irving Murphy of New Orleans, who defeated Miss Marguerite Davis of St. Paul, 6-0, 6-4. The junior championship was won by Miss Katherine Yeomans of Kansas City, who defeated Miss Genevieve Pierce of Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3.

EASTERN STATES TOURNAMENT.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway won the singles championship in the women's Pennsylvania and eastern states tennis tournament on the courts of the Merion Cricket club at Haverford, Pa., May 29-June 4, 1916. Her opponent in the final round was Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston, whom she defeated by the score of 6-3, 6-3. The championship in doubles was won by Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Sears, who defeated Miss Dorothy Disston of Philadelphia and Miss Suzanne White of Baltimore, 6-0, 6-1. Miss Bjurstedt and William T. Tilden II. of Philadelphia

won the mixed doubles championship by defeating Miss Sarah Myers and Allen Evans, Jr., of Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-1.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

The eastern intercollegiate tennis championship in singles was won by G. Colket Caner of Harvard university, on the courts of the Merion Cricket club at Haverford, Pa., Sept. 16. He defeated J. S. Pfaffman, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. In the doubles Caner and R. H. Harte, Jr., also of Harvard, defeated their teammates, Pfaffman and W. H. Whitehouse, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

In the conference tennis meet held on the Midway courts at the University of Chicago May 25-June 12, 1916, Lindauer and Clark of the University of Chicago won the doubles championship. In the finals of the singles Lindauer defeated Becker of Illinois, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

DAVIS CHALLENGE CUP.

The Davis international tennis challenge cup was taken from the United States by Australia as the result of the games played in 1914. Owing to the war there was no contest for the trophy in 1915.

RECORD OF DAVIS CHALLENGE CUP CONTESTS.

Year.	Played at—	Holder.	Challenger.	Winner.	Score.
1900—	Longwood C. C., Boston.....	America.....	British Isles.....	America.....	3-0
1902—	Crescent A. C., New York.....	America.....	British Isles.....	America.....	3-2
1903—	Longwood C. C., Boston.....	America.....	British Isles.....	British Isles.....	4-1
1904—	Wimbledon, England.....	British Isles.....	Belgium.....	British Isles.....	5-0
1905—	Wimbledon, England.....	British Isles.....	America.....	British Isles.....	5-0
1906—	Wimbledon, England.....	British Isles.....	America.....	British Isles.....	5-0
1907—	Wimbledon, England.....	British Isles.....	Australasia.....	Australasia.....	3-2
1908—	Melbourne, Australia.....	Australasia.....	America.....	Australasia.....	3-2
1909—	Sydney, Australia.....	Australasia.....	America.....	Australasia.....	5-0
1911—	Christchurch, New Zealand.....	Australasia.....	America.....	Australasia.....	5-0
1912—	Melbourne, Australia.....	Australasia.....	British Isles.....	British Isles.....	3-2
1913—	Wimbledon, England.....	England.....	America.....	America.....	3-2
1914—	Forest Hills, N. Y.....	America.....	Australasia.....	Australasia.....	3-2

COURT TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the national court tennis championship tournament held in New York, N. Y., April 3-8, 1916, Joshua Crane of Boston defeated Payne Whitney of New York in the final match of the singles by a score of 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1. In the challenge match Jay Gould, the title holder, won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. It was the tenth time that he had won the championship.

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia won the national championship title in court tennis for the fifth consecutive time in a tournament held in New York city and ending April 15, 1916, by defeating Charles T. Sands and Payne Whitney of New York in the final round, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF WORLD.

Jay Gould of Lakewood, N. J., amateur, won the open professional court tennis championship of the world in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16-18, 1914, by defeating George F. Covey of England, the professional title holder, seven sets to one. There was no contest in 1915. Record of professional court tennis championship of the world since 1871:

1871-1885—	G. Lambert, England.
1885-1890—	Tom Pettit, America.
1890-1895—	C. Sanders, England.
1895-1905—	Peter Latham, England.
1905-1907—	C. J. Fairs, England.
1907-1908—	Peter Latham, England.
1908-1912—	C. J. Fairs, England.
1912-1914—	George F. Covey, England.
1914—	Jay Gould, America.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The seventh annual clay court tennis championship tournament of the United States was held on the courts of the Lakewood Tennis club at Cleveland, O., June 24-July 1, 1916. Willis E. Davis of San Francisco won the singles championship by defeating Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, D. C., in the finals, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3. In

the doubles George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., and Dean Mathey of Cranford, N. J., were the victors, defeating Willis E. Davis and Vandyke Johns of San Francisco in the challenge round, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2. In the final of the women's singles Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway defeated Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh, 8-6, 6-3. Miss Bjurstedt and Mr. Church won in the mixed doubles by defeating Mrs. Harry Biekle and Conrad B. Doyle of Toronto, Ont., 6-1, 6-2.

INDOOR TENNIS.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The annual national indoor tennis tournament took place in New York, N. Y., ending Feb. 22, 1916. R. Lindley Murray of California won in the singles by defeating Al H. Man, Jr., of Yale university, 6-2, 6-2, 9-7. The doubles match was won by Arthur M. Levibond and William Rosenbaum, who defeated King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin, 3-6, 1-6, 6-4, 8-6, 10-8.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the national indoor tennis championship in singles at the tournament held in the 7th regiment armory, New York, N. Y., and ending March 18, 1916, by de-

feating in the finals Mrs. Fred Schmitz, 6-2, 6-1. In the finals of the doubles Miss Bjurstedt with Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Schmitz and Mrs. S. T. Weaver, 6-2, 6-3.

SQUASH TENNIS.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Joek Soutar of Philadelphia won the professional squash tennis championship of the United States by defeating William Ganley of Boston in the final match in Philadelphia, April 8, 1916. The scores were 14-17, 14-15, 18-15, 15-12, 15-10.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Eric S. Winston retained his title as national amateur squash tennis champion by defeating Addison Dana in the final round of the championship tournament held in New York, N. Y., and ending Feb. 12, 1916. The score was 18-14, 15-13, 15-2.

BOWLING.

The leading winners in the sixteenth annual tournament of the American Bowling congress, held in Toledo, O., March 4-29, 1916, were:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Team and City.	Score.	Prize.
Commodore Barrys, Chicago.....	2,905	\$800
Heine Riehls, Columbus.....	2,895	750
Wittmans, Rochester.....	2,892	700
Journals, Detroit.....	2,879	650
Jose Gomez, Chicago.....	2,864	600
Capitol, Indianapolis.....	2,863	500
Schmidt's, St. Paul.....	2,856	400
Cooksey's, Port Wayne.....	2,820	275
El Roi Tans, Chicago.....	2,820	275
Overlands, Chicago.....	2,817	225

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

Thoma-Marino, Chicago.....	1,279	420
Faetz-Hildebrandt, Chicago.....	1,273	360
Harkenrider-Rocher, Port Wayne.....	1,273	360
C. and W. Drnach, Chicago.....	1,266	305
Hatch-Nelson, Racine.....	1,261	275
Hunter-Hendricks, Grand Rapids.....	1,252	245

Team and city.	Score.	Prize.
Katsch-Frooming, Detroit.....	1,250	\$215
Wilson-Nitzke, Toledo.....	1,245	190
Geller-Gerloski, Grand Rapids.....	1,238	165
Blouin-Rolfe, Chicago.....	1,230	145

SINGLES.

Frank Shaw, Chicago.....	685	210
Ben Huesman, Cincinnati.....	685	210
Sam Schilman, Toronto.....	685	210
R. Raydl, Chicago.....	681	160
H. Steers, Chicago.....	674	145
C. Thies, Cleveland.....	672	130
J. Pritchett, Indianapolis.....	670	115
E. Shepherd, Kansas City.....	667	95
W. Decher, Rockford.....	667	95
S. Ardolino, New Haven.....	666	80

(Sam Schilman won in roll-off with a score of 565.)

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Five-Man Teams.

1901—Standards, Chicago.....	2,720
1902—Fidellas, New York.....	2,732
1903—O'Leary, Chicago.....	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago.....	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago.....	2,795
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago.....	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids.....	2,775
1908—Bonds, Columbus, O.....	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago.....	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago.....	2,880
1911—Flemons, Chicago.....	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York.....	2,904
1913—Flor de Kneapels, St. Paul.....	2,906
1914—Monko club, New Haven.....	2,944
1915—Barry-Kettlers, Chicago.....	2,907
1916—Commodore Barrys, Chicago.....	2,905

Two-Man Teams.

1901—Voorhees-Starr, New York.....	1,203
1902—McLean-Steers, Chicago.....	1,237
1903—Collins-Selbach, Columbus.....	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington.....	1,183
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago.....	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Husey, Philadelphia.....	1,263
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville.....	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago.....	1,254
1909—Schwoegler brothers, Madison, Wis.....	1,304
1910—Daiker-Wettermann, Cincinnati.....	1,231
1911—Hartley-Seller, East Liverpool, O.....	1,246
1912—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky.....	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J.....	1,291
1914—Neely-Van Ness, Newark.....	1,245
1915—Allen-Allen, Detroit.....	1,297
1916—Thoma-Marino, Chicago.....	1,297

Singles.

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago.....	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago.....	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee.....	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis.....	647
1905—C. Anderson, St. Paul.....	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh.....	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis.....	624
1908—A. Wenger, Chicago.....	691
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.....	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit.....	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago.....	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.....	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O.....	693
1914—Wm. Miller, Detroit.....	675
1915—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col.....	711
1916—Sam Schilman, Toronto.....	685

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago.....	1,736
1902—John Koster, New York.....	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago.....	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis.....	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago.....	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis.....	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids.....	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O.....	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago.....	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit.....	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo.....	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville.....	1,843
1913—E. Herrmann, Cleveland.....	1,972
1914—Wm. Miller, Detroit.....	1,897
1915—Mattie Faetz, Chicago.....	1,876
1916—Frank Thoma, Chicago.....	1,919

NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Leading winners in the tenth annual tournament of the National Bowling association held in New York, N. Y., in March and April, 1916:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Team and city.	Score.	Prize.
Quakers, Philadelphia.....	2,953	\$200
Grand Central Terminals, New York city.....	2,930	150
Park Row, New York city.....	2,926	125
Crecent, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2,852	100
Metropolitan No. 1, New York city.....	2,828	90
Ravenwood, L. I. city.....	2,827	75
Uideran, Rahway, N. J.....	2,825	63

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

Marino-Hummel, Brooklyn.....	1,312	100
Lunsman-Miller, New York.....	1,263	85
Trucks-Knox, Philadelphia.....	1,225	75
Spinella-Mueller, New York.....	1,209	65
Hammacher-Chase, Newark.....	1,208	59

SINGLES.

Cook, Brooklyn.....	747	85
Cerdes, New York.....	707	72
Stetler, New York.....	670	60
Schrader, New York.....	657	55
Smith, New York.....	648	50

ALL EVENTS.

Team and city.	Score.
G. Cook, Brooklyn.....	1,948
George Steiter, New York.....	1,893
J. Smith, New York.....	1,885
H. Horton, New York.....	1,887
S. Roberts, New York.....	1,854

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Five-Man Teams.

1907—Corinthians, New York.....	2,814
1908—Brunswicks, New York.....	2,893
1909—Corinthians No. 8, New York.....	2,899
1910—Chalmers, Detroit.....	2,917
1911—Bonds, Cleveland.....	2,969
1912—Grand Centrals, Rochester.....	2,997
1913—Bronx Centrals, New York.....	2,938
1914—Genesee, Rochester.....	2,935
1915—Lunatics, New York.....	2,903
1916—Quaker, Philadelphia.....	2,953

Two-Man Teams.

1907—Tuthill-Nelson, Brooklyn.....	1,220
1908—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson.....	1,318
1909—Satterthwaite-Rodgers, Philadelphia.....	1,298
1910—Burdine-Eckstein, Washington, D. C.....	1,305
1911—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Conn.....	1,355
1912—Johnson-Lindsey, New Haven, Conn.....	1,301
1913—Smith-Riddell, New York.....	1,259
1914—Riddell-Horton, New York.....	1,333
1915—Walter-Smith, Rutherford, N. J.....	1,232
1916—Marino-Hummel, Brooklyn.....	1,312

Singles.

1907—Frank Sauer, New York.....	657
1908—E. T. Schwartz, Brooklyn.....	697
1909—E. Thompson, Brooklyn.....	699
1910—Tony Prio, Brooklyn.....	705
1911—Joseph West, London, Ont.....	694
1912—Leo Lucke, Brooklyn.....	699
1913—George Kumpf, Buffalo.....	712
1914—Harry Krause, Washington.....	678
1915—George Newman, New York.....	675
1916—G. Cook, Brooklyn.....	747

All Events.

1907—John J. Voorhies, Brooklyn.....	1,956
1908—W. L. Erdmann, Brooklyn.....	1,835
1909—Frank Hegeman, Brooklyn.....	1,908
1910—George Freeman, Newark, N. J.....	1,916
1911—George Brunt, Paterson, N. J.....	1,894
1912—George Bankart, Chicago.....	1,894
1913—M. Lindsey, New Haven.....	2,031
1914—James Smith, Brooklyn.....	1,928
1915—Thomas J. Scannell, New York.....	1,925
1916—G. Cook, Brooklyn.....	1,948

ATLANTIC COAST BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The second annual international tournament of the Atlantic Coast Bowling association was held in Washington, D. C., April 2-21, 1916, with the following results:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Team and city.	Score.
Hudson, New Jersey.....	2,857
Cordes Stars, Brooklyn.....	2,823

Team and city.	Score.
Weingarth & Wharton 1, N. J.	2,793
Manufacturers, Philadelphia	2,769
Imperial, Elizabeth, N. J.	2,735
Weingarth & Wharton 2, N. J.	2,731
Imperials, Baltimore	2,708
Iroquois, Washington	2,692

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

Cohn-Gengler	1,230
Rogers-Satterthwaite	1,211
Bonitz-Brunt	1,193
Thompson-Krauss	1,187
Von Lossburg-Swelger	1,186
Topham-Nock	1,177
Wharton-Harris	1,176
Crossman-Knox	1,175

SINGLES.

Fiehl, Elizabeth, N. J.	660
Maurer, Syracuse, N. Y.	646
W. V. Thompson, New York	641
Kramer, New York	640
Harris, Newark, N. J.	635
Rogers, Philadelphia	634
A. Lake, Philadelphia	622
Fick, Philadelphia	623
W. Heins, New York	626
Smith, Passaic, N. J.	617
Schaar, Baltimore	617

ALL EVENTS.

P. Schultz, Hoboken	1,791
D. Malone, Elizabeth	1,791
Lake, Philadelphia	1,781
W. V. Thompson, New York	1,780
Harris, Newark	1,771
Fick, Philadelphia	1,763

The 1917 tournament will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., April 2 to 21. Officers: President, H. W. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; secretary, Thomas G. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1916 was held in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 11-18. Summary of winners to date:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1903—Acnes, St. Paul	2,726
1904—Capitols, St. Paul	2,694
1905—Courts, St. Paul	2,820
1906—Capitols, St. Paul	2,746
1907—Pistons, St. Paul	2,781
1908—Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul	2,739
1909—Doris, St. Paul	2,653
1910—Chalmers-Detroit, Chicago	2,760
1911—Capitols, St. Paul	2,849
1912—Americans, St. Paul	2,905
1913—Blatz, Chicago	2,916
1914—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	2,910
1915—Doris, St. Paul	3,014
1916—Centrals, Minneapolis	2,880

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

1903—Ainess-Woolley, Minneapolis	1,213
1904—Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis	1,174
1905—Woolley-Garland, Minneapolis	1,177
1906—Gosewich-Mugzley, St. Paul	1,160
1907—Listy-Ferguson, Duluth	1,196
1908—Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul	1,246
1909—Yost-Miller, St. Paul	1,195
1910—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,243
1911—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,303
1912—Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee	1,222
1913—Klaes-Klaes, Duluth	1,221
1914—Gibson-Rohler, Winnipeg	1,253
1915—Tennison-Newhouse, Minneapolis	1,265
1916—Miller-Nystrom, St. Paul	1,201

SINGLES.

1903—Korish, St. Paul	674
1904—Ainess, Minneapolis	653
1905—Kampman, St. Paul	636
1906—G. Olson, Duluth	589
1906—Werner, Winona	589
1907—Woolley, Minneapolis	617
1908—Campbell, Duluth	622
1909—Dolan, Minneapolis	636
1910—Johnson, Minneapolis	613
1911—Con Sahlblom, St. Paul	693
1912—F. L. Trainer, Sioux City	642
1913—Harry Steers, Chicago	654
1914—Victor Weber, Le Mars, Iowa	671
1915—H. Marino, Chicago	679
1916—W. C. Fust, Minneapolis	687

R. M. THOMPSON TROPHY.

The bowling team of Seattle, Wash., won the 1916 ocean to ocean telegraphic bowling contest for the trophy donated by Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic committee in 1912. The games were played on the evening of April 22, thirteen teams taking part. The score of the Seattle team was 3,146. Harris of that team with a score of 661 was the winner of the individual trophy. The Thompson trophy was won in 1915 by the Olympic Athletic club of San Francisco with a score of 2,942. In 1914 the winner was the Cleveland Athletic club with 2,835.

BASKET BALL.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The University of Utah five won the National Amateur Athletic union basket ball championship of 1916 by defeating the Illinois Athletic club team of Chicago in the deciding game, March 17, 1916, by a score of 25 to 27. The games in the championship series were played in the first Regiment armory, Chicago, March 15-17. Final standing.

Team.	Won.	Lost.
University of Utah	3	0
Illinois A. C.	2	1
Oakland, Cal., Y. M. C. A.	3	1
Columbia A. C., St. Louis	1	1
Brandels Stores, Omaha	1	1
Ripon (Wis.) college	1	1
Olympia club, San Francisco	1	2
First Regiment, Chicago	0	1
Osage (Iowa) A. C.	0	1
Central Independents	0	1
Englewood Christians	0	0
Grand Junction, Iowa	0	1
Hamilton Park, Chicago	0	1

Previous winners:

1912—Illinois A. C.	1915—Olympic club.
1914—Illinois A. C.	

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

The University of Pennsylvania won the Intercollegiate Basket Ball league championship of 1915 when it played off a tie with Princeton in a post season game March 29. The score was: Pennsylvania, 16; Princeton, 14. The standing at the close of the regular season was:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pennsylvania	8	2	.800
Princeton	8	2	.800
Cornell	5	5	.500
Dartmouth	3	7	.300
Columbia	1	9	.100

WESTERN CONFERENCE.

The University of Wisconsin won the 1916 basket ball championship of the "conference" colleges in the central west. The standing at the close of the season, March 11, was:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Wisconsin	11	1	.917
Northwestern	9	3	.750
Illinois	8	3	.727
Minnesota	6	5	.545
Indiana	3	5	.375
Iowa	2	4	.333
Chicago	4	8	.333
Ohio	2	8	.200
Purdue	2	10	.167

HOCKEY.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Boston Athletic association hockey team won the championship of the National Amateur Hockey league by defeating the St. Nicholas Skating club team of New York in Boston, April 1, 1916, by a score of 7 goals to 0. The game was a playoff, the two teams having tied in the scheduled games.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Canadians of Montreal, Que., won the professional hockey championship of the world at Montreal, March 30, 1916, by defeating the Portland (Ore.) club of the Pacific Coast league by a score of 2 to 1 in the fifth game of the Stanley cup series.

PUGILISM.

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles in the United States since 1882, the heavyweight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882.	John L. Sullivan.	Paddy Ryan.	Mississippi City.	9
July 8, 1889.	John L. Sullivan.	Jake Kilrain.	Richburg, Miss.	75
Jan. 14, 1891.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Jack Dempsey.	New Orleans, La.	13
Sept. 7, 1892.	James J. Corbett.	John L. Sullivan.	New Orleans, La.	21
Jan. 25, 1896.	James J. Corbett.	Charles Mitchell.	Jacksonville, Fla.	8
Feb. 21, 1896.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Peter Maher.	Mexico.	1
March 17, 1897.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	James J. Corbett.	Coney City, Nev.	14
June 9, 1899.	James J. Jeffries.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Coney Island, N. Y.	21
Nov. 3, 1899.	James J. Jeffries.	Thomas J. Sharkey.	Coney Island, N. Y.	15
Nov. 15, 1901.	James J. Jeffries.	Gus Ruhlin.	San Francisco, Cal.	5
July 25, 1902.	James J. Jeffries.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	San Francisco, Cal.	8
Aug. 14, 1903.	James J. Jeffries.	James J. Corbett.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Aug. 26, 1904.	James J. Jeffries.	Jack Monroe.	San Francisco, Cal.	2
July 4, 1907.	Tommy Burns.	Bill Squires.	San Francisco, Cal.	1
July 17, 1907.	Jack Johnson.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Feb. 10, 1908.	Tommy Burns.	Jack Palmer.	London, England.	4
Dec. 26, 1908.	Jack Johnson.	Tommy Burns.	Sydney, N. S. W.	10
March 26, 1909.	Stanley Ketchel.	Jack O'Brien.	New York, N. Y.	10
July 5, 1909.	Stanley Ketchel.	Billy Papke.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1909.	Jack Johnson.	Al Kaufman.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Oct. 16, 1909.	Jack Johnson.	Stanley Ketchel.	San Francisco, Cal.	12
July 4, 1910.	Jack Johnson.	James J. Jeffries.	Keno, Nev.	15
Sept. 5, 1910.	Al Kaufman.	Bill Lang.	Philadelphia, Pa.	5
Feb. 21, 1911.	Sam Langford.	Bill Lang.	London, England.	6
Aug. 9, 1911.	Bill Lang.	Bill Squires.	Sydney, N. S. W.	5
Sept. 15, 1911.	Jim Flynn.	Carl Morris.	New York, N. Y.	10
April 8, 1912.	Sam Langford.	Sam McVey.	Sydney, N. S. W.	20
July 4, 1912.	Jack Johnson.	Jim Flynn.	Las Vegas, N. M.	9
Jan. 1, 1913.	Luther McCarty.	Al Palzer.	Los Angeles, Cal.	13
April 16, 1913.	Luther McCarty.	Jim Flynn.	Philadelphia, Pa.	6
May 24, 1913.	Arthur Pelkey.	Luther McCarty.	Calgary, Man.	1
Jan. 1, 1914.	"Gunboat" Smith.	Arthur Pelkey.	Daly City, Cal.	15
June 27, 1914.	Jack Johnson.	Frank Moran.	Paris, France.	20
July 16, 1914.	Georges Carpentier.	"Gunboat" Smith.	London, England.	6
April 5, 1915.	Jess Willard.	Jack Johnson.	Mariano, Cuba.	26
March 25, 1916.	Jess Willard.	Frank Moran.	New York, N. Y.	10
April 30, 1901.	Terry McGovern.	Oscar Gardner.	San Francisco, Cal.	4
May 31, 1901.	Terry McGovern.	Aurelio Herrera.	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Nov. 28, 1901.	Young Corbett.	Terry McGovern.	Hartford, Conn.	2
Feb. 22, 1902.	Terry McGovern.	Dave Sullivan.	Louisville, Ky.	10
March 23, 1902.	Young Corbett.	Kid Broad.	Denver, Col.	15
March 31, 1903.	Young Corbett.	Terry McGovern.	San Francisco, Cal.	11
July 4, 1903.	George Gardner.	Jack Root.	Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Nov. 25, 1903.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	George Gardner.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 29, 1904.	Young Corbett.	Dave Sullivan.	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 25, 1904.	Jimmy Britt.	Young Corbett.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 29, 1904.	Battling Nelson.	Eddie Hanlon.	San Francisco, Cal.	19
Feb. 28, 1905.	Battling Nelson.	Young Corbett.	San Francisco, Cal.	9
Sept. 9, 1905.	Battling Nelson.	Jimmy Britt.	Colma, Cal.	13
Sept. 3, 1906.	Joe Gans.	Battling Nelson.	Goldfield, Nev.	42
Jan. 1, 1907.	Joe Gans.	Kid Herman.	Tonopah, Nev.	8
July 31, 1907.	Jimmy Britt.	Battling Nelson.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1907.	Joe Gans.	Jimmy Britt.	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Feb. 4, 1908.	Rudolph Unholz.	Battling Nelson.	Los Angeles, Cal.	10
April 11, 1908.	Packey McFarland.	Jimmy Britt.	San Francisco, Cal.	6
June 4, 1908.	Stanley Ketchel.	Billy Papke.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
July 4, 1908.	Battling Nelson.	Joe Gans.	San Francisco, Cal.	17
Sept. 7, 1908.	Billy Papke.	Stanley Ketchel.	Los Angeles, Cal.	12
Sept. 9, 1908.	Battling Nelson.	Joe Gans.	San Francisco, Cal.	21
Jan. 15, 1909.	Packey McFarland.	Dick Hyland.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Feb. 19, 1909.	Jem Driscoll.	Abe Attell.	New York, N. Y.	10
May 22, 1909.	Johnny Summers.	Jimmy Britt.	London, England.	23
Feb. 22, 1910.	Battling Nelson.	Dick Hyland.	San Francisco, Cal.	23
Oct. 29, 1910.	Ad Wolgast.	Battling Nelson.	San Francisco, Cal.	40
Feb. 22, 1910.	Johnny Coulon.	Frankie Conley.	New Orleans, La.	20
Feb. 26, 1911.	Johnny Coulon.	Owen Moran.	San Francisco, Cal.	13
July 4, 1911.	Ad Wolgast.	Abe Attell.	New York, N. Y.	10
Sept. 20, 1911.	Matt Wells.	George Kitson.	South Bend, Ind.	3
Jan. 11, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Harry Forbes.	Kenosha, Wis.	3
Jan. 22, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Frank Conley.	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
Feb. 3, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Eddie Murphy.	South Bend, Ind.	10
Feb. 14, 1912.	Packey McFarland.	Frankie Burns.	New Orleans, La.	20
Feb. 18, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Abe Attell.	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
Feb. 22, 1912.	Johnny Kilbane.	Kid Burns.	Kenosha, Wis.	8
March 15, 1912.	Packey McFarland.	Matt Wells.	New York, N. Y.	10
April 26, 1912.	Packey McFarland.	Joe Rivers.	Los Angeles, Cal.	13
July 4, 1912.	Ad Wolgast.	Georges Carpentier.	Paris, France.	17
July 23, 1912.	Billy Papke.	Jack Britton.	New York, N. Y.	10
March 7, 1913.	Packey McFarland.	Ad Wolgast.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
April 19, 1913.	T. Murphy.	Ad Wolgast.	San Francisco, Cal.	11
July 4, 1913.	Willie Ritchie.	Joe Rivers.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
March 12, 1914.	Willie Ritchie.	Ad Wolgast.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 17, 1914.	Willie Ritchie.	Tom Murphy.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
May 26, 1914.	Charley White.	Willie Ritchie.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
June 9, 1914.....	Freddie Welsh.....	Johnny Coulon.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3
July 7, 1914.....	Kid Williams.....	Willie Ritchie.....	London, England.....	20
Jan. 21, 1915.....	Mike Gibbons.....	Jimmy Clabby.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	10
Feb. 25, 1915.....	Freddie Welsh.....	Charley White.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	10
March 2, 1915.....	Mike Gibbons.....	Eddie McGorty.....	Hudson, Wis.....	10
March 11, 1915.....	Willie Ritchie.....	Freddie Welsh.....	New York, N. Y.....	10
Sept. 10, 1915.....	Johnny Ertle.....	Kid Williams.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	10
Sept. 11, 1915.....	Jacky McFarland.....	Mike Gibbons.....	Brighton Beach, N. Y.....	10
Feb. 7, 1916.....	Kid Williams.....	Kid Herman.....	New Orleans, La.....	20
April 24, 1916.....	Ever Hammer.....	Freddie Welsh.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	10
April 24, 1916.....	Jack Britton.....	Ted Lewis.....	New Orleans, La.....	20
Sept. 4, 1916.....	Freddie Welsh.....	Charley White.....	Colorado Springs, Col.....	20
Aug. 1, 1916.....	Johnny O'Leary.....	Ever Hammer.....	Boston, Mass.....	12

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw.
†No decision contests. Winners named by majority of experts. ‡Fight a draw.

WILLARD VS. MORAN.

Jess Willard of Chicago and Frank Moran of Pittsburgh boxed ten rounds for the heavyweight championship of the world in Madison Square garden, New York, N. Y., Saturday evening, March 25, 1916. Though according to the laws of New York state no formal decision was permitted the match was awarded by the sporting writers who witnessed it to Willard. The fighting was rather tame, no attempt being made by the title holder to register a knockout though he had the best of it in practically every round. The total gate receipts amounted to \$151,524, of which the state of New York received \$11,364.13. Willard received \$55,100 and Moran \$26,750. The referee was Charley White.

ROWING.

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

UNIVERSITY EIGHT OARED.

In 1896 the race took place on Saratoga lake over a three mile course; the other contests were on the four mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

June 26, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:18; (4) Columbia, 21:25.

June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.

July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47; (2) Columbia, 21:20; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.

July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.

June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.

June 30, 1900—(1) Pennsylvania, 19:44; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46; (3) Cornell, 20:04; (4) Columbia, 20:08; (5) Georgetown, 20:19.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53; (2) Columbia, 18:58; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06; (4) Georgetown, 19:21; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13; (3) Columbia, 19:18; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.

June 26, 1902—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30; (5) Syracuse, 19:36; (6) Columbia, 19:54.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22; (2) Cornell, 20:31; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32; (4) Columbia, 20:45; (5) Georgetown, 20:52; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29; (2) Syracuse, 21:47; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59; (6) Wisconsin, 22:03.

June 23, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43; (3) Syracuse, 19:45; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13; (5) Columbia, 20:18; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.

June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34; (2) Columbia, 19:35; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52; (5) Wisconsin, 20:06.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia,

19:04; (3) Syracuse, 19:15; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44; (3) Columbia, 20:54; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10; (2) Columbia, 20:16; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20:34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:41; (4) Syracuse, 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.

June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:28; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11.

June 26, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44; (4) Syracuse, 19:59; (5) Washington, 20:01; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 20:36; (2) Leland Stanford, 20:37; (3) Syracuse, 20:43; (4) Columbia, 21:00; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:10.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 20:15; (2) Cornell, 20:22; (3) Columbia, 20:41; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:52.

FOUR OARED RACES.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45; (3) Columbia, 11:51.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:48; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54; (3) Columbia, 11:05.

June 25, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:35; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55; (4) Columbia, 11:14.

June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53; (2) Columbia, 11:12; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:15; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18; (5) Georgetown, 11:34.

June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15; (2) Cornell, 10:17; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.

June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48; (3) Columbia, 10:55; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06.

June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:50.

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52; (2) Columbia, 11:06; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57. (Cornell did not finish.)

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37; (2) Syracuse, 11:43; (3) Columbia, 11:48; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Columbia, 10:41; (3) Syracuse, 10:58; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52; (3) Columbia, 10:54; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58; (5) Washington, 12:08; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15; (2) Columbia, 11:25; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33; (4) Syracuse, 11:50.

(Four oared event discontinued after 1914.)

JUNIOR EIGHTS.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 10:00; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:05; (3) Columbia, 10:07.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 11:15½; (2) Cornell, 11:20; (3) Columbia, 11:21; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:06½.

UNIVERSITY FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45½; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54½; (3) Cornell, 9:55½; (4) Columbia, 10:08.

July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20½; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36½; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34½; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42½; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22½; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12½; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:13½; (4) Columbia, 10:28½.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35½; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58½.

June 23, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51½; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55½; (4) Columbia, 10:07½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13½.

June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:58; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05½; (5) Cornell, 10:07½.

June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29½; (2) Syracuse, 9:38½; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07½; (2) Syracuse, 9:14½; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22½; (5) Columbia, 9:26.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40½; (2) Columbia, 10:53½; (3) Syracuse, 10:53½; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00½; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15½.

June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13½; (2) Cornell, 10:20½; (3) Syracuse, 10:23½; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24½; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31½; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35½; (3) Syracuse, 9:42½; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46½; (5) Columbia, 9:47.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:04½; (2) Wisconsin, 10:07½; (3) Syracuse, 10:14½; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25½; (5) Columbia, 10:29.

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50½; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50½; (4) Columbia, 10:56½; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.

June 28, 1915—(1) Syracuse, 9:29½; (2) Cornell, 9:43; (3) Columbia, 9:47½; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:01½.

June 19, 1916—(1) Cornell, 11:05½; (2) Syracuse, 11:15½; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:16½; (4) Columbia, 11:29½.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

UNIVERSITY EIGHTS.

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876	Yale	22:02	22:33
1877	Harvard	24:36	24:44
1878	Harvard	20:44½	21:49
1879	Harvard	22:15	23:58
1880	Yale	24:27	25:09
1881	Yale	22:13	22:19
1882	Harvard	20:47	20:50½
1883	Harvard	24:26	25:59
1884	Yale	20:31	20:46
1885	Harvard	25:15½	26:30
1886	Yale	20:41½	21:05½
1887	Yale	22:56	23:14½
1888	Yale	20:10	21:24
1889	Yale	21:30	21:55
1890	Yale	21:29	21:40
1891	Harvard	21:23	21:57
1892	Yale	20:48	21:40
1893	Yale	25:01½	25:15
1894	Yale	22:47	24:40
1895	Yale	21:30	25:15
1896	Harvard	20:52½	21:13
1900	Yale	21:12½	21:37½
1901	Yale	23:37	23:45
1902	Yale	20:20	20:33
1903	Yale	20:19½	20:29½
1904	Yale	21:40½	22:10
1905	Yale	22:33½	22:36
1906	Harvard	23:02	23:11
1907	Yale	21:10	21:13
1908	Harvard	24:10	24:10
1909	Harvard	21:50	22:10
1910	Harvard	20:46½	21:04

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1911	Harvard	22:44	23:40
1912	Harvard	21:43½	22:04
1913	Harvard	21:42	22:20
1914	Yale	21:16	21:16½
1915	Yale	20:52	21:13½
1916	Harvard	20:02	20:17

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2½ miles.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshman and second varsity races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight oared races.

HARVARD-YALE FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

Two miles.

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901	Yale	10:37½	10:58
1902	Dead heat.	10:13	10:13
1903	Yale	9:43½	9:48½
1904	Yale	10:20	10:20½
1905	Harvard	9:59	10:04
1906	Yale	10:39½	10:41
1907	Harvard	11:15	11:19
1908	Harvard	9:38½	9:47½
1909	Harvard	11:32	12:09
1910	Harvard	11:54½	12:02
1911	Yale	11:53	11:59½
1912	Harvard	10:52	10:54½
1913	Harvard	10:41	10:45
1914	Harvard	11:49	12:04
1915	Yale (1½ miles)	8:06	8:10
1916	Harvard	10:36½	10:39

HARVARD-YALE SECOND EIGHTS.

Two miles.

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901	Harvard	11:49½	12:02½
1902	Harvard	11:19½	11:25½
1903	Yale	10:59½	11:10½
1904	Harvard	12:12	12:15
1905	Harvard	11:22	11:27
1906	Yale	12:15	12:21
1907	Yale	12:33	13:15
1908	Yale	10:33½	10:43
1909	Harvard	13:14	13:23
1910	Harvard	13:04	13:18
1911	Harvard	13:37½	13:52
1912	Harvard	11:24	11:55
1913	Harvard	11:52	12:11
1914	Harvard	11:34	12:02
1915	Yale	10:40	10:43
1916	Harvard	10:25	10:27

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880	Oxford	21:23
1881	Oxford	21:51
1882	Oxford	20:12
1883	Oxford	21:03
1884	Cambridge	21:39
1885	Oxford	21:36
1886	Cambridge	22:29½
1887	Cambridge	20:52
1888	Cambridge	20:48
1889	Cambridge	20:14
1890	Oxford	22:03
1891	Oxford	21:48
1892	Oxford	19:21
1893	Oxford	18:47
1894	Oxford	21:39
1895	Oxford	20:50
1896	Oxford	20:01
1897	Oxford	19:27
1898	Oxford	22:15
1899	Cambridge	21:04
1900	Cambridge	18:47
1901	Oxford	22:31
1902 (March 22)	Cambridge	19:09
1902 (April 2)	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25)	Cambridge	21:36
1905 (April 1)	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7)	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16)	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4)	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3)	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23)	Oxford	20:14

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1911 (April 1).....	Oxford	18:29
1912 (April 1).....	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13).....	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28).....	Cambridge	20:23
1915-1916 (No race on account of war.)		

NOTE—The race of 1914 was the seventy-first in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1845.

ROWING RECORDS.

- ¼ mile—*:57, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1901.
 ½ mile—*:2:08½, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1893.
 1 mile—4:28, single scull, straightaway, James Stansbury, with tide, Thames river, England, July 11, 1896; *:4:48, single scull, straightaway, Rupert Guinness, Thames river, England, 1893.
 2 miles—*:9:18, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell freshmen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26, 1903.
 3 miles—*:14:27½, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell varsity, New London, Conn., June 25, 1891.
 4 miles—*:18:53½, straightaway, eight oars, Cornell university, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2, 1901.
 *Performance by amateurs.

NATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

The forty-fourth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen took place at Duluth, Minn., Aug. 11 and 12, 1916. Winners and time:

- ¼ mile dash—Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood, N. Y.; 1:37½.
 Junior eight oared shells—Duluth Boat club; 7:39½.
 Intermediate single sculls—Detroit Boat club, 9:35.
 Senior double sculls—Osman and Kent, Duluth B. C.; 8:12½.
 Association senior single sculls—Rooney; 8:28½.
 Intermediate eight oared shells—Duluth B. C.; 7:14.
 Senior four oared shells—Duluth B. C.; 7:49½.
 American sculling championship—Rooney; 9:06½.
 Intermediate double sculls—Duluth B. C.; 9:10½.
 Senior eight oared shells—Duluth B. C.; 7:13½.
 Senior quadruple sculls—Duluth B. C.; 8:07½.
 Intermediate four oared shells—Duluth No. 1; 8:14½.
 International senior fours—Duluth B. C.; 8:01½.
 Officers N. A. A. O.—President, James Pilkington, New York city; vice-president, James D. Denegre, St. Paul; treasurer, Claude R. Zapone, Washington; secretary, Robert H. Pelton, Brooklyn; honorary secretary, Ned B. Fortmeyer, New York city.

AMERICAN HENLEY.

The fourteeneth annual regatta of the American Rowing association took place on the Schuylkill river course of 1 mile 555 yards straightaway at Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1916. Winners and time:

- First single sculls—John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat club; 9:35.
 Childs cup race—Princeton; 7:00.
 Freshman eight oared shells—Yale; 7:09½.
 Special four oared race—U. S. Naval academy; 7:52½.
 Junior collegiate eight oared shells—Syracuse; 7:05½.
 First double sculls—Vesper Boat Club; 8:06.
 Special interclub second eight oared shells—Malta Boat club; 7:25½.
 First four oared shells—University Barge club; 8:10½.
 Interscholastic eight oared shells—Philadelphia Central high; 7:24.

CENTRAL STATES REGATTA.

The central states rowing regatta was held at Peoria, Ill., July 3 and 4, 1916. Winners and time:

- Single scull, ¾ mile and turn—Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago; 11:55½.
 Pair oared sculls, ¾ mile and turn—Central R. C., St. Louis; 16:01½.
 Four oared shells, ¾ mile and turn—Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe club, Peoria; 9:06½.

- ¼ mile dash, singles—Lincoln Park B. C.; 1:13½.
 Double sculls, ¾ mile and turn—Lincoln Park B. C.; 9:36½.
 Eight oared shells—Lincoln Park B. C.; 4:23½.
 Barges, ¾ mile and turn—Western Rowing club, St. Louis; 3:00.
 Single scull, ¾ mile and turn—Mound City R. C., St. Louis; 9:27.
 Four oared scull shells, ½ mile—St. Louis R. C.; 2:10½.
 Senior double sculls, ¾ mile and turn—Western R. C.; 9:11½.
 Eight oared shells, 1¼ miles straightaway—Lincoln Park B. C.; 5:26½.
 Senior four oared shells, ¾ mile and turn—Lincoln Park B. C.; 8:53½.
 Junior barge, ¾ mile and turn—North End R. C., St. Louis; 3:13½.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

The twenty-seventh annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta association took place on the Potomac river at Washington, D. C., Sept. 4. Winners:

- Junior single sculls—William G. Boyer, Annapolis B. C., Washington, D. C.
 Senior quadruple sculls—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia.
 Intermediate eight oared shells—Undine Barge club, Philadelphia.
 Senior single sculls (140 lbs.)—George W. Allison, Undine B. C., Philadelphia.
 Junior four oared gig—Arundel B. C., Baltimore.
 Senior single sculls—John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia.
 Intermediate four oared gig—Arundel B. C., Baltimore.
 Junior eight oared shells—Potomac B. C., Washington.
 Senior four oared gigs—Arundel B. C., Baltimore.
 Intermediate single sculls—Pennsylvania Barge club, Philadelphia.
 Senior double sculls—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia.
 Junior quadruple sculls—Malta B. C., Philadelphia.
 Intermediate double sculls—Pennsylvania Barge club, Philadelphia.
 Association senior single sculls—Celtic Rowing club, Buffalo.
 Senior double sculls (140 lbs.)—Pennsylvania Barge club, Philadelphia.
 Junior double sculls—Atalanta B. C., New York.
 Senior eight oared shells—Undine Barge club, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Greater New York Rowing association took place on the Harlem river course May 30, 1916. Winners:

- Junior single sculls—David S. Maimin, Lone Star B. C.; 9:57½.
 Junior quadruple sculls—New Rochelle R. C.; 8:02½.
 Senior single sculls—J. B. Kelly, Vesper B. C.; 8:54½.
 Intermediate single sculls—Joseph Roberts, Nonpareil R. C.; 9:19.
 Junior four oared barge—Bayonne R. A.; 8:32½.
 Intermediate four oared gigs—Metropolitan R. C.; 7:08½.
 Junior double sculls—New Rochelle R. C.; 8:36½.
 Eight oared shell race, high schools—New Rochelle H. S.; 5:04½.
 Senior double sculls—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; 7:44.
 Senior four oared shell race—University Barge club, Philadelphia; 6:23½.
 Association single sculls—M. Hertig, Wahneta B. C.; time not taken.
 Senior four oared barge race—Woodcliff B. C.; no time taken.
 Intermediate double sculls—Arundel B. C., Baltimore; no time taken.

PEOPLE'S REGATTA.

- The people's regatta took place on the Newark bay course at Bayonne, N. J., Aug. 19, 1916. Winners and time:
 Junior four oared gigs—First Bohemian Boat club; 6:24½.

Senior single shells—Louis Zoha, Ravenswood B. C.; 6:34%.
 Junior double gigs—Nonpareil R. C.; 6:42%.
 Junior single gigs—Joseph H. Boylan, Bayonne R. A.; 7:29%.
 Intermediate eight oared shells—Nautilus B. C.; 5:16%.
 Intermediate double gigs—Nonpareil R. C.; 6:10%.
 Association single shells—John Regan, Nonpareil R. C.; 7:27%.
 Junior four oared barges—Bayonne R. A.; 6:03%.
 Senior double shells—Ravenswood B. C.; 5:47%.
 Senior eight oared shells—St. Alphonsus B. C.; 4:55%.
 Intermediate quadruple shells—Metropolitan B. C.; 5:22%.
 Intermediate single gigs—William T. Hannigan, New York A. C.; 6:49%.
 Senior four oared barges—Bayonne R. A.; 6:54%.

HARVARD VS. CORNELL.

In a race between the Harvard and Cornell varsity crews over the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile course on the Charles river at Cambridge, Mass., May 20, Harvard was the winner by more than two lengths in 9:47. Harvard's freshman crew on the same occasion defeated the Cornell freshmen by a scant quarter of a length in 9:59.

SYRACUSE VS. NAVY.

The Syracuse university eight defeated the Navy crew in a race on the Severn river two mile course at Annapolis, Md., May 20, 1916, by a length and a quarter in 10:17.

TRIANGULAR REGATTA.

In a race on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y., May 27, 1916, the Cornell university eight defeated Princeton and Yale, who were second and third respectively. The time was, Cornell, 11:21%; Princeton, 11:23%; Yale, 11:43%. The freshman race was also won by Cornell with Yale second and Princeton third. Time: Cornell, 11:27%; Yale, 11:32%; Princeton, 11:58%.

PRINCETON VS. HARVARD.

Princeton's senior eight won over Harvard on the Lake Carnegie course of two miles, April 20, 1916, by half a foot in 9:12%. Harvard's time was 9:13. The junior race was won by Harvard by two lengths in 9:46. Princeton's time, 9:55.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. YALE.

The Pennsylvania varsity eight oared crew defeated Yale over the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile course on the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1916, by about a length in 7:30. Yale's junior crew defeated the Pennsylvania juniors in 7:28%, the better time being due to a wind at the back of the rowers while the senior race was rowed in a calm.

LELAND STANFORD JR. VS. CALIFORNIA.

The Leland Stanford Jr. university defeated the University of California in the annual varsity boat race over the three mile course on the Oakland estuary April 22, 1916, by five lengths. Time, Stanford, 16:37; California, 17:27.

NAVY VS. PENNSYLVANIA.

The Naval academy's first crew won from the University of Pennsylvania in a race over the Severn river course of 1.5-1.5 miles at Annapolis, Md., April 29, 1916, by two lengths. Time, Navy, 7:10; Pennsylvania, 7:19. Pennsylvania's second crew defeated the Navy's juniors. Time, Pennsylvania, 6:21; Navy, 6:23%. Pennsylvania's freshman crew won from the Navy fourth class. Time, Pennsylvania, 7:28%; Navy, 7:35.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

RECORD OF RACES.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 60 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all,

83 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11½ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 292-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has now been successfully defended for sixty-six years.

1870—Aug. 8. New York Yacht club course; Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.
 1871—Oct. 16. New York Yacht club course; Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Columbia, 3:07:41%; Livonia, 3:18:15%. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course; Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11. New York Yacht club course; Madeleine, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Madeleine, 7:13:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9. New York Yacht club course; Mischief, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39%. Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return; Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14. New York Yacht club course; Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9. New York Yacht club course; Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887—Sept. 27. New York Yacht club course; Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41%. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return; Volunteer, 5:42:56%; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893—Oct. 7. 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward; Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7. 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.; Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III., 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg; Valkyrie III., 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul. Sept. 13 Defender sailed over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook; Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg; Columbia, 3:37:00; Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return; Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:43:26.

1901—Sept. 23, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook; Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II., 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course; Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II., 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return; Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II., 4:33:33.

1903—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook; Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III., 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg; Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III., 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return; Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III. did not finish.

Owing mainly to a disagreement as to the proper size of the competing yachts no races were arranged after 1903 until 1913, when an agreement was reached between the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster club to hold a race in 1914. Sir Thomas Lipton sent over the Shamrock IV. as challenger for the cup, but the great war in Europe put a stop to all further proceedings.

MANHASSETT CHALLENGE CUP.

The races for the Manhasset Bay challenge cup were sailed off Great Captain's island, Long Island sound, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1916. The trophy was won by the Alameek of the Quincy

Yacht club with a total of 37 points. The standing of the other competing yachts was: Nahma, 34; Wasaka II., 31; Nutmeg, 29; Anita and Joyant, 28 each; Britonart, 27; Bernice, Ellen and Aleda, 18 each, and Hayseed, 14. The Nahma, built for the Indian Harbor Yacht club, was the challenger. Winners of the cup since 1912:

1912—Michigan.	1915—Josephine.
1913—Michigan.	1916—Ahmeek.
1914—No race.	

RACE AROUND LONG ISLAND.

Six cruising yachts engaged in an ocean race around Long Island Aug. 26-28, 1916, a distance of 203 miles, with the following result:

	Elapsed	Corrected	
Yachts.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
Guardia.....	47 55 00	36 09 00	
Paiute II.....	41 33 00	36 35 00	
Mignon.....	45 46 15	36 33 15	
Adeltha.....	41 13 30	33 56 30	
Tamarlane.....	47 43 00	38 58 00	
Seafarer.....	39 26 00	39 26 00	

ASTOR CUPS.

Morton F. Plant's schooner Elena and Cornelius Vanderbilt's sloop Aurora won the Astor cups for schooners and sloops in the New York Yacht club regatta off Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, 1916.

INLAND LAKES REGATTA.

The winners in the principal events in the Inland Lakes Yachting association regatta on Lake Winnebago at Oshkosh, Wis., in the latter part of August, 1916, were Tornado and Kathryn III. The Felker challenge trophy and Oshkosh Yacht club's first prize trophy were won by Kathryn III. of Oshkosh. The championship of the regatta and the Commodore Valentine cup were won by Tornado of White Bear. Second place in the championship was won by Kathryn III. The class C championship was won by Bunny of Pewaukee.

The 1917 regatta of the association is to be held on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., O. L. Schmidt of Chicago is the commodore of the association and Dan D. Harmon of Oshkosh the secretary.

INTERLAKE REGATTA.

The Interlake Yachting association held a successful regatta at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, July 17-21, 1916. One of the main events was the long distance race from Cleveland to the bay, which was won by Psammiad, a class R boat. The standing of the leading boats at the close of the regatta was as follows:

Class R—Pam, 300; Neagha, 180; Psammiad, 150; Clerice, 140; Mebleh, 130.
Class Q—Spider, 300; Grey Jacket, 150; Chaperon, 150; More Trouble, 75.
Class F—Camila, 300; Jackson Park, 225; Cleveland, 75; Toledo, 50.
Catboats—Old Sam, 275; club cats, Detroit Yacht club No. 6, 300; yawls, Ripple, 240.

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

The Lipton gold challenge cup was won by the Genevieve of San Francisco, in the 30 foot class, at the San Diego races in August, 1916. The Hotel del Coronado cup was taken by the Columbine of Los Angeles and the Liornan cup by the Tribby of San Diego.

POWER BOAT RACING.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

The annual races for the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat association took place Sept. 2, 4, 5 and 6 on the Detroit river at Detroit, Mich., the course consisting of six rounds of five miles each, making the required distance of thirty miles. Miss Minneapolis of the Minneapolis Power Boat association was the winner. In the first race the boats finished as follows:

Boat and engine.	Time.
Miss Minneapolis, 250 h. p. Sterling.....	44:41
Peter Pan VII., 500 h. p. Sterling.....	44:55
Miss Detroit, 250 h. p. Sterling.....	47:28
Hawkeye, 250 h. p. Van Blerck.....	47:33
Baby Marold, 640 h. p. Van Blerck.....	52:14

In the second race the boats finished in this order:

Boat and club.	Time.
Miss Minneapolis, M. P. B. A.....	41:46
Miss Detroit, D. P. B. A.....	41:55
Peter Pan VII., C. Y. C.....	42:11
Hawkeye, Lake George club.....	46:24
Baby Marold, D. B. C.....	Did not finish.

In the third and concluding race the order was:

Boat and club.	Time.
Miss Detroit, D. P. B. A.....	41:20
Miss Minneapolis, M. P. B. A.....	41:21
Hawkeye, Lake George club.....	46:45
Peter Pan VII., C. Y. C.....	Did not finish

Time and points for ninety miles:

Boat.	Time.	Points.
Miss Minneapolis.....	2:07:48	20
Miss Detroit.....	2:10:43	13
Hawkeye.....	2:23:02	18
Peter Pan VII.....		11
Peter Pan did not finish.		

SPEED TRIALS.

The speed trials took place Sept. 6 and Miss Minneapolis won the Lake George cup emblematic of the one mile (nautical) power boat championship of America. The trials were six in number with and against the current. Only two boats took part—Miss Minneapolis and Miss Detroit. Miss Minneapolis' average speed in the six trials was 53.11 nautical, or 61.08 statute miles an hour, and its fastest nautical mile was in 1:04 6-10, which it made in the first heat, running with the current. Miss Detroit averaged 45.45 nautical or 52.7 statute miles an hour, and its fastest nautical mile was in 1:04 6-10, made with the current in its third mile.

At Put-in-Bay, O., July 19, Miss Minneapolis made two consecutive half mile heats in 27 seconds, a rate of 66½ miles an hour.

BLOCK ISLAND RACE.

The power boats taking part in the annual race of 115 statute miles to Block Island June 24, 1916, were divided into express cruisers and cruisers. The standing in each of these classes at the close of the race was:

EXPRESS CRUISERS.

Boat and owner.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Countess, W. H. Hand, Jr.....	4:12:20	4:08:00
Flyaway III., F. L. Upjohn.....	4:54:30	4:20:25
Edamena II., E. P. Charlton.....	5:41:08	5:05:54
Orifamme, H. F. Gurney.....	7:06:41	5:28:00
Romance, B. E. Eldred.....	10:02:50	8:01:22

CRUISERS.

Orana, A. E. Luder.....	11:32:00	9:42:57
Cero, W. P. Frost.....	11:47:20	10:00:04
Heather, J. H. Wallace.....	13:47:30	13:47:30

The time made by Countess was at the rate of 27½ miles an hour.

NEW YORK TO NEW BEDFORD.

In a power boat race from New York to Pandanaram near New Bedford, Mass., the 40 foot express cruiser Countess was the winner, making the 140 miles in 4:57:41, or at an average speed of 24.06 miles an hour. The Boomerang, the only other entry, did not finish.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGATTA.

The ninth annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat association took place on the Mississippi river at St. Paul, Minn., July 4, 5 and 6, 1916, over a course 1¼ miles in length. Miss Minneapolis took the principal honors, outclassing the other competitors. This speedy craft won the free-for-all, reaching a speed of 44 miles an hour, and the Webb trophy, in which her time was 45.9 miles per hour. The winners in the class races were: Class AA, Miss Billie Burke; class A, Ugly Duckling III.; class B, P. D. Q. V.; class D, Ugly Duckling III. In class C Hazen II. and P. D. Q. V. were tied.

In the speed trials Miss Minneapolis in four half-mile runs, two down and two up stream, made an average of 59.97 miles.

THOUSAND ISLAND CUP.

The Thousand Island Yacht club championship challenge cup was won by Hawkeye at Alex-

andria bay Aug. 17, 1916. The first three races for the cup resulted in a tie between Hawkeye and Peter Pan VII. In the raceoff over a one lap course of 10.8 miles Hawkeye won.

SWIMMING AND DIVING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The National Amateur Athletic union's championship swimming contests in 1916 resulted as follows:

- 109 yard swim—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., at the Pittsburgh natatorium, April 8. Time, :56%.
- 220 yard swim—Won by Herbert E. Vollmer, New York A. C., in New York A. C. tank, April 10. Time, 2:23%.
- Plunge for distance—Won by D. V. A. Smith, I. A. C., in Missouri A. A. tank, St. Louis, April 21. Distance and time, 75 feet, :50%.
- 500 yard swim—Won by Ted Cann, New York A. C., in Missouri A. A. tank, St. Louis, April 22. Time, 6:24.02.
- 50 yard swim—Won by Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaii, in Chicago A. A. pool, April 26. Time, :23%.
- 200 yards, breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, I. A. C., in Chicago A. A. pool, April 26. Time, 2:43%.
- 150 yards, back stroke—Won by Harry Hebner, I. A. C., in Illinois A. C. pool, Chicago, April 27. Time, 1:56%.
- 400 yard relay race—Won by I. A. C. team (Raithel, Vosburgh, Hebner, McGillivray), in the I. A. C. pool, Chicago, April 27. Time, 3:42%.
- Water polo—Won by Illinois Athletic club team, in Chicago, April 28. Score, 5 to 2.
- By points at the close of the National A. A. U. indoor season the standing of the competing organizations was as follows: Illinois A. C., 56; New York A. C., 41; Hul Nalu, Hawaii, 11; University of Chicago, 4; Chicago A. A., 3; Missouri A. C., 1; Northwestern university, 1.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The junior National A. A. U. swimming championships were decided in the Illinois Athletic club's pool, Chicago, March 29 and 30, 1916. The team representing the Hamilton club of Chicago was first with a total of 11 points. Winners in the championship events were:

- 100 yard back stroke—Won by Leo Handy, Brookline Gymnasium Athletic association. Time, 1:12%.
- 100 yard swim—Won by Ted Cann, New York A. C. Time, :55%.
- 100 yards, breast stroke—Won by Ward, Cincinnati Gymnasium A. C. Time, 1:13%.
- 500 yard swim—Won by Clement Browne, Hamilton club. Time, 6:25%.
- Fancy diving—Won by Hern, Chicago A. A.
- By points the Hamilton club of Chicago won with 11. Chicago A. A. was second with 8, the Illinois A. C. third with 6, while the New York A. C., the Brookline Gymnasium A. C. and the Cincinnati Gymnasium A. C. were tied with 5 each.

OUTDOOR.

- 440 yards—Won by Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., at Travers island, New York, Aug. 5. Time, 5:32.
- 380 yards—Won by Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., at St. Louis, Aug. 12. Time, 12:01%.
- High diving for men, 26 foot board—Won by Albert E. Downes, New York A. C., at Chicago, Aug. 12. Points, 155.6.
- High diving for women, 16 foot board—Won by Miss Evelyn Burnett, St. Louis, at Chicago, Aug. 12. Points, 75.2.
- 440 yard swim for women—Won by Miss Claire Gilligan, New York, at Chicago, Aug. 12. Time, 7:43%.
- 10 miles—Michael McDermott, I. A. C., in Mississippi river at St. Louis, Sept. 4. Time, 1:45:00%.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Yale team won the intercollegiate relay swimming championship of 1916 in a contest held in the Chicago Athletic association pool. April 22. The time for the 400 yards was 4:01%. The

Northwestern university was second and the University of Chicago third.

INTERCOLLEGIATE WATER POLO.

Princeton university won the intercollegiate water polo championship by defeating the University of Pennsylvania team at Philadelphia, Pa., March 17 by a score of 22 goals to 0.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

- 25 yards—11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
- 40 yards—1:18%, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
- 50 yards—1:23, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
- 75 yards—1:38%, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and Robert Small (U. S.).
- 100 yards—54, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
- 110 yards—1:02%, H. Hebner (U. S.).
- 120 yards—1:03%, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
- 150 yards—1:23%, H. E. Vollmer (U. S.).
- 200 yards—2:07%, H. Hebner (U. S.).
- 220 yards—2:21, H. Hebner (U. S.).
- 300 yards—3:26%, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
- 440 yards—5:19, B. Kieran (Aus.).
- 380 yards—11:11%, B. Kieran (Aus.).
- 1 mile—23:16%, B. Kieran (Aus.).
- 2 miles—54:54, George Read (Aus.).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

- 25 yards—11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
- 40 yards—1:19, A. C. Raithel, I. A. C.
- 50 yards—23.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
- 75 yards—38.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
- 80 yards—41%, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 100 yards—54, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 120 yards—1:08, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 150 yards—1:29%, H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C.
- 200 yards—2:07, H. Hebner, I. A. C.
- 220 yards—2:21, H. Hebner, I. A. C.
- 250 yards—2:53%, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 300 yards—3:26%, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 440 yards—5:23%, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 500 yards—6:15%, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 880 yards—11:14%, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
- 1 mile—23:40%, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C.
- 100 yards on back—1:15%, H. J. Handy, I. A. C.
- 100 yards, breast stroke—1:11%, M. McDermott, I. A. C.
- 150 yards, back stroke—1:50%, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
- 160 yard, relay—1:17, I. A. C. team (P. McGillivray, A. C. Raithel, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner).
- 200 yards, breast stroke—2:38%, Michael McDermott, C. A. A.
- 530 yards, relay—4:40%, I. A. C. team (Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, A. C. Raithel, Harry Hebner, D. C. Jones).
- 400 yards, relay—3:42%, I. A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, H. Hebner).
- Plunge for distance (1 minute time limit)—75 feet in :50%, D. V. A. Smith, Chicago; 60 feet in :18, D. V. A. Smith and Ben Princell, Chicago.
- Under water swim—320 feet, E. P. Swatek, I. A. C.

RIVER SWIMS.

W. L. Wallen won a 2½ mile swim in the Chicago river, July 29, in 35:17.

W. L. Wallen won a 6 mile swim in the Ohio river at Cincinnati, O., Aug. 19, in 58:00 (with swift current).

Michael McDermott won a 10 mile race in the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, in 1:45:00%.

ICE SKATING.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS (1916).

INDOOR.

- Place and date—Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 28-March 1.
- ¼ mile—Won by Ben O'Sickey, Cleveland, O. Time, :37%.
- 2 miles—Won by Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis. Time, 6:12.
- ¾ mile—Won by Carl Fisher. Time, 2:09%.
- 1 mile—Won by Anton O'Sickey, Cleveland, O. Time, 2:57.
- ¼ mile—Won by Ben O'Sickey. Time, 1:15%.
- 1½ miles—Won by Carl Fisher. Time, 4:18%.
- 3 miles—Won by Carl Fisher. Time, 2:19%.

Anton O'Sickey was declared the international indoor skating champion with 130 points; Carl Fisher was second with 120 points and Ben O'Sickey third with 80 points.

OUTDOOR.

Place and date—Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 8-10. 220 yards—Won by Lot Roe, Toronto, Ont. Time, 3:21½.

440 yards—Won by Ben O'Sickey, Cleveland, O. Time, 4:17.

1 mile—Won by Harry Cody. Time, 3:15½.

2 miles—Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill. Time, 6:25¼.

220 yards hurdles—Won by Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, Time, 2:34.

½ mile—Won by Roy McWhirter, Chicago, Ill. Time, 1:23¾.

3 miles—Won by Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis. Time, 10:42½.

Harry Cody of Toronto was declared the international outdoor skating champion with 70 points; Anton O'Sickey of Cleveland was second with 60 points. Charles J. Stray of Lake Placid, N. Y., was awarded the junior championship.

EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The eastern outdoor ice skating championship tournament of 1916 was held at Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 12, with the following results:

¼ mile—Won by Robert Logan, Montreal A. C. Time, 4:45.

½ mile—Won by Walter Kuehne, New York A. C. Time, 1:32¾.

1 mile—Won by Robert Logan, Montreal A. C. Time, 3:20¾.

NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The New England amateur speed skating championships were decided at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 15, 1916. Results:

¼ mile—Won by Ernest Forkey of Springfield. Time, 4:42.

½ mile—Won by Harry Thorne of Boston. Time, 1:34.

1 mile—Won by Ernest Forkey. Time, 4:15¼.

2 miles—Won by Ernest Forkey. Time, 7:05.

5 miles—Won by Walter Thorne. Time, 20:31.

½ mile (women)—Won by Mrs. Frank McMillan of Fort Lee, N. J. Time, 2:40.

SKATING MARATHON.

F. Werner Bjork of the Baltic A. C. of Brooklyn at Cohoes won the annual twenty-six mile marathon skating event at Troy, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1916, covering the distance in 1:41:34. Jack Ruping was second, five laps behind the winner.

NEW SKATING RECORDS.

John Karlsen made twenty-five miles in 1:30:15 at the Northwestern amateur skating tournament in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1916. The previous record of 1:31:29 was made by J. F. Donohue of Stamford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1893.

Roy McWhirter, amateur skater, lowered the world's record for 300 yards March 5, 1916, at Garfield park, Chicago, when he covered the distance in 25½. The former mark, 31½, was held by George Phillips of Cortland, N. Y., and was made in 1893.

Arthur Staff of the Northwest Skating club lowered the professional record for one mile when he made it in 2:35 in Garfield park, Chicago, Feb. 6, 1916. The former record, 2:35½, was held by John S. Johnson and was made in Montreal, Que., Jan. 23, 1899.

Officers International Skating Union of America—President, Cornelius Fellowes, New York, N. Y.; first vice-president, James A. Taylor, Montreal, Que.; second vice-president, William T. Richardson, Boston, Mass.; third vice-president, Julian T. Fitzgerald, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, John Harding, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Board of control: Louis Rubenstein, Montreal; D. H. Slayback, Verona, N. J.; B. J. Woods, Boston; O. J. Krejci, Chicago; Harry Wells, Newburgh, N. Y.

CURLING.

NORTHWESTERN BONSPIEL.

The annual bonspiel of the Northwestern Curling association took place at Duluth, Minn.,

Jan. 17-22, 1916. Winners in the principal events were as follows: International, G. K. Labatt, Minneapolis, Minn.; Western Curling club, W. J. McNabb, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Patrick-Duluth intercity, K. Dunlop of St. Paul, Minn., and W. J. McNabb, Grand Rapids; Minneapolis, Clarence Grace of Superior, Wis.; St. Paul jobbers, W. J. McNabb, Grand Rapids; Duluth Curling club, Charles Brewer, Duluth; consolation, J. McLeod, Minneapolis. The 1917 bonspiel will also take place in Duluth.

EASTERN TROPHY WINNERS.

The Dalrymple medal was won by a team representing the north of Scotland in a match played in Van Cortlandt park, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1916. The score was 45 for the north and 44 for the south.

The Gordon medal was won by the Mohawks of Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1916. Utica defeated the Mohawks in the annual curling competition in Utica, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1916, by a score of 15 to 9, and won the Mitchell medal.

The Utica silver cup was again won by the Thistles of New York, who defeated the Caledonians in the final match in Van Cortlandt park, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1916, by a score of 19 to 7.

In a three link match at Boston, Jan. 29, 1916, Montreal curlers won the Edwards cup from the Country club of Brookline by a score of 48 to 37.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual national 18-2 billiard championship tournament took place in New York, N. Y., Feb. 23-March 10, 1916. Edward W. Gardner of New York was the winner with six games won and none lost. Final standing:

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
E. W. Gardner.....	6	0	80	10
M. D. Brown.....	4	2	59	13 29-39
E. T. Appleby.....	3	3	53	7 36-52
F. S. Appleby.....	3	3	50	9 13-43
C. Heddon.....	3	3	81	10 10-39
J. Klinger.....	1	5	67	10 18-28
J. Poggenburg.....	1	5	73	11 15-35

Until 1908 the amateur billiard championship was decided at the 14-2 balk line game of 300 points. In that year it was changed to the 18-2 game of 400 points now played. Following is the championship record since the tournaments were started:

- 1901—A. R. Townsend, New York.
- 1902—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
- 1903—W. P. Foss, Haverstraw, N. Y.
- 1904—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
- 1905—C. F. Conklin, Chicago.
- 1906—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair.
- 1907—Calvin Demarest, Chicago.
- 1908—Calvin Demarest, Chicago.
- 1909—H. A. Wright, San Francisco.
- 1910—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair.
- 1911—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
- 1912—Morris Brown, Brooklyn.
- 1913—Joseph Mayer, Brooklyn.
- 1914—Edward W. Gardner, New York.
- 1915—Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia.
- 1916—Edward W. Gardner, New York.

TRIANGULAR MEET IN CHICAGO.

PROFESSIONAL.

Firmin Cassignol of France won a triangular 18-2 billiard tournament held in Chicago, Ill., March 27-April 1, 1916, with three victories and one defeat. The other two contestants were Walker Cochran and Jake Schaefer (son of former champion) of Chicago. In the last game of the series Schaefer defeated Cassignol 400 to 158.

THREE CUSHION BILLIARDS.

INTERSTATE LEAGUE.

Charles McCourt won first place in the matches of the Interstate Three Cushion Billiard league in Chicago, May 4, 1916, when he defeated John Scanlan of Cleveland, 50 to 80. The standing

of the first four men in the league race and the prizes won by them follow:

	W.	L.	Pct.	Prize.
McColl, Pittsburgh.....	39	9	.813	\$750
Ellis, Pittsburgh.....	38	10	.792	400
Maupome, St. Louis.....	37	11	.771	300
Jackson, Detroit.....	33	15	.688	200

DE ORO VS. JEYNE.

Alfred De Oro of New York, N. Y., and Lloyd Jevne of Los Angeles, Cal., played for the three-cushion billiard championship of the world in Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 13 and 14, 1916, the contest being arranged on the usual basis of three blocks of 50 points each. The games resulted in a total score of 150 for De Oro as against 133 for Jevne. The latter won the last block only, he making seventy-three points to De Oro's fifty.

ELLIS VS. DE ORO.

Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh took the three-cushion championship from Alfred De Oro of New York in a three game series played in Philadelphia, Pa., ending Feb. 25, 1916. The final score was: Ellis, 150; De Oro, 129.

ELLIS VS. MAUPOME.

In a three game series of three-cushion billiards played in Pittsburgh, Pa., ending April 5, 1916, Charles Ellis retained his title as champion by defeating Pierre Maupome of St. Louis, Mo., with a total score of 150 to 143.

MCCOURT VS. ELLIS.

Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh, Pa., took the three-cushion billiard title from Charles Ellis May 15-17, 1916, by a total score of 150 to 149 for three contests, played in Pittsburgh.

HEAL VS. MCCOURT.

Hugh Heal of Toledo defeated Charles McCourt in a three-night match at three-cushion billiards in Pittsburgh, Sept. 25-27, 1916, by a score of 150 to 139.

POCKET BILLIARDS.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

In a tournament held in Chicago Feb. 26-March 20, 1916, to decide the world's championship at pocket billiards, Emmett Blankenship of Detroit, Mich., was the winner with 10 games won to 2 games lost. John Layton of Sedalia, Mo., was second and Frank Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., was third. Final standing of players:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	High run.	Prize.
Blankenship	10	2	45	\$525
Layton	9	3	31	400
Taberski	8	4	33	325
Greenleaf	7	5	40	225
Clark	7	5	43	225
Ralph	7	5	32	225
Petrie	5	7	29	90
Maturo	5	7	54	90
Concannon	5	7	38	90
Weston	5	7	28	90
Alien	5	7	58	90
Fink	4	8	32	50
Chapman	1	11	19	50

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. Howard Shoemaker won the national amateur pocket billiard championship for the third time when in the last game of the series played in New York March 24, 1916, he defeated Edward F. Reynolds by a score of 125 to 53. The standing of the players at the close of the tournament was:

Player.	Won.	Lost.
J. H. Shoemaker	6	0
E. F. Reynolds	5	1
C. M. Munoz	4	2
H. S. Osborne	3	3
F. A. Unger	2	4
J. J. Maloney	1	5
H. B. Hawkins	0	6

LAYTON VS. BLANKENSHIP.

John Layton of Sedalia, Mo., wrested the championship at pocket billiards from Emmett Blankenship of Detroit, Mich., in a three game series in Detroit, May 3-5, 1916, by a total score of 450 to 340.

ATHLETICS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship contests of the Amateur Athletic union of the United States took place at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8 and 9, 1916.

In the junior contests the New York Athletic club was first with 52 points, the Chicago Athletic association was second with 20, the Boston Irish-American Athletic club and the Boston Athletic association were tied for third with 13 points each, while the Los Angeles Athletic club was fourth with 10 points. The best performances in the junior events were: $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in :50 $\frac{1}{2}$ by W. P. Howard, Pittsburgh A. C.; 1 mile walk in 6:58 $\frac{1}{2}$ by W. J. Rolker, I. A. C., New York; 440 yard hurdles, 3 feet high, in :56 $\frac{1}{2}$ by W. S. Hummel, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.; and 220 yard low hurdles in :25 $\frac{1}{2}$ by Frank J. Loomis, Chicago A. A. In the senior events the Irish-American club of New York led with 38 points, the Chicago Athletic association was second with 25, the New York Athletic club third with 22, while the Illinois Athletic club and the University of Wisconsin were tied for fourth place. Following is a summary of the senior contests:

100 yard dash—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; Alvah T. Meyer, I. A. A. C., New York, second; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third; A. B. Kelly, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time, :10.
220 yard dash—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; Roy Morse, Salem Crescent, second; A. B. Kelly, N. Y. A. C., third; I. T. Howe, I. A. A. C., fourth. Time, :21 $\frac{1}{2}$.
440 yard dash—Won by Tom Halpin, Boston A. A.; Ted Meredith, Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, second; A. Booth, Chicago A. A., third; Frank Lagay, New York A. C., fourth. Time, :49 $\frac{1}{2}$.

580 yard run—Won by Don M. Scott, Mississippi Agricultural college; Larry E. Scudder, New York A. C., second; J. W. Overton, unattached, third; Joseph T. Higgins, unattached, Worcester, Mass., fourth. Time, 1:54. New senior record, former record 1:54 $\frac{1}{2}$, held by Mel Shepard, I. A. A. C., New York.

1 mile run—Won by Ivan A. Meyers, Illinois A. C., Chicago; James A. Rower, I. A. A. C., New York, second; Paul Clyde, Seattle A. C., third; M. A. Devenny, Milrose A. C., New York, fourth. Time, 4:22.

3 mile walk—Won by George Goulding, Toronto; Dick Remer, New York A. C., second; William Plant, Long Island A. C., third; W. J. Roelker, I. A. A. C., fourth. Time, 22:15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5 mile run—Won by Jole Ray, Chicago; W. Kyrone, Milrose A. A., New York, second; Harold E. Weeks, I. A. A., Boston, third; Harold Holden, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time, 26:11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

120 yard hurdles—Won by Bob Simpson, University of Missouri; Fred Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., second; Earl Thomson, Los Angeles A. C., third; Fred Murray, San Francisco, fourth. Time, :14 $\frac{1}{2}$. (New senior record.)

220 yard hurdles, final—Won by Fred Murray, San Francisco; Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles, second; Jo Loomis, Chicago A. A., third; J. J. Eller, Irish A. C., fourth. Time, :24. (New senior record.)

440 yard hurdles—Won by W. A. Hummel, Multnomah A. C.; W. H. Mcaulis, Boston A. A., second; C. A. Hoenish, unattached, San Francisco, third; R. B. Ferguson, Germantown Boys' club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, :54 $\frac{1}{2}$. (New senior record.)

Running hop, step and jump—Won by Daniel F. Abern, Illinois A. C.; Tom Abern, I. A. A. C., N. Y., second; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., third; J. F. McLaughlin, Boston A. A., fourth. Distance, 46 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Running high jump—Won by W. Oler, Jr., New York A. C., 6 feet 2 inches; Harry Barwiss, Boston A. A., 6 feet 2 inches, second; E. Erickson, I. A. A. C., 6 feet 1 inch, third; Clinton Larson, unattached, 6 feet, fourth.

Running broad jump—Won by Harry T. Worthington, Boston A. A.; William F. Sisson, unattached, San Francisco, second; Platt Adams,

N. Y. A. C., third; Frank French, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Distance, 23 feet 2½ inches.
 Pole vault—Won by Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A.; Edward Knourek, I. A. C., Chicago, second; Florin W. Floyd, Missouri A. A., St. Louis, third; J. D. Nagle, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Height, 12 feet 9 inches.
 16 pound hammer throw—Won by Patrick Ryan, I. A. C., New York; Matt McGrath, I. A. C., New York, second; O. R. Benson, Chicago A. A., third; W. Kapowitz, I. A. C., fourth. Distance, 174 feet 8 inches.
 16 pound shot put—Won by Arlie Mucks, Wisconsin; A. W. Richards, unattached, second; John C. Lawler, unattached, Boston, third; R. A. Sheppard, I. A. C., Boston, fourth. Distance, 47 feet 2½ inches.
 56 pound weight—Won by Matt McGrath, I. A. C., N. Y.; Pat Ryan, I. A. C., N. Y., second; William Lynch, I. A. C., Boston, third; I. R. Gear, New York A. C., fourth. Distance, 35 feet 5½ inches.
 Discus throw—Won by Arlie W. Mucks, Wisconsin; E. Muller, N. Y. A. C., second; J. H. Duncan, I. A. C., New York, third; L. Roy Bagnard, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Distance, 145 feet 3½ inches. (New senior record.)
 Javelin throw—Won by George A. Broader, I. A. C., New York; J. C. Lincoln, N. Y. A. C., second; R. S. Nourse, unattached, third; Lauri Karimo, Keleva A. C., Brooklyn, fourth. Distance, 190 feet 6 inches. (New American record.)

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL.

The Amateur Athletic union's annual senior indoor track and field championship tournament was held in the 22d regiment armory in New York March 18, 1916. Summary of winners:
 60 yard dash—Won by Jo Loomis, Chicago A. A. Time, .36½. (Equal record.)
 70 yard hurdles—Won by John Eller, Irish-American A. C., New York. Time, .59½.
 300 yard run—Won by A. B. Kelly, Holy Cross college. Time, .32½.
 600 yard run—Won by William J. Bingham, Harvard. Time, 1:14½.
 1,000 yard run—Won by John W. Overton, Yale. Time, 2:15½. (Equals record.)
 2 mile run—Won by Jole E. Ray, Illinois A. C. Time, 9:25½.
 2 mile walk—Won by George H. Goulding, Toronto, Ont. Time, 13:37. (New world's record.)
 Running hop, step and jump—Won by Daniel F. Ahern, Illinois A. C. Distance, 46 feet 10½ in.
 Running high jump—Won by L. J. Loomis, Chicago A. C. Distance, 6 feet 1 inch.
 Standing broad jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C. Distance, 10 feet 7 inches.
 Standing high jump—Won by William H. Taylor, Irish-American A. C. Height, 5 feet 3 inches.
 Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C. Distance, 46 feet 7 inches.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Avery Brundage of the Chicago Athletic association won the all around championship of America at a meet held in Newark, N. J., Sept. 16, 1916, with a total of 6,468.75 points. Fred Kelly of the Los Angeles Athletic club was second with 5,981.62 points, and Earl Thomson, also of the Los Angeles A. C., was third with 5,961.1 points. Record of champions and points:

1884—W. R. Thompson, Montreal.....	5,304
1885—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,045
1886—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,899
1887—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,236
1888—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,161
1889—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,520
1890—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,358
1891—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	6,189
1892—E. W. Goff, New York.....	5,232
1893—E. W. Goff, New York.....	4,860
1894—E. W. Goff, New York.....	5,748
1895—J. Cosgrave, Albany.....	4,466½
1896—L. P. Sheldon, Yale.....	5,380
1897—E. H. Clark, Boston.....	6,244½
1898—R. C. White, New York.....	5,243

1899—J. F. Powers, Worcester.....	6,203
1900—Harry Gill, Toronto.....	6,360½
1901—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....	5,739
1902—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....	6,280½
1903—E. H. Clark, Boston.....	6,313½
1904—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....	6,088
1905—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	6,820½
1906—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....	6,274
1907—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	7,130½
1908—J. L. Bredemus, Princeton.....	5,809
1909—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	7,385
1910—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	6,991
1911—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	6,709
1912—James Thorpe, Carlisle.....	7,476
1913—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	7,411½
1914—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....	6,999
1915—Alma W. Richards, Chicago.....	6,858.8
1916—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....	6,468½

*In decathlon, San Francisco exposition.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Harvard stadium, May 26-27, 1916.

100 yard dash—H. L. Smith, Michigan; .10.	
220 yard dash—W. B. Moore, Princeton; .21½.	
440 yard run—J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania; .47½.	
880 yard run—J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania; 1:53.	
1 mile run—L. V. Windnagle, Cornell; 4:15.	
2 mile run—D. F. Potter, Cornell; 9:32½.	
120 yard high hurdles—F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford, Jr.; .15.	
220 yard low hurdles—F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford, Jr.; .24½.	
Pole vault—F. K. Foss, Cornell; 12 feet 8 inches.	
Broad jump—H. Worthington, Dartmouth; 24 feet ¾ inch.	
High jump—W. Oler, Jr., Yale; 6 feet 2¼ inches.	
16 pound hammer—W. C. Gildersleeve, California; 155 feet 1 inch.	
16 pound shot put—H. B. Liversedge, California; 46 feet 2¼ inches.	

Summary of points—Cornell, 45; Yale, 29; Leland Stanford, Jr., 22; California, 22; Pennsylvania, 18; Dartmouth, 14; Michigan, 13; Harvard, 11; Princeton, 10; Bowdoin 5; Syracuse, 3; Penn State, 2; Massachusetts Tech., 1.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—.004. B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896; R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1911, and J. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 1913.	
220 yard dash—.21½. R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.	
440 yard run—.47½. J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.	
880 yard run—1:53. J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.	
1 mile run—4:14½. J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1912 (world's amateur record).	
2 mile run—9:23½. J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, 1914.	
120 yard run—hurdles—.15. F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford, Jr., 1916.	
220 yard hurdles—.23½. A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.	
High jump—6 ft. 4½ in. W. M. Oler, Yale, 1915.	
Broad jump—24 ft. 4½ in. A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.	
Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912 (world's record).	
16 lb. hammer—165 ft. ¾ in., H. P. Bailey, Maine, 1915.	
16 lb. shot—48 ft. 10½ in., R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 1912.	
1 mile walk—6:45½. W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1895.	

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Northwestern field, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916.	
100 yard dash—Smith, Wisconsin; .10.	
220 yard dash—Smith, Wisconsin; .21½.	
440 yard run—Dismond, Chicago; .47½.	
880 yard run—Scott, Mississippi Aggies; 1:53½.	
1 mile run—Mason, Illinois; 4:20½.	
2 mile run—Stout, Chicago; 9:29½.	
120 yard high hurdles—Simpson, Missouri; .14½.	
220 yard low hurdles—Simpson, Missouri; .23½.	
Running high jump—Fisher, Chicago; 6 ft. 1½ in.	

Running broad jump—Pogue, Illinois; 23 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pole vault—Culp, Illinois; Fisher, Chicago; Bros, Minnesota, and Powell, Illinois, tied; 12 feet. Discus throw—Mucks, Wisconsin; 155 ft. 2 in. Hammer throw—Gildersleeve, California; 153 feet 8 inches.

Javelin throw—Arbuckle, Purdue; 172 feet.

Relay 1 mile race—Wisconsin; 3:23 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Summary of points—Wisconsin, 49; Illinois, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Missouri, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; California, 12; Purdue, 11; Mississippi Aggies, 5; Kansas, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Notre Dame, 4; Minnesota, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oberlin, 2; Northwestern, 2; Indiana, 2; Ohio State, 1; Ames, 1.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—.09 $\frac{1}{2}$, Blair, Chicago, 1903; W. W. May, Illinois, 1907 and 1908, and Ward, Chicago, 1915.

220 yard dash—.21 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hahn, Michigan, 1903; Ward, Chicago, 1915, and Smith, Wisconsin, 1916.

440 yard run—.47 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dismond, Chicago, 1916.

880 yard run—1:53 $\frac{1}{2}$, Campbell, Chicago, 1915, and Scott, Mississippi Aggies, 1916.

1 mile run—4:18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Myers, De Pauw, 1915.

2 mile run—9:29 $\frac{1}{2}$, Stout, Chicago, 1916.

120 yard high hurdles—.14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.

220 yard low hurdles—.23 $\frac{1}{2}$, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.

Running high jump—6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in., Wahi, Wisconsin, 1914.

Running broad jump—23 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., Stiles, Wisconsin, 1915.

Pole vault—12 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., J. Gold, Wisconsin, 1913.

16 pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, 1913.

16 pound shot—47 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in., Rose, Michigan, 1904.

Discus throw—155 feet 2 inches, Mucks, Wisconsin, 1916.

Javelin throw—172 ft., Arbuckle, Purdue, 1916.

1 mile relay—3:21 $\frac{1}{2}$, Chicago, 1915.

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY RACES.

The national championship relay races for colleges and high schools were run on Franklin field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 18-29, 1916, with the following results:

1 mile college relay championship of America—Won by Harvard (Biddle, Pennypacker, Bingham, Wilcox); Princeton, second; Pennsylvania, third; Wisconsin, fourth. Time, 3:19.

2 mile college relay championship of America—Won by Yale (Rofe, Cooper, Barker, Overton); Chicago, second; Michigan, third; Princeton, fourth. Time, 7:53. (Equals world's record.)

4 mile college relay championship of America—Won by Cornell (Taylor, Hoffmire, Windnagle, Potter); Wisconsin, second; Pennsylvania, third. Time, 17:51 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Equals world's record.)

1 mile college freshman relay championship—Won by Pennsylvania. Time, 3:29 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1 mile high school relay championship—Won by Northeast high, Philadelphia. Time, 3:33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1 mile preparatory school relay championship—Won by St. Albans, Washington, D. C. Time, 3:27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Pentathlon college championship—Won by Howard Berry, Pennsylvania, who was first in all five events—broad jump, javelin and discus throws and 200 meter and 1,500 meter races.

American college championship sprint medley relay (first and second man each running 220 yards, third man 440 yards and fourth man 880 yards)—Won by Pennsylvania. Time, 3:23 $\frac{1}{2}$. (World's record.)

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES IN 1916.

Howard P. Drew equaled the world's indoor record of .07 $\frac{1}{2}$ for a 70 yard sprint in a special race in Madison Square garden, New York, N. Y., Jan. 26.

Howard P. Drew sprinted 100 yards in .10 at the New York A. C. games in New York Feb. 8. Arlie Mucks of the University of Wisconsin broke the world's indoor record for the 16 pound shot put in Madison, Wis., March 4, by hurling the weight 49 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

James E. Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania established a world's indoor record for

660 yards at the Meadowbrook club meet in Philadelphia, March 11, by covering the distance in 1:21 $\frac{1}{2}$. The best previous record was 1:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ and was held by Meredith himself.

In the 22d regiment armory, New York, March 18, George H. Goulding of Toronto walked two miles in 13:37—a new world's record.

In St. Louis, March 25, Jo Loomis sprinted 50 yards in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, breaking the world's previous indoor record of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds for the distance.

Fred Kelly of the Los Angeles Athletic club, at Corvallis, Ore., April 1, sprinted 80 yards in .08 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 220 yards in .23. He also made a record of .10 in the 80 yard high hurdles. At the same time and place Harry J. Cole of the Oregon Agricultural college threw the discus 140 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fred Kelly and E. Thomson tied the world's record of 15 seconds flat in the 120 yards high hurdles in Los Angeles, Cal., April 15. It was also tied by Fred Murray at Berkeley, Cal., April 23, and by R. Simpson (on grass) at Franklin field, Philadelphia, April 29.

On Franklin field, Philadelphia, April 29, Arlie Mucks of the University of Wisconsin threw the discus 145 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breaking the intercollegiate record of 140 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches made by Garrels of Michigan in 1905. He also made a record of 43 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the 16 pound shot put, bettering the record of 47 feet $\frac{1}{4}$ inch made by Rose of Michigan in 1904.

On Franklin field, Philadelphia, April 29, Cornell won a 4 mile relay race in 17:51 $\frac{1}{2}$, equaling the world's record.

In New York, N. Y., April 29 Howard P. Drew ran 90 yards in .09—a world's record.

On Franklin field, Philadelphia, April 29, Yale won a 2 mile relay race in 7:53, equaling the world's record.

On Franklin field, Philadelphia, April 29, in a relay race Ted Meredith of Pennsylvania ran a quarter of a mile in .47 $\frac{1}{2}$.

At Columbia, Mo., May 6, R. Simpson of the Missouri university broke the world's 120 yard high hurdles record by making the distance in .14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On Franklin field, Philadelphia, May 13, 1916, James E. Meredith ran half a mile in 1:52 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowering his own world's record of 1:52 $\frac{1}{2}$, made in Stockholm in 1912.

At Stanford University, Cal., May 13, Earl Thomson of the University of Southern California tied R. Simpson's world's record of .14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the 120 yard high hurdles.

At Camp Randall, Madison, Wis., May 20, Arlie Mucks of the University of Wisconsin threw the discus 155 feet 8 inches for a world's record.

In Evanston, Ill., June 3, Robert Simpson, Missouri, made a world's record of .14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the 120 yard high hurdles.

At Forbes field, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 17, Harry Martin won the 120 yard low hurdles in .13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

At Celtic park, New York, Aug. 20, Frank French won a 120 yard low hurdle race in .14 flat.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING.

Following were the results of the more important marathon (26 miles 385 yards) and other long distance foot races in 1916. Date, place, distance, winner and time given in order:

May 6—St. Louis, Mo.; marathon; Sidney Hatch; 3:05:15.

May 20—New York, N. Y.; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Villar

Kyronen; 1:09:10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

May 30—Lockport-Joliet, Ill.; 5 miles; Christian

Christensen; 27:45.

June 2—Denver, Col.; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Frank Hall;

1:05:00.

June 10—Pittsburgh, Pa.; 50 miles; Hugh Bruce;

7:43:00.

July 23—Chicago, Ill.; 13.2 miles; Charles L.

Melior; 1:27.

Aug. 5—Grand Haven, Mich.; 20 miles; Sidney

Hatch; 2:12:08.

Sept. 10—Chicago, Ill.; 10 miles; Sidney Hatch;

1:01:06.

Sept. 10—Chicago, Ill.; 10 miles; Sidney Hatch;

1:05:35.

Oct. 17-18—Milwaukee, Wis., to Chicago, Ill.;

Sidney Hatch; 95.7 miles; 14:50:30.

PRINCIPAL OLYMPIAN RECORDS.

Olympian records to date are as follows:

- 60 meter run—.04, A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, W. Hogenson (1904).
 100 meter run—.26%, S. F. Lippincott (1912).
 200 meter run—.53%, Archie Hahn (1904).
 400 meter run—.48, James E. Meredith (1912).
 1,500 meter run—3:56%, A. S. Jackson (1912).
 800 meter run—1:51 9-10, James E. Meredith (1912).
 2,500 meter steeplechase—7:34, G. W. Orton.
 4,000 meter steeplechase—12:58%, C. Reinmer, England.
 Marathon race, 25 miles—2:36:54%, K. K. McArthur (1912).
 1,600 meter relay—3:16%, America (1912).
 110 meter hurdle race—.15, F. C. Smithson (1908).
 200 meter hurdle race—.24%, H. Hillman (1904).
 400 meter hurdle race—.56, C. J. Bacon (1908).
 Running high jump—6 feet 4 inches, Alma W. Richards (1912).
 Running broad jump—24 feet 11½ inches, L. Guterson (1912).
 Standing high jump—5 feet 4 inches, Platt Adams (1912).
 Standing broad jump—11 feet 4½ inches, Ray C. Ewry (1904).
 Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch, Peter O'Connor (1906).
 Pole vault—12 feet 11 inches, Harry S. Babcock (1912).
 Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11½ inches, Ahearne, England (1908).
 Putting 16 pound shot—50 feet 4 inches, P. J. McDonald (1912).
 Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches, M. J. McGrath (1912).
 Throwing discus (Greek style)—148 feet 1½ inches, A. R. Taipale (1912).
 Throwing javelin (free style)—199 feet 11¾ inches, E. V. Lemming (1912).
 Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1908).

It was announced April 10, 1916, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the International Olympic games committee, that no Olympic games would be held until after the close of the European war.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

- 100 yard dash—.09%, R. E. Walker.*
 150 yard dash—.14, Jack Donaldson.
 180 yard dash—.17%, R. E. Walker.*
 220 yard dash—.20%, Arthur Robinson.*
 300 yard run—.29%, Jack Donaldson.
 440 yard run—.47, M. W. Long.*
 880 yard run—1:52%, James E. Meredith.*
 1 mile run—4:13%, N. S. Taber.†
 2 mile run—9:09%, A. Shrubbs.
 4 mile run—19:23%, A. Shrubbs.
 5 mile run—24:18, H. Kohlemainen.*
 10 mile walk—13:37, George H. Goulding.*
 Marathon—2:29:39%, H. Kohlemainen.
 50 mile run—6:13:58, E. W. Lloyd.
 100 mile run—13:26:30, C. Rowell.
 120 yard high hurdles—.14%, R. Simpson.*
 220 yard low hurdles—.23%, A. C. Kraenzlein.*
 High jump—6 ft. 7 5-16 in., Edward Beeson.*
 Broad jump—24 ft. 11½ in., P. O'Connor.
 Standing broad jump—11 ft. 6 in., Ray C. Ewry.*
 Pole vault—13 ft. 2½ in., Marc S. Wright.*
 Throwing 16 lb. hammer—189 ft. 3 in., Pat Ryan.
 Putting 8 lb. shot—67 ft. 7 in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 12 lb. shot—55 ft. 1¾ in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 14 lb. shot—53 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 16 lb. shot—54 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 18 lb. shot—46 ft. 2¾ in., P. J. McDonald.*
 Putting 21 lb. shot—40 ft. 3½ in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 24 lb. shot—39 ft. 1½ in., Ralph Rose.*
 Throwing discus—155 ft. 8 in., Arlie Mucks.*

*Amateur.

†Made in Harvard stadium July 16, 1915. Old record was 4:12¾, made by W. C. George, professional, in 1886.

FENCING.

In the national fencing tournament held in New York, N. Y., April 23, 1916, under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America to determine the championships at foils, duel-

ing swords and sabers the final standing in each competition was as follows:

Foils—Alfred E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., Chicago, first; Lieut. O. A. Dickinson, West Point, second; Sherman Hall, New York A. C., third; Philip W. Allinson, New York A. C., fourth.
 Dueling swords—William H. Russell, Harvard university, first; Sherman Hall, New York A. C., second; John A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers' club, third; William L. Bowman, New York A. C., fourth.

Sabers—Sherman Hall, New York A. C., first; Arthur S. Lyon, Fencers' club, second; John A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers' club, third; Leon Nunez, New York A. C., fourth.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The United States Naval academy team won the intercollegiate fencing championship in New York, N. Y., April 22, 1916, in competition with Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard and Pennsylvania, the teams of which finished in the order named. The three naval representatives won thirty-six bouts and lost nine. Louis Mouquin, the Columbia captain, won the individual title with foils. Midshipman C. de V. Headless won the saber championship.

RAQUETS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SINGLES.

In the national racquets tournament to decide the championship in singles held in New York, N. Y., and ending Feb. 22, 1916, Stanley G. Mortimer of the Tuxedo club, New York, was the winner, defeating Clarence C. Pell, the title holder, 15-12, 15-2, 15-12. Championship record:

- 1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
 1902—C. H. Mackay, New York.
 1903—Payne Whitney, New York.
 1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia.
 1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
 1906—Percy D. Haughton, Boston.
 1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
 1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
 1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago.
 1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
 1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
 1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
 1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
 1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
 1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York.
 1916—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York.

DOUBLES.

The national amateur racquets championship tournament in doubles in 1916 was held on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet club in Boston, Mass., Jan. 27-30, 1916. In the finals the winners were Lawrence and John C. Waterbury of New York, who defeated George H. Brooke and Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia, 15-10, 8-15, 15-11, 15-4, 15-5. The winners in 1915 were Clarence C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York.

GOLD RACQUET TROPHY.

Clarence C. Pell of New York won the gold racquet trophy for the third time in succession Feb. 13, 1916, by defeating Joshua Crane of Boston in the final round, 15-3, 15-1, 15-3. He thus became the owner of the trophy, having won it three times. Gold racquet winners by years:

- 1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
 1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
 1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
 1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
 1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
 1916—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

James Newman of New York, N. Y., was the victor in the first professional handicap racquets tournament held in the United States, Jan. 22, 1916. The games were played at the Racquet and Tennis club, New York city, and in the final match Newman had as his opponent Jock Soutar, the world's champion at the sport. Newman won in straight games, 15-10, 15-3, 15-5.

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The seventeenth annual handicap shoot at inanimate targets took place at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21-26, 1916. The handicap was won by J. F. Wulf of Milwaukee, Wis., who made a score of 99 out of 100 from the 19 yard mark. The St. Louis introductory 200 targets each man, 16 yards rise, was won by Harvey Dixon of Oregon, Mo., with a score of 197. Frank M. Troch of Vancouver, Wash., won the national amateur championship with a score of 99 out of 100, 16 yards rise. Allen Heil of Allentown, Pa., won the national amateur championship at doubles (50 double targets) with a score of 89. The preliminary handicap was won by Al Koyen of Fremont, Neb., with a score of 97 from the 19 yard mark. R. P. Miller won the Dunsbaugh trophy for professionals after shooting off a tie at 97 with Homer Clark. The all-around open championship was won by Homer Clark of Alton, Ill., with 187 out of 200, and the all-around amateur championship by E. L. Bartlett of Baltimore, Md., with 180 out of 200.

Grand American handicap winners to date:	
Year.	Winner.
1900—R. O. Helke..... 91	1909—Fred Shattuck..... 96
1901—E. C. Griffith..... 95	1910—R. Thompson..... 100
1902—C. W. Floyd..... 94	1911—Harvey Dixon..... 93
1903—M. Diefenderfer..... 94	1912—W. E. Phillips..... 96
1904—R. D. Guntill..... 96	1913—M. S. Hootman..... 97
1905—R. R. Barber..... 99	1914—W. Henderson..... 98
1906—S. E. Rogers..... 94	1915—Louis B. Clarke..... 96
1907—J. J. Blanks..... 96	1916—J. F. Wulf..... 99
1908—F. Harlow..... 92	

Tom Marshall won the Grand American handicap in 1897-1899 at Eldwood Park, N. J.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The eleventh annual amateur trap shooting tournament for the championship of America took place May 5-6, 1916, at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic club. Ralph L. Spotts of the New York A. C. won the main event from a field of 135 by breaking 196 out of 200 targets. He also won the preliminary handicap with a score of 192 out of 200. Champions since 1912:

Year.	Winner.
1912—B. M. Higgins..... 185	1915—Geo. L. Lyon..... 192
1913—C. H. Newcomb..... 179	1916—R. L. Spotts..... 196
1914—Ralph L. Spotts..... 188	

EASTERN HANDICAP.

The tenth annual Eastern Handicap tournament of the Interstate association took place at the Keystone Shooting league grounds, Holmesburg, Pa., July 18-20, 1916. The preliminary handicap was won by Harry W. Lodge of Philadelphia with a score of 96 from the 19 yard mark. The Eastern handicap was won by Clarence B. Platt of Bridgeton, N. J., who broke 97 targets out of 100 from the 21 yard mark. Winners of Eastern handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.
1906—H. McMurchee..... 93	1912—O. D. Henline..... 96
1907—R. H. Bowser..... 93	1913—G. M. Howell..... 95
1908—G. L. Lyon..... 91	1914—F. S. Wright..... 97
1909—H. E. Smith..... 93	1915—No contest.
1910—C. H. Newcomb..... 97	1916—C. B. Platt..... 97
1911—H. L. David..... 96	

WESTERN HANDICAP.

The eleventh annual Western handicap shooting tournament was held in Omaha, Neb., June 14-15, 1916. E. J. Gibbs of Cawker City, Kas., won the handicap after a shootoff with J. G. Frye of Ollie, Ia., each having made 92 out of a possible 100. Gibbs shot from the 17 yard line and Frye from the 18 yard mark. The preliminary handicap was won by George Nicolai of Kansas City, Mo., with a score of 97 from the 20 yard mark.

Winners of the Western handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.
1906—W. R. Crosby..... 97	1912—F. Campbell..... 94
1907—T. E. Graham..... 93	1913—C. A. Gunning..... 100
1908—B. F. Elbert..... 96	1914—F. Schvalbe..... 99
1909—F. H. Bailey..... 97	1915—W. J. Raup..... 97
1910—J. E. Dickey..... 96	1916—E. J. Gibbs..... 92
1911—William Ridley..... 99	

SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

The eleventh Southern handicap trap shooting tournament, under the auspices of the Interstate association, was held in Memphis, Tenn., May 10-11, 1916. The handicap was won by Fred Koch of Phillipsburg, O. He defeated R. E. Duval of Belleville, Ill., in a shootoff for first place, each having made a score of 95 in the main event. He shot from the 19 yard mark. John B. Livingston of Springville, Ala., won the preliminary handicap with a score of 96. Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., won the southern special trophy by breaking 98 targets out of the 100. In this event Homer Clark of Alton, Ill., was high professional with a clean score of 100. In the main handicap Ed Banks of Wilmington, Del., was high professional with a score of 95.

Winners of Southern handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.
1906—C. G. Spencer..... 93	1912—Vassa Cate..... 93
1907—G. S. McCarthy..... 92	1913—J. T. Joerg..... 93
1908—G. L. Lyon..... 94	1914—S. T. Day..... 96
1909—S. L. Dodds..... 94	1915—W. H. Cochrane..... 92
1910—J. S. Young..... 96	1916—Fred Koch..... 95
1911—W. T. Leslie..... 94	

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

The eleventh Pacific coast handicap shooting tournament took place at Portland, Ore., Sept. 12-14, 1916, under the auspices of the Interstate association. H. Lorensen won the preliminary handicap with a score of 91. The Pacific coast handicap was won by Frank M. Templeton of Portland, Ore., with a score of 91 out of a possible 100. He shot from the 20 yard mark.

WESTY HOGAN TOURNAMENT.

The tenth annual Westy Hogan shooting tournament took place at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 12-16, 1916. The high amateur average was made by Fred Harlow of Newark, O., who scored 451 out of 500. The Westy Hogan championship was won by R. D. Morgan of Washington, D. C., with a score of 100 straight and 40 straight in the shoot-off with Fred Plum of Atlantic City. The Westy Hogan handicap was won by J. G. Martin of Harrisburg, Pa., who in the shootoff, after a tie at 96 with F. A. Landis, made a score of 19 out of 20. Fred Plum won the preliminary handicap with a score of 181 out of 200. The state team race was won by New Jersey.

STATE AMATEUR CHAMPIONS (1916).

Alabama—H. C. Ryd-	Nebraska—Frank Rud-
Colorado—R. A. King.	dat.
Connecticut—A. L.	New Jersey—C. W.
Chamberlain.	Speer.
Florida—T. H. Evans.	New York—H. J. Pen-
Georgia—Brad Timms.	dergast.
Idaho—E. M. Sweeley.	North Dakota—Frank
Illinois—E. W. Ander-	Holland.
son.	Ohio—M. S. Hootman.
Indiana—Roy Pickett.	Oregon—P. H. O'Brien.
Iowa—Ollie Bottger.	Oklahoma—J. N. Walk-
Kansas—George Grubb.	er.
Kentucky—D. W. Bar-	Rhode Island—W. J.
row.	Weaver.
Louisiana—H. T. Wad-	South Carolina—J. H.
ley.	Staples.
Maine—E. A. Randall.	South Dakota—Ray H.
Massachusetts—G. L.	Chase.
Osburne.	Tennessee—T. Hale.
Michigan—Joseph Bry-	Vermont—I. M. Bar-
ant.	clay.
Minnesota—J. R. Jahn.	Virginia—L. Richards.
Mississippi—F. P. Fitz-	Washington—Frank
gerald.	Troch.
Missouri—C. B. Eaton.	Wisconsin—A. Bush-
Montana—F. A. Weather-	man.
head.	Wyoming—W. R. Ter-
New Hampshire—H. E.	rent.
Thompson.	

DOUBLE TARGET CHAMPIONSHIP.

George Nicolai of Kansas City, Mo., won the double target championship of the United States

when he defeated Guy Dering of Columbus, Wis., at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20, 1916. The conditions called for five events of twenty pairs each. Nicolai won by the following score:

George Nicolai.....	30	32	33	36	164
Guy Dering.....	32	31	36	30	156

ROLLER SKATING.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

Roller skating races to decide the national championships were held in the Riverview rink, Chicago, April 11-16, 1916, with the following results:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—Won by A. R. Eglington, Norwich, England; Henry Becker, Chicago, second; Art Launey, East Orange, N. J., third. Time, 1:11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (world's record).
- 1 mile—Won by Roland Cloni, Eglington; Rodney Peters, St. Louis, second; A. R. Eglington, third. Time, 2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 2 miles—Won by Eglington; Peters, second; Albert Krueger, Chicago, third. Time, 4:59 $\frac{1}{2}$ (world's record).
- 3 miles—Won by Cloni; Eglington, second; Krueger, third. Time, 8:20 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 5 miles—Won by Cloni; Eglington, second; Peters, third. Time, 13:25 (world's record).
- 10 miles—Won by Cloni; Eglington, second; Krueger, third. Time, 29:20 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- By points Cloni and Eglington were tied for the championship with 42 each.

ROLLER SKATING RECORDS.

PROFESSIONAL—FLAT TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:31 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ollie Moore, Chicago, 1908.
- 1 mile—2:46 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rodney Peters, Pittsburgh, 1909.
- 2 miles—5:32, Clarence Hamilton, Kansas City, 1909; William Blackburn, Detroit, 1910.
- 3 miles—8:32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clarence Hamilton, Kansas City, 1909.
- 5 miles—15:07, Ollie Moore, Pittsburgh, 1908.

PROFESSIONAL—BANKED TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:11 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. R. Eglington, Chicago, 1916.
- 1 mile—2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clarence Hamilton, Chicago, 1909.
- 2 miles—4:55 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. R. Eglington, Chicago, 1916.
- 3 miles—7:55 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ollie Moore, Chicago, 1908.
- 5 miles—13:25, Roland Cloni, Chicago, 1916.

AMATEUR—FLAT TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:26, William Blackburn, Chicago, 1908.
- 1 mile—2:39 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. Bierwerth, Oakland, Cal., 1909.
- 2 miles—5:58, Joseph Jordan, New York, 1910.
- 3 miles—9:00, N. Meizer, Chicago, 1908.

AMATEUR—BANKED TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1910.
- 1 mile—2:32, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1908.
- 2 miles—5:12, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1909.
- The record for 1 hour is 16 miles, made by E. Reynolds, professional, in Denver in 1885.

ARCHERY.

[By Dr. Edward B. Weston, Chicago.]

NATIONAL MEETING.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the National Archery association was held in Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25, 1916. The men's championship is now won by the highest combined hits and scores of the double York round and double American round. The women's championship is won by the highest combined hits and scores of the double national round and the double Columbia round. Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., and Miss C. M. Wesson of Cotuit, Mass., a teacher at Bryn Mawr college, were the winners. The leading scores:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.		Hits.	Scores.
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.....	210	1,020	
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	172	804	
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.....	181	777	
Dr. O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	156	717	
G. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass.....	163	711	
C. E. Dallin, Melrose, Mass.....	160	708	
James Duff, Jersey City, N. J.....	137	627	

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.....	173	1,065
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	173	1,043
Jas. Duff, Jersey City, N. J.....	171	1,007

HITS SCORES.	
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.....	164 924
Dr. O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	166 836
G. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass.....	151 815
W. P. Douthitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	150 750

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

Cynthia M. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.....	123 583
Norma L. Pierce, Boston, Mass.....	121 521
Mrs. Dunlap, Wayne, Pa.....	79 281
F. M. Dessau, Sound Beach, Mass.....	73 277
S. M. Ives, Rosindale, Mass.....	71 269
Dr. M. S. Cockett, Cotuit, Mass.....	73 267
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.....	50 196

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

Cynthia M. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.....	139 847
Norma Pierce, Boston, Mass.....	129 598
F. M. Dessau, Sound Beach, Mass.....	118 483
Mrs. Dunlap, Wayne, Pa.....	120 574
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.....	101 469

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—Cyrus E. Dallin, 69 Oakland avenue, Arlington Heights, Mass.

First vice-president—Mrs. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.

Second vice-president—Herman L. Walker, Chicago, Ill.

Third vice-president—Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.

Secretary-treasurer—F. I. Peckham, 30 Church street, Newton, Mass.

Executive committee—Mrs. Burton P. Gray, Boston; Mrs. Homer Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.; Fred L. Lepore, Kansas City, Mo.; Ellis Spear, Jr., Boston, Mass.

The 1917 business meeting and tournament will be held in Boston, Mass.

CHESS.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

In the Rice memorial chess masters' tournament held in New York, N. Y., and ending Feb. 11, 1916, Jose R. Capablanca of Havana took first place with fourteen victories and three defeats. Final standing of the players:

	Won.	Los.
J. R. Capablanca, Havana.....	14	3
David Janowski, Paris.....	11	6
Oscar Cajes, New York.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
B. Kostic, New York.....	10	6
A. Kuepik, New York.....	10	6

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Edward Lasker won first place in a championship tournament under the auspices of the Western Chess association in Chicago, Aug. 13-3, 1916. The final standing of all the players was:

	Won.	Los.
Edward Lasker, Chicago.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky.....	16	3
H. Hahlbohm, Chicago.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. T. Beckner, Winchester, Ky.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. T. Whitaker, Washington, D. C.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. S. Hoff, Chicago.....	13	6
George Gessner, Chicago.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
L. J. Isaacs, Chicago.....	12	7
John Winter, Chicago.....	12	7
W. L. Moorman, Lynchburg, Va.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. F. Schrader, St. Louis, Mo.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. G. Hine, Savannah, Mo.....	9	10
K. Erdeky, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	8	11
E. M. Cobb, Austin, Tex.....	7	12
J. Daniels, Kansas City, Mo.....	7	12
H. G. Kent, Chicago.....	6	13
H. H. Ryan, Guthrie, Okla.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marvin Palmer, Tama, Iowa.....	3	16
R. H. Willingham, Neoga, Ill.....	2	17
M. L. Walker, Chicago.....	1	18

SKAT.

Charles Reichenbach of Milwaukee, Wis., won the championship and a cash prize of \$1,000 at the nineteenth annual congress of the American Skat league held in Milwaukee July 8-10, 1916. He made 1,132 points. Bennie Schmoltd, also of Milwaukee, took second place with twenty-three games won. The 1917 meet will be held in Chicago.

MOTORING.

Road racing was practically eliminated by automobile makers and drivers in 1916 in favor of speedway contests. Tracks of this kind have become numerous from the Atlantic to the Pacific and there are not many large cities now which do not boast of having a speed arena for motor drivers. The most successful of the motor speed merchants in 1916 were Dario Resta, John Aitken and Ralph de Palma, the three carrying off most of the big purses. The events won and records made by them will be found in the table "American Speedway Racing in 1916."

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

The fatal accidents, which have marred so many motor speed contests in past years, were not absent in 1916. The most prominent racing man killed was Robert ("Wild Bob") Burman. He met his death April 8 while taking part in the annual road race at Corona, Cal. His machine, owing to the blowing out of a tire, skidded on a turn, ran off the track and into a crowd of spectators before it turned completely over. In addition to Burman, his mechanic, Eric Schrader, and a policeman were killed.

On the Sheepshead Bay (N. Y.) speedway, May 13, Carl Limberg and his mechanic, R. Pallott, were killed in the Metropolitan trophy race. Limberg apparently lost control of his car while running at the rate of nearly 100 miles an hour and it dashed over the rail. At Omaha, July 15, Dan Colombo, a mechanic, was killed by the car in which he was riding leaving the track on a curve. At Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 27, Marion Arnold, mechanic, and Jack Peacock, driver were killed in a racetrack collision in which eleven cars were piled up.

Gil Anderson and his mechanic, Bert Shields, were seriously injured while racing in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4. Jack Le Cain and Tom Rooney were hurt on the Indianapolis speedway May 30, and Ralph Witledge, a mechanic, was so badly burned at the Chicago speedway Aug. 14 that he died some days later.

Lewis Jackson, driver, and three spectators were killed at the Grand Prize race, Santa Monica, Cal., Nov. 18.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES.

Here are some of the more noteworthy achievements of the motor racing champions in the year. At the Ascot speedway, Los Angeles, Cal., March 19, Barney Oldfield made a mile from a flying start in :45 flat, while Bob Burman made a mile from a standing start in :58 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On the Ocean Beach speedway at Daytona, Fla., April 10, Ralph Mulford in a Hudson drove a mile in 35.12 seconds, which was a new record for a stock chassis of the 300 cubic inch class.

Dario Resta on the Chicago speedway June 18 made ten miles in 5:51.2, or at the rate of 101 miles an hour; twenty-four miles in 13:42.6, or 105 miles an hour, and fifty miles in 13:57.4, or 94 miles an hour.

In an elimination contest at Omaha July 13 Ralph Mulford drove a Peugeot at the rate of 111.9 miles an hour.

Dario Resta in a trial run on the Chicago speedway Aug. 17 made a lap of two miles with his Peugeot in 1:03.44, an average of 112.5 miles an hour. On the same track and date Ralph de Palma in a Mercedes made fifty miles at an average speed of 105 miles an hour.

On the Sheepshead Bay speedway Sept. 30 Jack Aitken in a Peugeot won the Vincent Astor cup and purse of \$10,000 by making the 250 miles in 2:23:04.02, an average rate of 104.8 miles an hour, beating the world's record for the distance.

On the same track, Oct. 28, in winning the 100 mile race for the Harkness cup he established a new American record for the distance by covering it in 56:37. Of the distance forty miles were made in 21:52, which was claimed as a world's record for any kind of car on any kind of track.

In the elimination trials for the Astor cup Joe Christiaens and Louis Chevrolet, each driving a Sunbeam car, made a world's record of 115 miles an hour on the Sheepshead Bay track Sept. 28.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

Ralph Mulford in a Hudson car made a new twenty-four hour world's record by running 1,819 miles in that time on the Sheepshead Bay speedway May 1-2, 1916. The previous record was 1,581 miles 1,310 yards, made by S. F. Edge on a cement track at Weybridge, England, June 28-29, 1907.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS.

The coast to coast record was shattered several times in the course of 1916. In the order of their occurrence the performances were as follows:

Robert Hammond in an Empire car drove from San Francisco to New York, a distance by the route taken of 3,384 miles, in 6 days 10 hours 59 minutes May 16-23. This lowered the record set the previous week by a Cadillac eight cylinder car, which made the trip from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days 11 hours 52 minutes.

Forty-three Saxon sixes, racing in relays, made the run from New York to San Francisco in 6 days 18 hours 10 minutes July 15-22. The distance by the Lincoln highway, which was used most of the way, is 3,331 miles, but detours added considerably to the mileage.

Driving a Marmon 24, S. B. Stevens arrived in San Francisco at 5 p. m., July 29, just 5 days 18 hours 30 minutes out from New York city.

W. F. Sturm, driving a Hudson Super-Six, made the distance from San Francisco to New York in exactly 5 days 3 hours 31 minutes Sept. 13-18 and then made the return trip in 5 days 17 hours 32 minutes, making the time for the round trip in 10 days 21 hours 3 minutes. The distance traveled was 6,592 miles.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RECORD.

B. F. Durham and Al Walden drove from Chicago to New York in 31 hours flat June 6-7, the total mileage by the route taken being 1,047.

PIKES PEAK CLIMB.

Rea Lentz of Seattle, driving an eight cylinder Romano special, won the race up Pikes peak Aug. 12, making the distance of 12.4 miles in 20:55, or at a rate of about thirty-six miles an hour. On the previous day Ralph Mulford in a Hudson Super-Six made the climb in the record time of 18:24, but in the race itself had to take second place, his time being 21:40.

WORLD'S SPEED CLASSICS.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904	Heath, Panhard, France.....	284.40	5:26:45
1905	Hemery, Darracq, France.....	283.00	4:26:08
1906	Wagner, Darracq, France.....	297.10	4:50:10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1908	Robertson, Locomobile, America.....	258.60	4:00:48 $\frac{1}{2}$
1909	Grant, Alco, America.....	278.08	4:25:42
1910	Grant, Alco, America.....	278.08	4:15:58
1911	Mulford, Lozier, America.....	291.38	3:56:00 $\frac{1}{2}$
1912	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany.....	300.00	4:20:31
1914	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany.....	295.00	3:53:41
1915	Resta, Peugeot, France.....	300.30	4:27:37
1916	Resta, Peugeot, France.....	294.00	3:22:48
No race in 1907 and 1913.			

AMERICAN GRAND PRIZE.

1903	Wagner, Fiat, Italy.....	402.08	6:10:31
1910	Bruce-Brown, Benz, Germany.....	415.20	6:03:05
1911	Bruce-Brown, Fiat, Italy.....	411.38	5:31:29
1912	Bragg, Fiat, Italy.....	409.00	5:59:27
1914	Pullen, Mercer, America.....	403.24	5:13:30
1915	Resta, Peugeot, France.....	400.28	7:07:57
1916	Aitken, Peugeot, France.....	403.25	4:42:47
No races in 1909 and 1913.			

FRENCH GRAND PRIZ.

1906	Szisz, Renault, France.....	774.00	12:14:05
1907	Nazzaro, Fiat, Italy.....	478.30	6:45:33
1908	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Germany.....	478.30	6:55:43
1912	Boillot, Peugeot, France.....	956.00	13:58:02
1913	Boillot, Peugeot, France.....	800.00	6:07:00
1914	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Germany.....	467.00	7:08:18
No races in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1915 and 1916.			

GORDON BENNETT CUP.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1900—Charron, Panhard, France.....	351.00	9:09:39	
1901—Girardot, Panhard, France.....	327.00	8:50:30	
1902—Edge, Napier, England.....	383.00	10:42:00	
1903—Jenatzky, Mercedes, Germany.....	386.00	8:36:00	
1904—Thery, Brasier, France.....	350.00	5:40:03	
1905—Thery, Brasier, France.....	342.00	7:02:42	
1906—Race discontinued.			

ELGIN TROPHY.

1910—Mulford, Lozier, America.....	305.20	4:52:29.84	
1911—Zengle, National, America.....	305.20	4:35:39.08	
1912—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Ger- many.....	254.00	3:42:20	
1913—Anderson, Stutz, America.....	301.68	4:13:38	
1914—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Ger- many.....	301.68	4:06:18	

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1915—Anderson, Stutz, America.....	301.84	3:54:25	
1916—No race.			

CHICAGO AUTOMOBILE CLUB CUP.

1913—R. de Palma, Mercer, Amer- ica.....	301.68	4:31:56	
1914—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Ger- many.....	301.68	4:05:01	
1915—E. Cooper, Stutz, America.....	301.84	4:01:32	
1916—No race.			

INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY RACE.

1911—Harroun, Marmon, America.....	500	6:42:08	
1912—Dawson, National, America.....	500	6:21:06	
1913—Goux, Peugeot, France.....	500	6:35:05	
1914—Thomas, Delage, France.....	500	6:03:45	
1915—De Palma, Mercedes, Germany.....	500	5:33:55	
1916—Resta, Peugeot, France.....	300	3:34:17	

AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RACING IN 1916.

Place and date.	Miles.	Winning car and driver.	Time. H.M.S.
Los Angeles, Cal., March 5.....	100	Mercer, Pullen	1:30:42
Los Angeles, Cal., April 16.....	150	Duesenberg, O'Donnell	2:17:09
Fresno, Cal., April 29.....	300	Duesenberg, O'Donnell	4:54:13
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., May 13.....	150	Maxwell, Rickenbacher	1:33:31
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., May 13.....	50	Peugeot, Mulford	28:45
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., May 13.....	20	Peugeot, Aitken	11:15
Indianapolis, Ind., May 30.....	300	Peugeot, Resta	3:02:31
Chicago, Ill., June 18.....	30	Peugeot, Resta	3:02:31
Chicago, Ill., June 18.....	24	Peugeot, Resta	31:57
Chicago, Ill., June 18.....	10	Peugeot, Resta	10:51
Des Moines, Iowa, June 24.....	150	Mercedes, Ralph de Palma	1:37:14
Minneapolis, Minn., July 4.....	150	Mercedes, Ralph de Palma	1:38:49
Omaha, Neb., July 15.....	150	Peugeot, Resta	1:31:27
Kansas City, Mo., July 22.....	100	Mercedes, Ralph de Palma	1:42:54
Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 5.....	300	Maxwell, Rickenbacher	3:21:40
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19.....	50	Peugeot, Resta	29:52
Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4.....	300	Peugeot, Aitken	3:05:27
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9.....	100	Peugeot, Aitken	1:07:05
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9.....	50	Peugeot, Aitken	32:40
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9.....	30	Peugeot, Aitken	12:37
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Sept. 30.....	250	Peugeot, Aitken	2:23:04
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.....	250	Peugeot, Resta	2:24:16
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Oct. 28.....	100	Peugeot, Resta	56:37

*Match races with Ralph de Palma.

AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1/4 mile.....	8.16.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Indianapolis.....	May 29, 1911
1/2 mile.....	16.60.....	Oldfield.....	Christie.....	Tacoma.....	July 5, 1915
1 kilometer.....	21.40.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Indianapolis.....	May 29, 1911
1 mile.....	31.60.....	Oldfield.....	Christie.....	Tacoma.....	July 5, 1915
2 miles.....	1:03.44.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	Aug. 17, 1916
3 miles.....	1:54.83.....	Bragg.....	Flat.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
5 miles.....	3:00.00.....	Orr.....	Maxwell.....	Omaha.....	July 5, 1915
10 miles.....	5:45.92.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
20 miles.....	11:24.67.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
40 miles.....	21:52.00.....	Aitken.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 28, 1916
50 miles.....	23:04.63.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
100 miles.....	56:37.00.....	Aitken.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 28, 1916
150 miles.....	1:27:10.93.....	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
200 miles.....	1:56:21.40.....	Aitken.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
250 miles.....	2:23:04.02.....	Aitken.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Sept. 30, 1916
300 miles.....	2:55:32.23.....	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles.....	3:24:42.00.....	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles.....	4:04:49.00.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	June 26, 1915
450 miles.....	4:34:05.78.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	June 26, 1915
500 miles.....	5:07:26.00.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	June 26, 1915

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

1 kilometer.....	15.88.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Daytona.....	April 23, 1911
1 mile.....	25.40.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Daytona.....	April 23, 1911
2 miles.....	51.28.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Daytona.....	April 23, 1911
5 miles.....	2:34.00.....	Hemery.....	Darracq.....	Daytona.....	Jan. 24, 1906
10 miles.....	5:14.40.....	Bruce-Brown.....	Benz.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 24, 1909
15 miles.....	10:00.00.....	Lancia.....	Fiat.....	Daytona.....	Jan. 29, 1906
20 miles.....	13:11.92.....	Burman.....	Buick Bug.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 30, 1911
50 miles.....	35:52.31.....	Burman.....	Buick Bug.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 28, 1911
100 miles.....	1:12:45.20.....	Bernin.....	Renault.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles.....	1:55:18.00.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles.....	2:34:12.00.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles.....	3:14:55.00.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles.....	3:53:35.53.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
81.65 miles.....	1:00:00.00.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 28, 1911
(Standing start)					
1 mile.....	40.53.....	Oldfield.....	Benz.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 16, 1910

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

1 mile.....	46.20.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Aug. 8, 1914
2 miles.....	1:32.60.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Aug. 8, 1914
3 miles.....	2:27.81.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 14, 1912
4 miles.....	3:17.02.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 14, 1912
5 miles.....	4:06.53.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 14, 1912
10 miles.....	8:16.40.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
15 miles.....	12:23.20.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
20 miles.....	16:25.60.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
25 miles.....	20:28.80.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
50 miles.....	40:57.30.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
75 miles.....	1:08:56.00.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Galesburg, Ill.....	Oct. 22, 1914
100 miles.....	1:31:30.00.....	Alley.....	Duesenberg.....	Hamline, Minn.....	Oct. 24, 1914
150 miles.....	2:30:51.00.....	Wishart.....	Mercer.....	Columbus, O.....	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles.....	3:21:48.00.....	Mulford.....	Mason Special.....	Columbus, O.....	July 4, 1913

AMERICAN MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

Accepted by the American Federation of Motorcyclists.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Miles.	Time.	Holder.
1	:36	Humiston.	22	14:27½	Seymour.
2	1:12½	Humiston.	23	15:07½	Seymour.
3	1:50½	Humiston.	24	15:47	Seymour.
4	2:28½	Humiston.	25	16:27	Seymour.
5	3:06	Humiston.	30	20:15½	Humiston.
6	3:45	Humiston.	35	23:42	Humiston.
7	4:23½	Humiston.	40	27:06	Humiston.
8	5:01½	Humiston.	45	30:32½	Humiston.
9	5:39½	Humiston.	50	33:55½	Humiston.
10	6:18	Humiston.	55	37:19½	Humiston.
11	6:56½	Humiston.	60	40:42½	Humiston.
12	7:37½	Humiston.	65	44:06½	Humiston.
13	8:17½	Seymour.	70	47:31½	Humiston.
14	8:56½	Seymour.	75	50:55½	Humiston.
15	9:35½	Seymour.	80	54:19½	Humiston.
16	10:14½	Seymour.	85	57:46½	Humiston.
17	10:53½	Seymour.	90	1:04:12½	Humiston.
18	11:32½	Seymour.	95	1:07:36½	Humiston.
19	12:12½	Seymour.	100	1:07:43	Walker.
20	12:52½	Seymour.	300	3:30:20	C. Gowdy.
21	13:32½	Seymour.			

The records made by Humiston for 1 to 12 miles, inclusive, were made at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 30, 1915, and his records for 30 to 95 miles, inclusive, at the same place June 17, 1912. He rode an Excelsior machine. Seymour's records for 13 to 25 miles, inclusive, were made on an Indian machine at Los Angeles June 17, 1912. Walker made his 100 mile record at Chicago Oct. 12, 1915, on a Harley-Davidson machine. C. Gowdy made his 300 mile record at the same place and on the same date on an Excelsior.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Miles.	Time.	Holder.
1	:38½	Clafin.	30	25:14½	Huyck.
2	1:18½	Clafin.	35	29:20½	Huyck.
3	1:58½	Clafin.	40	32:22½	Huyck.
4	2:38½	Clafin.	45	37:39	Huyck.
5	3:18½	Clafin.	50	41:49½	Huyck.
6	3:59½	Clafin.	55	46:10½	Huyck.
7	4:40	Clafin.	60	50:24½	Huyck.
8	5:20½	Clafin.	65	54:32½	Huyck.
9	6:01½	Clafin.	70	58:48½	Huyck.
10	6:42	Clafin.	75	1:20:00½	Stubbs.
11	7:23	Clafin.	80	1:25:19½	Stubbs.
12	8:03½	Clafin.	85	1:30:37	Stubbs.
13	8:43½	Clafin.	90	1:36:03	Stubbs.
14	9:23½	Clafin.	95	1:42:03½	Stubbs.
15	10:03½	Clafin.	100	1:57:49	Graves.
16	10:44½	Clafin.	200	3:55:20	Spencer.
17	11:24½	Clafin.	300	5:48:55	Gustafson.
18	12:57	Johns.	400	8:12:36	Gustafson.
19	13:40½	Johns.	500	10:22:26	Spencer.
20	14:23½	Johns.	600	13:15:16	Spencer.
21	16:17½	Huyck.	700	15:25:26	Spencer.
22	17:04½	Huyck.	800	17:37:31	Spencer.
23	19:03	Huyck.	900	19:46:00	Spencer.
24	19:53	Huyck.	1,000	22:20:59	Spencer.
25	20:54	Huyck.			

All of Clafin's records were made at Los Angeles, Cal., June 17, 1912; all of Don Johns' at Los Angeles April 4, 1911; all of Fred Huyck's at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 6, 1909, and all of Stubbs' at Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 24, 1908. M. J. Graves made his 100 mile record at Los Angeles Aug. 18, 1909. Spencer made his 200

mile record at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909, and his records for 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 miles at the same place Oct. 2, 1909. C. Gustafson made his records for 300 and 400 miles at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909. All the amateur records were made on Indian machines.

HOUR RECORDS.

Hrs.	Miles.	Yds.	Holder.	Hrs.	Miles.	Yds.	Holder.
1	83	350	Humiston.	13	585		Spencer.
2	134	880	Graves.	14	641		Spencer.
3	145	587	Spencer.	15	677		Spencer.
4	204	587	Spencer.	16	730		Spencer.
5	246	1,174	Gustafson.	17	767		Spencer.
6	300	1,174	Gustafson.	18	812		Spencer.
7	333	1,174	Gustafson.	19	862		Spencer.
8	388	1,174	Gustafson.	20	911		Spencer.
9	441		Gustafson.	21	945		Spencer.
10	482		Spencer.	22	986		1,174 Spencer.
11	512		Spencer.	23	1,035		1,174 Spencer.
12	559		587 Spencer.	24	1,093		1,174 Spencer.

Humiston's one hour record was made at Los Angeles Jan. 7, 1913, and M. Graves' two hour record at the same place Aug. 18, 1909. All the other hour records were made at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The principal rifle shooting competitions of the year 1916 took place on the state camp range at Jacksonville, Fla., beginning Oct. 11 and ending Oct. 26. The Southern Rifle association contests took place Oct. 12-13, those of the National rifle association Oct. 14-19 and the National rifle matches Oct. 20-25. The southern championship match was won by First Sergeant T. L. Starnes, 2d Georgia cavalry, with a score of 272. The state team match was won by the 2d New York national guard team with a total score of 1,037. The long range match was won by the Georgia national guard team with a score of 679.

NATIONAL MATCHES.

The Leech cup match, N. R. A., was won by W. H. Richards of the Quinipiac club with an aggregate score of 104 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The rapid fire match was won by Color Sergeant Foster Houck, 3d Indiana infantry, with a score of 94. The marine corps match at 600 and 1,000 yards was won by Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa infantry, with a score of 196.

The Wimbledon cup match was won by Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C., with a score of 99. The enlisted men's team match was won by the 4th U. S. M. C. team with an aggregate score of 557 and the regimental team match by the 1st team of the 1st Iowa infantry with 808. The civilian rifle club match was won by the 1st Mound City Rifle club, St. Louis, Mo., with 702. The championship company team match was won by company F, 1st Ohio infantry, with 361 points.

In the president's match, rapid fire, 600 and 1,000 yards, the winner was Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. M. C., who made a total score of 290. The adjutant-general's match was won by Adjt.-Gen. W. W. Moore of South Carolina with a score of 82. The national team match was

won by a team from the United States marine corps with a score of 3,047 points. The other leading teams were: New York, 3,037; Pennsylvania, 3,005; Minnesota, 2,985; Iowa national guard, 2,990. The united service match was won by the United States marine corps of sixteen men with a score of 4,320 points. The grand aggregate match went to G. W. Chesley of the Quiniac club, who made a score of 809.

The national individual match was won by W. H. Spencer of the Mound City Rifle club, St. Louis, with an aggregate score of 274. The scores of the first ten in this competition follow:

	R.F.	600.	1,000.	Agg.
W. H. Spencer, Mo.....	85	99	90	274
First Sergeant F. L. Manion, 1st Delaware Infantry.....	85	96	90	271
Sergt. R. Lecuyer, U. S. M. C.....	89	91	90	270
A. L. Thompson, Cal.....	90	90	89	269
Lieut. J. A. Wade, Wyo. N. G.....	89	93	87	269
Sergt. Alex. Joke, 74th N. Y.....	81	92	92	268
Sergt. J. M. White, 3d N. C.....	83	94	91	268
Sergt. K. Walton, 1st Kas.....	83	95	90	268
Capt. R. R. Jarboe, Okla. N. G.....	83	95	89	268
Sergt. C. S. Steele, Jr., Md. Cav.....	83	96	89	268

SHOOTING CLASSICS.

Following is a list of men and teams winning important events in recent years:

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

- 1909—Midshipman Andrew D. Denny, U. S. navy.
 1910—Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U. S. marine corps.
 1911—Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. marine corps.
 1912—Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Massachusetts infantry.
 1913—Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. infantry.
 1914—No contest.
 1915—Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, U. S. marine corps.
 1916—Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. marine corps.

WIMBLEDON CUP.

- 1909—First Sergeant Victor H. Czegka, U. S. marine corps; score, 98.
 1910—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 99.
 1911—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 98.
 1912—Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U. S. infantry; score, 97.
 1913—Corp. Thomas E. Verser, 14th U. S. infantry; score, 99.
 1914—No contest.
 1915—Color Sergeant, J. E. Jackson, 1st Iowa infantry; score, 98.
 1916—Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. marine corps; score, 99.

LEECH CUP.

- 1909—Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
 1910—Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, U. S. Eng.; score, 105.
 1911—Lieut. S. W. Anding, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
 1912—Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 104.
 1913—George W. Chesley, W. R. and G. club; score, 105.
 1914—No contest.
 1915—Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Thomas, 3d U. S. cavalry; score, 102.
 1916—W. H. Richards, Quiniac club; score, 104.

MARINE CORPS CUP.

- 1909—Capt. Douglas G. McDougal, U. S. marine corps; score, 187.
 1910—Corp. O. A. Schofield, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 192.
 1911—Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio N. G.; score, 195.
 1912—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio N. G.; score, 194.
 1913—John W. Hessian, N. R. A.; score, 195.
 1914—No contest.
 1915—Sergt. E. J. Blade, 1st Minnesota infantry; score, 197.
 1916—Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa infantry; score, 196.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

- 1910—6th Massachusetts infantry.
 1911—2d Texas infantry.

1912—1st District of Columbia infantry.

1913—5th Infantry, Massachusetts volunteer militia.

1914—No contest.

1915—1st regiment, Minnesota.

1916—1st Iowa infantry.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

- 1909—Co. F, 1st Minnesota infantry.
 1910—Fourth company, U. S. naval academy.
 1911—Co. L, 1st West Virginia infantry.
 1912—Co. E, 1st District of Columbia infantry.
 1913—Co. A, 1st West Virginia infantry.
 1914—No contest.
 1915—Co. D, 3d District of Columbia infantry.
 1916—Co. F, 1st Ohio infantry.

ENLISTED MEN'S TEAM MATCH.

- 1911—U. S. navy; score, 552 (first competition).
 1912—Massachusetts; score, 549.
 1913—U. S. cavalry; score, 571.
 1914—No contest.
 1915—Massachusetts, second team.
 1916—4th U. S. M. C. team; score, 557.

PALMA TROPHY.

Owing to the European war, there was no contest for the Palma trophy in 1914, 1915 or 1916. Record of event to date:

Year.	Country.	Score.	Year.	Country.	Score.
1876—	United States.....	1903—	United States.....	1,570	
1877—	United States.....	3,334	1907—	United States.....	1,712
1880—	United States.....	1,292	1912—	United States.....	1,720
1901—	Canada.....	1,522	1913—	United States.....	1,714
1902—	Britain.....	1,447			

GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. R. Sammons of Marion, O., was announced winner of the individual gallery rifle shooting championship of the United States, conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle association. He made a perfect score of 500, shooting at seventy-five feet. A. L. Birks of Bridgeport, Conn., was second with 499. The result of the competition was made public May 6, 1916.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the intercollegiate outdoor championship rifle match in 1916 Norwich university was the winner with a score of 841. The Massachusetts Agricultural college was second with 824 and the United States Naval academy third with 817.

AERONAUTICS IN 1916.

AEROPLANE RECORDS.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED.

The record for height attained by aeroplane is held by Heinrich Oelreich, a German aviator, who ascended from Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, and reached a height of approximately 24,606 feet. The best American record is held by Capt. H. LeR. Muller of the 1st aeroplane corps, U. S. army, who, starting from a field at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, ascended to a height of 17,441 feet. Record of notable altitude flights:

- Georges Legagneux, Pan, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,490 feet.
 Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).
 Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug. 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.
 Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.
 Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.
 Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 ft.
 Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.
 Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,881 feet.
 Edmond Perreyon, Buc Aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.
 Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.
 Theodore MacCauley, San Diego, Cal., Feb. 25, 1914, 12,120 feet.
 Herr Linnekegel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.
 Heinrich Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.

De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.

Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.

H. G. Hawker, Hendon, England, June 5, 1915, 20,000 feet.

H. G. Hawker, Brooklands, England, April 26, 1916, 24,408 feet.

RECORD FOR ENDURANCE.

The record for time spent in the air in non-stop aeroplane flights is held by Reinhold Boehm, a German aviator. At Johannisthal, Germany, July 11, 1914, he set the endurance record at 24 hours and 12 minutes. He used an ordinary Albatross army biplane and covered approximately 1,350 miles.

NOTABLE NEW RECORDS.

Theodore MacCauley, carrying six passengers in a hydroaeroplane, remained in the air 1 hour 10 minutes and 5% seconds, traveled eighty-eight miles and ascended 950 feet at Newport News, Va., April 30, 1916. On the same day Victor Carlstrom in an aeroplane ascended 16,500 feet carrying a passenger.

Victor Carlstrom, in a Curtiss 200 horse power military biplane, attempted to fly from Chicago to New York between sunrise and sunset Nov. 2, 1916, but owing to engine trouble failed to carry out all he had planned. However, he traveled 652 miles in 6 hours 7½ minutes' actual flying time. Of this distance he made 480 miles between Chicago and Erie, Pa., without a stop in 4 hours 1 minute, constituting a new American nonstop record. Carlstrom's average per hour for the day's flight was 107 miles, this also constituting a new speed record. He landed at Hammondsport, N. Y., at 4:24 p. m.

Miss Ruth Law of Chicago bettered Carlstrom's record Nov. 19 by flying from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., without a stop. The distance is 590 miles. She went on to Binghamton, N. Y., making 967 miles for the day. Her actual flying time was 8 hours 26 minutes.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

March 11, 1916—William C. Robinson, Ewart, Ia. May 6—Capt. J. H. Worden, Vickery, Tex.

May 11—Charles A. Good and Louis Krantz, Mount Vernon, Va.

May 24—Lieut. James Vincent Rockwell, Pensacola, Fla.

June 6—Steve MacGordon, Newport News, Va. June 9—Lieut. Richard C. Saufley, Pensacola, Fla.

June 25—Charles Niles, Oshkosh, Wis.; died June 26.

Sept. 4—Capt. Ralph McMillan, St. Francis, Kas. Sept. 15—Frank Ouyé, Los Angeles, Cal.

Oct. 19—S. A. Appold, Los Angeles, Cal. Oct. 24—Alexander Brown, Essington, Pa.

Oct. 31—Silas Christofferson, Redwood City, Cal. Nov. 8—Lieut. Clarence K. Bronson, Indian Head, Md.

Nov. 8—Lieut. Luther Welsh, Indian Head, Md.

BALLOONING.

BENNETT CUP RECORD.

Year.	Winner.	Distance.
1906—America (American).....	402 miles	
1907—Pommern (German).....	880 miles	
1908—Helvetia (Swiss).....	620 miles	
1909—America II. (American).....	695 miles	
1910—America II. (American).....	1,171 miles	
1911—Berlin II. (German).....	471 miles	
1912—Picardie (French).....	1,354 miles	
1913—Goodyear (American).....	400 miles	
1914 and 1915—No contests.		

RECORD FOR DISTANCE.

The record for distance traveled in a balloon in continuous flight in a race is held by Maurice Belems of France, who made 1,354 miles in contesting for the James Gordon Bennett cup Oct. 27-29, 1912. In 1900 Count de la Vaux made a journey of 1,193 miles and in 1910 Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post covered 1,171 miles.

Hans Berliner with two passengers made a balloon flight Feb. 8-16, 1914, from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Kirgischansk, in the Ural mountains, Russia. The distance is approximately 1,800 miles.

The record for distance traveled over water in a dirigible balloon is held by Walter Wellman, who on Oct. 15-18, 1910, made approximately 1,000 miles in an attempt to cross the Atlantic in the America.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT.

The record for height made in an ordinary gas balloon is 28,750 feet. It was made by Prof. Berson of Berlin, Dec. 4, 1894. A record of nearly 33,000 feet was claimed for the French balloon Icare in 1913.

The world's dirigible balloon record for altitude is 9,514 feet. It was made by the French dirigible Clement-Bayard III, May 20, 1912. The balloon carried 36 passengers.

PEDESTRIANISM.

George H. Goulding of Toronto, Canada, walked a mile in 6:28 in the 71st regiment armory in New York City Jan. 20, 1916. This equaled the world's record on a board floor track made by himself Dec. 16, 1911, in Buffalo, N. Y. In the 22d regiment armory in New York, March 18, he walked 2 miles in 13:37.

A new American record of 2:06:06½ for the 15 mile walk was made by Edward Renz of the Mohawk Athletic club at Celtic park, New York, N. Y., May 14, 1916. The former record of 2:14:45 was made by W. O'Keefe Dec. 31, 1880.

Starting from New York, N. Y., June 2, 1913, Edward Payson Weston, 75 years old, walked to Minneapolis, Minn., arriving there Aug. 2. His route took him through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The distance covered was 1,546 miles.

Weston in 1867 walked from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., in 25 days 22 hours. In 1907 he covered the same distance of 1,230 miles in 24 days 19 hours. In 1909 he walked from New York to San Francisco, starting March 15 and arriving at his destination July 14. The distance covered was 3,975 miles. His route was by way of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and Reno. In 1910 he walked from Los Angeles, Cal., to New York, N. Y., in seventy-seven days, following the Santa Fe road to Chicago and the New York Central from here to New York. The total distance was 3,483 miles.

ROQUE.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the thirty-fifth annual tournament of the National Roque association, held in Norwalk, Conn., and ending Aug. 19, 1916, Edward Clark of Springfield, Mass., won the championship. His brother Harold Clark, champion in 1915, was second.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LINCOLN PARK TOURNAMENT.

The fourth annual tournament of the Western Roque association (inc.) was held on the courts in Lincoln park, Chicago, Aug. 7-12, 1916. C. C. King of Chicago led the first division with a percentage of .883. F. E. Parmelee of Chicago was first in the second division with a percentage of .642 and M. T. Reeves of Columbus, Ind., won in the third division with a percentage of .650. Mr. King retained the Jewelers' medal by defeating J. D. Kramer of West Alexandria, O., in four straight games.

WASHINGTON PARK TOURNAMENT.

The fifth annual tournament of the Western Roque association (not inc.), affiliated with the National Roque association, took place on the courts in Washington park, Chicago, Aug. 14-19, 1916. F. C. Turner of Pasadena, Cal., led the first division with 305 points. W. A. Rounds of Cleveland, O., was first in the second division with 293 points and J. C. Jackson of Kansas City, Mo., won the gold medal in the third division with 352 points. Joseph Kennedy of Chicago won the diamond medal by defeating L. H. Plummer, also of Chicago, in three straight games.

INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT.

The championship of the Interstate Roque association was won Sept. 14, 1916, at New Paris,

O., by C. G. Reynolds of Cleveland, O., with a .900 per cent score. He also won the Anderson medal. The King medal was won by Wissler of Milton, Ind.

WRESTLING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The national amateur wrestling championships were decided at a tournament under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic union in Newark, N. J., May 6, 1916. The winners in the principal classes were:

108 pound class—George H. W. Taylor, Newark, N. J.

115 pound class—Kalmar Borsits, Gary, Ind.

135 pound class—William Hallas, Chicago, Ill.

145 pound class—L. Nilsen, New York, N. Y.

175 pound class—Nathaniel G. Pendleton, New York, N. Y.

Heavyweight class—Sam Schwartz, New Haven, Conn.

STECHER VS. AMERICUS.

In Baltimore, Md., April 23, 1916, Joe Stecher of Nebraska defeated Americus of Baltimore in two straight falls. Stecher won his first fall in 2:15 with a bar and scissors hold and the second in 2:35 in the same way.

STECHER VS. DEMETRAL.

Joe Stecher met William Demetral in the Coliseum, Chicago, May 5, 1916, and defeated him in two straight falls with the body scissors and wristlock holds in 6:42 and 2:57.

STECHER VS. HUSSANE.

Joe Stecher defeated Yussif Hussane, the Turk, in straight falls in the Armory, Louisville, May 12, in 13:10 and 2:30.

CUTLER VS. BEELL.

Charley Cutler defeated Fred Beell in straight falls in Chicago May 30, 1916, in 16:00 and 1:30 by headlock and armlock holds.

SKI JUMPING.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Henry Hall of Ishpeming, Mich., won first place and the championship in the national ski tournament held at Glenwood, Minn., Feb. 4-5, 1916. In the professional class the leaders stood as follows:

	Points.
Henry Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.....	285
Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.....	261½
Carl Hall, Steamboat Springs, Col.....	275½
G. Knutson, Milwaukee, Wis.....	275
Axel Hendrickson, Duluth, Minn.....	270½
Burt Overby, Hudson, Wis.....	261½
Bert Hanson, Coleraine, Minn.....	261½
Oscar Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	255
Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	237
Barney Reilly, Blair, Wis.....	233

The standing distance jump was won by Lars Haugen, who made a distance of 132 feet. Winners in the amateur events finished in the following order: Andreas Olson, Iola, Wis.; Gilbert Haugen, Mount Horeb, Wis.; Gunnar Overby, Glenwood, Minn.; Earl Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; L. A. Holby, Northfield, Minn.

Officers for 1916-1917: President, T. O. Raanen, Chicago; vice-president, G. C. Torjusen, Glenwood, Minn.; secretary, Aksel Holter, Ashland, Wis.; treasurer, Charles F. Flagstad, Superior, Wis.

LONGEST SKI JUMP.

Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago holds the record for the longest jump on skis. At a meet held at Steamboat Springs, Col., Feb. 19, 1916, he cleared 192 feet 9 inches. The previous best record was made by Amble Oumundsen in Norway in 1915—54 meters, or 177 feet. Up to that

time Omtvedt had held the world's championship with 169 feet 6 inches, which was the length of a jump made by him at Ironwood, Mich., Feb. 16, 1913.

WHIST.

AMERICAN W. L. CONGRESS.

In the twenty-sixth annual congress of the American Whist league held at Spring Lake, N. J., June 26 to July 1, 1916, the Hamilton trophy was won by the Knickerbocker Whist club team of New York city, composed of E. Elliot, Jr., W. B. Gower, S. S. Lenz and R. L. Parsons. In the contest for the Minneapolis trophy the Cleveland and New York Bridge clubs were tied on the match score with 7.3 and consequently no award was made. The trophy was given into the custody of the New York Bridge club. The associated members' trophy was won by Mrs. E. E. Davidson, the Manhattan trophies by Miss E. W. Freeman and W. H. Barney and the congress trophies by S. S. Lenz and R. L. Parsons.

Officers (1916-1917)—President, J. C. Beardslee, Cleveland, O.; vice-president, P. G. Brown, New York, N. Y.; secretary, C. P. Cadley, 516 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, E. G. Comstock, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOMAN'S WHIST LEAGUE.

The nineteenth annual tournament of the Woman's Whist league was held in Chicago, Ill., May 9-13, 1916. Winners of the principal trophies were:

Cavendish—Clover club of Chicago (Mrs. L. M. Lloyd, Mrs. R. Fleischer, Mrs. H. L. Rockwell, Mrs. M. E. Capelle).

Howell Challenge—New Amsterdam Whist league, New York, N. Y. (Mrs. A. A. Smith and Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse).

Boston—Mrs. J. C. Bond, Mrs. J. W. Munday, Mrs. George Morton and Mrs. E. W. Noakes, all of Chicago.

Western—Clover club of Chicago (Mrs. R. Fleischer and Mrs. H. L. Rockwell).

Pittsburgh—Woman's Whist club of Baltimore (Mrs. B. Gaither and Miss H. B. Dugan).

The 1917 tournament will be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers (1916-1917)—President, Mrs. J. G. Caruth, Philadelphia, Pa.; first vice-president, Mrs. C. W. Barnes, New Rochelle, N. Y.; second vice-president, Mrs. C. L. Taylor, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, Mrs. E. B. Brown, Cleveland, O.; treasurer, Mrs. G. H. Reed, Jersey City, N. J.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

In connection with the National Rifle association's annual tournament at Jacksonville, Fla., in October, 1916, two pistol matches were held, one being for individuals and the other for teams. The pistol used was the .45 caliber, issued by the government. The individual match was won by Lieut. J. B. Garland, Indiana infantry, with a score of 387. The team match was won by the Mound City Rifle club of St. Louis, Mo., with an aggregate score of 1,760.

POLO.

The American senior polo championship of 1916 was won at Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 29, by the Great Neck team, which defeated Meadowbrook, the champions in 1915, by 9½ to 7½ goals.

The Westmoreland team of Pittsburgh, Pa., defeated the Chicago team at Dayton, O., June 15, 1916, by a score of 17 to 5½ and secured the four individual silver cups.

THE SAGE FOUNDATION.

March 12, 1907, Mrs. Russell Sage of New York announced that she had set aside the sum of \$10,000,000 to be known as the Sage Foundation and to be devoted to the improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States.

Following is a part of the statement given out by Mrs. Sage as to the object of the gift: "I have set aside \$10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improve-

ment of social and living conditions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established."

The general director of the fund is John M. Glenn, Office, 130 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1916.
Area.....sq. miles	843,255	2,995,536	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population.....	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,984,575	*102,017,312
Wealth.....dols.	7,155,000	16,159,616,000	30,083,518,000	42,642,000,000	59,579,579,000	88,517,306,750	†187,739,000,000
Debt.....dols.	52,976,233	59,984,402	2,331,149,956	2,331,149,956	1,919,326,744	1,107,711,238	†1,084,281,572
Money in circula'n.dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	436,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,055,150,908	†4,018,443,555
Deposits, b'k'n't'l.dols.				542,261,563	833,701,034	2,458,062,758	†8,143,048,000
Deposits, sav'ngs.dols.		43,431,130	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106,973	2,889,719,954	†4,997,706,013
Dep'sits, post'sav.dols.							†70,314,858
Farms, value.....dols.	3,367,343,580	7,980,493,090	8,941,857,749	12,180,501,538	20,514,001,888	40,991,449,096	†40,991,449,096
Manufact' res, val.dols.	1,019,106,616	1,886,861,676	4,232,325,442	5,369,579,571	13,004,400,143	20,672,051,870	†20,672,051,870
Receipts—Net ord.dols.	10,848,749	43,592,838	56,054,000	395,598,584	555,526,501	367,240,852	†77,480,488
Customs.....dols.	9,080,293	39,608,688	53,197,512	194,588,374	126,522,065	238,164,571	†239,786,672
Internal reven.dols.	806,357	40,948,888	184,839,756	289,657,056	124,504,574	245,327,927	†512,723,238
Expend.—Net ord.dols.	10,813,971	63,130,598	239,657,056	204,847,637	487,713,792	716,367,674	†716,367,674
War.....dols.	2,580,879	9,687,025	16,472,203	57,855,675	18,316,916	134,774,708	†172,973,692
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	11,514,650	21,780,280	13,596,985	55,953,078	†141,835,654
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866,886	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777,174	140,877,316	†164,887,942
Imports, mdse.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,368,408	607,954,746	849,941,184	†2,197,883,510
Exports, mdse.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	338,576,057	392,771,768	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	†4,334,658,865
Product'n of gold.dols.		50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	†98,891,100
Silver.....dols.		30,000,000	15,800,000	16,484,000	34,717,000	1,565,622,331	†1,565,622,331
Coal.....tons		6,286,233	13,044,681	29,086,051	42,822,830	240,789,310	*†68,504,890
Petroleum.....gallons			21,000,000	220,951,290	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	*†16,306,372,368
Pig iron.....tons		563,755	821,223	1,965,179	3,335,191	13,789,242	†29,916,213
Steel.....tons				68,780	1,247,335	10,188,329	*†23,513,080
Copper.....tons		650	7,200	12,600	27,000	270,588	*†518,454
Wool.....lbs.		52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	238,568,621	†288,777,000
Wheat.....bushels		100,436,914	173,104,324	235,884,700	498,549,868	522,229,505	†1,011,606,000
Corn.....bushels		592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,500	1,717,434,543	2,106,102,516	†5,054,585,000
Cotton.....bales	153,500	2,455,442	6,849,469	4,352,317	6,805,750	10,245,822	†11,461,000
Cane sugar.....lbs.		247,577,000	230,982,000	87,043,000	178,572,000	322,549,011	†433,239,040
Railroads.....miles		9,021	30,626	62,922	98,267	198,964	*†263,547
Postoffices.....No.	903	18,417	23,498	28,492	42,989	76,688	†56,380
P. O. receipts.....dols.	280,804	5,499,984	8,515,067	19,772,221	33,315,479	102,354,579	†287,248,165
Patents issued.....No.		993	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,499	†44,934
Immigrants.....No.		869,980	150,237	387,203	457,257	448,572	†298,526

*Estimated July 1. †In 1912. ‡Net debt, June 30. §In 1915. ||Census of 1910. **In 1914.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Organized Feb. 27, 1902.

Chairman—Frederick T. Gates.

Secretary—Wallace Buttrick.

Treasurer—L. G. Myers.

Members of Board—Frederick T. Gates, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Edgar L. Marston, Willkie Rose, Jerome D. Greene, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Abraham Flexner, George E. Vincent.

Offices—61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The General Education Board was informally organized Feb. 27, 1902, at the suggestion of John D. Rockefeller's committee on benevolence and was given a charter by congress and formally organized in January, 1903. The plan was designed and adapted to assist Mr. Rockefeller in distributing his gifts to education and to afford a medium through which other men of means might contribute to the same end. The board, a few days after its initial meeting, received from Mr. Rockefeller the sum of \$1,000,000, the use of which was to be confined to the study and promotion of education in the southern states.

June 30, 1905, the board was notified that Mr. Rockefeller would donate \$10,000,000, the principal of which was to be laid in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income to be used for the benefit of institutions of learning in such manner as might be deemed best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. In 1907 Mr. Rockefeller gave the board \$32,000,000 and in 1909 added \$10,000,000 more to the fund. The board was authorized to distribute the principal of the fund, and all other endowment funds hitherto contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, whenever in the

discretion of the members or their successors it should be deemed advisable to do so.

The charter of the board provides that the object of the corporation shall be "the promotion of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex or creed."

The first comprehensive report of the work of the board, covering its activities since its organization twelve years ago, was issued Jan. 18, 1915. It gave details showing that, using the board as a medium, John D. Rockefeller had up to that time provided more than \$73,000,000 for the cause of education.

Including the funds given through the board, and the funds still in its hands, and as a result of the efforts of the board in inducing others to give, the total sum of \$117,362,710.24 had been dedicated to the cause of education in the United States. In 1916 this sum had risen approximately to \$120,000,000.

The total amounts appropriated by the board and contributed by others up to the time the last report was made were distributed as follows:

Colleges and universities.....	\$50,384,323.80
Medical schools.....	4,920,874.11
Negro colleges and schools.....	1,343,928.24
Miscellaneous schools.....	407,324.02
Professors of secondary education.....	242,861.09
Southern education board.....	97,126.23
Rural school agents (both races).....	104,443.18
Farm demonstration work—south.....	1,995,155.25
Farm demonstration work—Maine and New Hampshire.....	50,876.45
Rural organization service.....	37,166.66
Education conference.....	18,108.23

Total.....\$99,602,187.26

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

The Rockefeller Foundation with principal funds of approximately \$100,000,000 was granted a charter by the state of New York in 1913. Officers: President, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.;

secretary, Jerome D. Greene; treasurer, L. G. Myers. Headquarters, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority. Sept. 2 the islands were divided into three military departments, to be known as the department of Luzon, the department of Visayas and the department of Mindanao.

July 1, 1902, congress passed an act providing temporarily for the government of the Philippines, providing for the election by popular vote, two years after a census of the islands had been taken and published, of delegates to an assembly consisting of not more than 100 members nor less than fifty, apportioned among the provinces as nearly as possible according to population. The first election was held July 20, 1907, when eighty members of the legislature were chosen. The first session was formally opened Oct. 16 by William H. Taft, the first civil governor of the islands after they came into American possession.

By act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, the legislative authority is vested in the Philippine legislature, composed of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of twenty-four senators and the house of representatives of ninety members. The legislature created under this law opened its first session on Oct. 16, 1916, and on its being organized the Philippine commission ceased to exist and the members thereof vacated their offices. Sergio Osmena was elected speaker of the house and Manuel Quezon president of the senate.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES (1916.)

Governor-General—Francis Burton Harrison.
Vice-Governor—Henderson S. Martin.
Secretary Interior Department—Rafael Palma (acting).
Secretary Finance and Justice—Victorino Mapa.
Secretary Public Instruction—Henderson S. Martin.
Secretary of Commerce and Police—Eugene E. Reed.
Executive Secretary—J. C. de Veyra.
Auditor—Clifford H. French.
Treasurer—Albert P. Fitzsimmons.
Director of Education—W. W. Marquardt.
Director of Posts—Robert M. Shearer.
Attorney-General—Ramon Avancena.
Chief Justice Supreme Court—Cayetano S. Arelano.

The governor receives \$18,000 a year. The salaries of other leading officials are: Executive secretary, \$6,700; secretary to the governor-general, \$5,000; second, third and fourth executive secretaries, \$4,000 each; auditor, \$6,000; collector of customs, \$5,400; attorney-general, \$5,500; chief justice supreme court, \$8,000; associate justices, \$7,500; director of education, \$5,400; director of posts, \$5,400; treasurer, \$6,000; director of public work, \$5,500; director of lands, \$5,400; director of science, \$5,400; director of forestry, \$3,800; collector of internal revenue, \$5,400; director of agriculture, \$5,000; purchasing agent, \$5,000; director of printing, \$4,500.

Area and Population.—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 832,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (estimated 1912), 8,460,052. The population of Manila in 1910 was 234,409. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 592,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 357,641; Luzon, 3,798,507; Marinduque, 50,601; Mindanao, 499,634, of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate.—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars

and indigo. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually.

The climate of the Philippine islands is considered excellent for the tropics. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from 77 in January to 83 in May. June, July, August and September are the rainy months. March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry. Trade with the United States.—The shipments of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, amounted in value to \$23,365,899, as compared with \$24,691,611 in 1915. The principal articles sent were: Breadstuffs, \$2,093,904; cotton manufactures, \$5,978,212; iron and steel manufactures, \$3,781,607; mineral oils, \$1,325,833. The imports into the United States amounted in value to \$28,332,249, as compared with \$24,020,169 in 1915. The principal articles imported were: Unmanufactured manila, \$14,069,175; sugar, \$6,389,107; tobacco, \$1,383,065; fruits and nuts, \$1,243,151; vegetable oils, \$2,873,214.

Imports and Exports.—The total imports of the Philippine islands in the fiscal year 1915 amounted to \$44,479,861; total exports, \$50,915,061.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico, according to the decision of the United States Supreme court in the insular cases May 27, 1901, is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the constitution. The island was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative assembly of Porto Rico having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government.—Civil government, under the provisions of the Foraker act, was established May 1, 1900. The upper house consists of eleven members, six of whom are "cabinet" officers appointed by the president; the lower house is made up of thirty-five delegates elected by the people every two years. The governor, who is appointed by the president, has practically the same duties as the governor of any other territory of the United States. The present officers are: Governor, Arthur Yager; secretary, Martin Travieso; treasurer (vacancy); commissioner of education, Paul G. Miller; attorney-general, Howard L. Kern; auditor, J. W. Bonner; commissioner of interior, Manuel Domenech; director of labor, charities and correction, Manuel Cammas; United States district judge, Peter J. Hamilton; resident commissioner in the United States, Luis Munoz Rivera. **Area and Population.**—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1910 was 1,118,012, of which 65.5 per cent was white, 30 per cent mulatto and 4.5 per cent black. The cities having more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1910 were: San Juan, 48,716; Ponce, 35,065; Mayaguez, 16,568; Arecibo, 9,612; Aguadilla, 125; Yauco, 6,533; Caguas, 10,354; Guayama, 8,321. **Commerce.**—For the year ended June 30, 1916, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to the United States were \$60,952,758, and imports from the United States amounted to \$34,927,311. The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867.
Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.
Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900.
Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Capital—Juneau.
Governor—J. E. A. Strong.
Secretary—William L. Distin.
Treasurer—W. G. Smith.

Area and Population—Area, 590,834 square miles (land and water); population in 1910, 64,356, of which 25,331 were Indians.

Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, \$15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; limit of regular sessions, sixty days, and of special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.

Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1916, was \$26,502,311. The principal articles were: Breadstuffs, \$976,483; manufactures of cotton, \$1,069,192; manufactures of iron and steel, \$6,097,471; meat and dairy products, \$2,594,756; wines and liquors, \$659,210; tobacco, \$622,787; vegetables, \$605,978; wood and manufactures of, \$1,442,477; tin, manufactures of, \$1,920,542; oils, \$1,101,895. Total value of shipments of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the mainland, \$48,965,477. The main articles were: Copper ore, \$26,488,288; canned salmon, \$18,307,012; other fish, \$1,322,419; furs, \$572,969. **Gold Shipments (1916)**—From Alaska to the mainland, \$16,955,597; from the mainland to Alaska, \$1,132,767 in coin. The total gold and silver shipments, including foreign, to the United States were \$19,053,179.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to the United States July 7, 1898.

Created a territory June 14, 1900.

Governor—L. E. Pinkham.

Secretary—Wade W. Thayer.

Population—According to the federal census of 1910 the total population of the territory was 191,909. In 1912 it was estimated at 200,065.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1915 and 1916.

	1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from fruit.....	\$2,767,659.41	\$2,283,217.02	\$515,557.61	
Spirits distilled from other materials.....	183,803,036.18	146,566,963.45	12,762,927.27	
Rectifiers (special tax).....	273,688.23	294,826.08	21,137.85	
Wine, etc., domestic and imported.....	2,307,301.97	2,631,629.98	324,228.01	
Retail liquor dealers (special tax).....	4,310,073.84	4,309,656.02		\$417.92
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax).....	572,321.96	616,559.81	44,237.85	
Manufacturers of stills and stills and worms mfd.	1,322.55	3,400.86	2,078.31	
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	3,135.95	45,839.40	42,703.45	
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.....	318,922.00	440,244.00	121,322.00	
Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.....	262,237.18	491,202.91	228,965.73	
Total	144,619,699.37	158,682,439.53	14,062,740.16	
TOBACCO.				
Cigars weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	21,174,366.97	22,170,549.51	996,182.54	
Cigars weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	729,197.46	710,653.02		18,544.44
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	56,531.02	77,617.46	21,086.44	
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	20,925,596.11	26,332,745.84	5,407,149.70	
Snuff of all descriptions.....	2,387,125.95	2,653,654.38	266,528.43	
Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions.....	32,197,939.64	33,378,874.25	1,180,934.61	
Special taxes (act of Oct. 22, 1914):				
Manufacturers of cigars.....	299,028.75	300,403.89	1,375.14	
Manufacturers of cigarettes.....	38,011.00	42,071.25	4,060.25	
Dealers in leaf tobacco.....	56,335.71	60,019.40	3,683.69	
Dealers in tobacco.....	2,058,619.40	2,297,705.01	239,085.61	
Manufacturers of tobacco.....	34,621.50	39,653.50	5,032.00	
Total	79,957,373.54	*88,063,947.51	8,106,573.97	
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Fermented liquors (barrel tax).....	78,460,880.97	87,875,672.22	9,415,291.25	
Brewers (special tax).....	124,719.15	128,231.28	3,512.13	
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	241,018.65	249,153.55	8,134.90	
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	502,827.95	518,466.94	15,638.99	
Total	79,328,946.72	88,771,103.99	9,442,157.27	
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, artificially colored, etc.....	*761,200.63	*558,349.33		202,851.30
Oleomargarine, free from coloration, etc.....	347,141.81	366,750.55	19,208.77	
Oleomargarine, mfrs. and dealers (special taxes)	586,914.61	561,270.81		25,643.70
Total	1,695,256.95	1,485,970.72		209,286.23

The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1916 had a population of 52,133.

Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1916, was \$64,389,597. Brown sugar was the principal item, amounting to 1,110,134,323 pounds, valued at \$52,516,283. The other articles of importance were: Coffee, \$343,829; fruits and nuts, \$6,850,655; rice, \$141,964. The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was \$30,325,157. The principal articles were: Iron, steel and machinery, \$5,009,141; oils, \$2,109,359; breadstuffs, \$2,329,473; tobacco, \$803,153; lumber and manufactures of wood, \$1,710,641; wines and liquors, \$672,268; meat and dairy products, \$1,579,583; cotton goods, \$2,367,006.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900. Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.

Population, about 7,200.

Merchandise shipped from the United States (1916) to Samoa, \$227,838; to the United States (1914), \$71,417.

Pagopago harbor acquired by United States in 1872.

Governor—Commander J. M. Poyer, U. S. N. (retired).

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Area, 210 square miles.

Population, about 12,250.

Merchandise shipped from United States (1916), \$232,085.

First American Governor—Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N.

Governor (1916)—Capt. R. C. Smith, U. S. N.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States Feb. 25, 1904.

Area, 474 square miles.

Population (July 10, 1915), 29,926.

Governor—(Vacancy).

SPECIAL TAXES (ACT OF OCT. 22, 1914).		1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bankers		\$2,828,747.02	\$4,226,342.37	\$1,397,595.35	
Brokers, stock		161,455.03	224,074.62	62,589.59	
Pawnbrokers		112,686.83	121,781.69	9,094.86	
Brokers, commercial		133,470.83	166,479.61	33,008.72	
Brokers, custom house		7,781.93	8,458.85	676.87	
Theaters, museums and concert halls		789,997.07	1,014,911.28	224,914.21	
Circuses		2,555.14	7,896.16	5,341.02	
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for		35,414.36	32,380.55	16,966.19	
Bowling alleys and billiard rooms		791,414.74	952,013.06	160,598.32	
Commission merchants		123,626.12	153,770.02	30,143.90	

Total	4,967,179.18	6,908,108.21	1,940,929.03	
SCHEDULES A AND B (ACT OF OCT. 22, 1914).				
Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.)	20,494,474.75	38,110,282.49	17,615,807.74	
Schedule B (perfumery, cosmetics, etc.)	2,961,490.59	4,086,160.99	1,124,670.40	
Total	23,455,965.34	42,196,443.48	18,740,478.14	

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Adulterated butter (including special taxes).....	23,085.05	41,490.60	18,405.55
Process or renovated butter (including special tax)	99,531.00	88,760.89	10,851.61
Mixed flour (including special tax).....	5,525.94	2,566.74	2,689.20
Cotton futures	1,960.00	.....	1,960.00
Opium, manufactured for smoking purposes.....	2,068.77	175.00	1,893.77
Manufacturers, importers or distributors of opium, etc. (special tax).....	199,697.35	227,452.02	27,754.67
Opium order blanks.....	48,708.62	17,445.05	31,263.57
Playing cards.....	673,847.54	819,654.20	145,806.66
Accepted offers in compromise, unassessed pen- alties, interest, etc.....	379,288.98	458,772.77	79,483.79
Collections not otherwise herein provided for.....	23,277.15	21,704.45	385.30
Total	1,454,760.40	1,678,021.72	223,177.84

INCOME.			
Alaska railroads income tax.....	11,065.06	20,937.10	9,872.04
Corporation income tax.....	39,144,551.71	56,972,720.88	17,828,189.17
Individual income tax.....	41,046,162.09	67,943,594.63	26,897,432.54
Total	80,261,758.85	124,937,252.61	44,735,493.75

Aggregate receipts	415,681,023.86	612,723,287.77	97,042,263.91	
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*Includes \$258,097.63 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products coming into the United States under provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1909. Above receipts from oleomargarine (colored) stated for 1915 and 1916 include approximately \$320,000 and \$160,000, respectively, tax payments made on account of assessments on oleomargarine withdrawn at one-fourth cent during various periods prior to July 1, 1914, and subsequently found on the market artificially colored and assessed at 9½ cents per pound, or the difference between the ¼ cent and the 10 cent rate of tax.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	\$667,840.10	Nevada	\$157,393.28
Alaska	47,684.71	N. Hampshire	322,659.06
Arizona	351,618.89	New Jersey	18,656,493.49
Arkansas	462,699.35	New Mexico	306,518.72
California	15,167,119.68	New York	104,912,489.62
Colorado	1,665,031.28	N. Carolina	19,543,586.25
Connecticut	5,295,874.32	N. Dakota	388,141.95
Delaware	3,076,028.03	Ohio	33,743,476.42
Dist. of Col.	1,408,009.49	Oklahoma	1,367,289.06
Florida	1,816,214.81	Oregon	1,032,051.93
Georgia	1,392,273.28	Pennsylvania	44,817,504.27
Hawaii	694,137.85	Porto Rico	588,551.78
Idaho	307,257.95	R. Island	2,403,593.62
Illinois	65,287,404.68	S. Carolina	598,535.44
Indiana	30,848,288.74	S. Dakota	457,742.23
Iowa	2,562,859.08	Tennessee	2,833,994.62
Kansas	1,216,626.92	Texas	4,032,276.04
Kentucky	37,242,180.89	Utah	394,681.87
Louisiana	10,182,988.37	Vermont	459,561.97
Maine	832,980.38	Virginia	9,587,961.24
Maryland	8,789,495.35	Washington	1,905,891.20
Massachusetts	16,059,024.68	W. Virginia	2,099,127.46
Michigan	13,370,450.88	Wisconsin	12,993,916.57
Minnesota	6,827,377.49	Wyoming	250,144.85
Mississippi	304,894.61	Philippines	\$258,097.63
Missouri	16,586,519.11	Alaska	\$20,937.10
Montana	991,399.65		
Nebraska	4,682,808.98	Total	512,723,287.77

*Of this amount \$373.34 was collected from sale of stamps affixed to products at the port of San Francisco and returned by the collector of the first district of California. †Income tax collected on railroads in Alaska.

NOTE—Alabama and Mississippi compose the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Virginia, the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington, and Nevada forms a part of the first district of California.

The collections credited to Porto Rico were returned from the following districts, viz.:

First district of New York	\$98,995.71
Second district of New York	489,556.07

Total	588,551.78
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AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS BY DISTRICTS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Districts and collectors.	Collections.
Alabama—John D. McNeel	\$972,724.71
Arkansas—Jack Walker	462,609.35
1st California—Joseph J. Scott	12,347,689.29
6th California—John P. Carter	2,977,197.01
Colorado—Mark A. Skinner	1,915,176.13
Connecticut—James J. Walsh	7,699,467.94
Florida—Henry H. Lewis	1,816,214.81
Georgia—Aaron O. Bialock	1,392,273.28
Hawaii—John F. Haley	694,137.85
1st Illinois—Julius F. Smietanka	27,280,779.86
5th Illinois—Edward D. McCabe	28,962,297.05
8th Illinois—John L. Pickering	7,903,294.02
13th Illinois—John M. Rapp	1,151,032.95
6th Indiana—Peter J. Krueyer	12,587,270.72
7th Indiana—Isaac R. Strouse	18,251,013.02
3d Iowa—Louis Murphy	2,562,859.08
Kansas—Win. H. L. Feneerell	1,216,626.92
2d Kentucky—Josh T. Griffith	4,328,272.67
5th Kentucky—Thomas S. Mayes	20,659,875.67
6th Kentucky—Charlton B. Thompson	5,052,614.60
7th Kentucky—Ben Marshall	4,686,072.59
8th Kentucky—John W. Hughes	2,515,345.74
Louisiana—John Y. Fauntleroy	10,182,988.37
Maryland—Joshua W. Miles	13,280,091.14

Districts and collectors.	Collections.
3d Massachusetts—John F. Malley.....	\$16,059,024.68
1st Michigan—James J. Brady.....	10,718,025.12
4th Michigan—Emanuel J. Doyle.....	1,652,425.76
Minnesota—Edward J. Lynch.....	6,327,377.49
1st Missouri—George H. Moore.....	12,141,622.19
6th Missouri—Edgar M. Harber.....	3,714,896.92
Montana—William C. Whaley.....	2,233,339.47
Nebraska—Edward W. North.....	443,303.00
Nebraska—George L. Loomis.....	4,239,605.98
New Hampshire—Seth W. Jones.....	2,220,881.96
1st New Jersey—Samuel Iredell.....	1,956,710.31
5th New Jersey—Charles V. Duffey.....	16,709,783.18
New Mexico—Lewis T. Carpenter.....	658,137.61
1st New York—Henry P. Keith.....	14,920,129.61
2d New York—John Z. Lowe, Jr.....	42,475,733.33
3d New York—Mark Eisner.....	27,407,542.01
14th New York—Roscoe Irwin.....	9,219,845.10
21st New York—Neal Brewster.....	4,841,982.50
28th New York—Vincent H. Riorden.....	6,633,808.85
4th North Carolina—Josiah W. Bailey.....	6,528,517.45
5th North Carolina—Alston D. Watts.....	13,015,068.90
North and South Dakota—James Cuffey.....	845,884.18
1st Ohio—Andrew C. Gilligan.....	19,240,434.31
10th Ohio—Frank B. Niles.....	4,130,867.52
11th Ohio—Beriah E. Williamson.....	2,293,178.94
18th Ohio—Harry H. Weiss.....	8,078,995.35
Oklahoma—Hubert L. Bolen.....	1,367,239.06
Oregon—Milton A. Miller.....	1,032,051.93
1st Pennsylvania—Ephraim Lederer.....	18,916,121.53
1st Pennsylvania—Benjamin F. Davis.....	3,605,103.35
12th Pennsylvania—Fred C. Kirkendall.....	19,239,034.06
23d Pennsylvania—C. Gregg Lewellyn.....	18,007,245.28
South Carolina—Duncan C. Heyward.....	598,535.44
Tennessee—Edward B. Craig.....	2,883,994.62
3d Texas—Alexander S. Walker.....	4,032,276.04
2d Virginia—Richard C. L. Moncreux.....	8,014,853.37
6th Virginia—John M. Hart.....	1,546,549.80
Washington—David J. Williams.....	*1,974,513.01
West Virginia—Samuel A. Hays.....	2,099,127.46
1st Wisconsin—Paul A. Hemmy.....	10,958,033.49
2d Wisconsin—Burt Williams.....	2,035,883.08
Philippine Islands—James J. Rafferty†.....	257,724.29
Aggregate collections.....	512,723,287.77

*Includes \$20,937.10 on account of income tax collected on railroads in Alaska. †United States internal revenue stamp agent.

CORPORATION AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States, territories, etc.	Corporation.	Individual.
Alabama.....	\$201,568.82	\$109,983.51
Alaska.....	5,697.20	10,741.56
Arizona.....	182,694.64	50,607.07
Arkansas.....	112,074.11	44,278.79
California.....	1,886,379.17	1,488,184.98
Colorado.....	464,293.67	342,478.80
Connecticut.....	1,275,389.68	1,446,218.16
Delaware.....	1,078,185.89	1,441,431.59
District of Columbia.....	152,892.89	493,682.99
Florida.....	108,644.34	199,546.46
Georgia.....	367,291.35	121,144.95
Hawaii.....	341,938.37	40,932.61
Idaho.....	129,392.94	40,932.61
Illinois.....	5,579,151.99	5,166,689.91
Indiana.....	814,207.98	140,320.06
Iowa.....	517,887.96	277,098.45
Kansas.....	377,189.51	139,303.47
Kentucky.....	411,845.54	165,112.75
Louisiana.....	406,416.45	296,341.85
Maine.....	320,841.32	193,181.89
Maryland.....	555,637.34	806,216.58
Massachusetts.....	2,668,189.60	4,193,828.80
Michigan.....	2,020,472.80	1,876,745.98
Minnesota.....	1,854,447.24	866,557.91
Mississippi.....	73,096.61	67,456.97
Missouri.....	1,583,236.61	1,206,728.67
Montana.....	174,529.91	95,925.95
Nebraska.....	332,705.69	160,206.31
Nevada.....	52,367.40	5,224.54
New Hampshire.....	103,162.65	101,777.92
New Jersey.....	1,637,733.80	2,928,300.13
New Mexico.....	138,868.57	43,916.16
New York.....	14,947,802.46	30,252,255.39
North Carolina.....	323,927.03	176,754.33
North Dakota.....	97,930.34	38,432.79
Ohio.....	3,627,218.61	2,416,701.11

States, territories, etc.	Corporation.	Individual.
Oklahoma.....	\$404,575.89	\$489,440.08
Oregon.....	197,795.61	118,437.49
Pennsylvania.....	6,789,242.89	6,313,191.41
Rhode Island.....	416,816.44	686,626.04
South Carolina.....	173,188.91	76,250.01
South Dakota.....	78,211.48	20,161.60
Tennessee.....	329,015.11	207,316.37
Texas.....	897,670.97	672,456.10
Utah.....	430,493.93	85,452.71
Vermont.....	83,533.01	259,470.85
Virginia.....	647,833.96	299,932.99
Washington.....	374,240.51	280,425.57
West Virginia.....	532,149.92	102,064.13
Wisconsin.....	773,335.91	559,948.98
Wyoming.....	109,210.07	21,623.57

Total.....\$56,972,720.88 67,943,594.63
*Does not include \$20,937.10 income tax on Alaska railroads.

ORDINARY AND EMERGENCY REVENUE.

Fiscal year 1916.

States, territories, etc.	Ordinary.	Emergency.
Alabama.....	\$91,320.15	\$264,967.62
Alaska.....	15,426.94	15,819.01
Arizona.....	10,767.72	107,549.46
Arkansas.....	66,064.81	240,191.64
California.....	8,385,137.97	3,407,417.56
Colorado.....	321,312.31	536,946.50
Connecticut.....	1,451,227.60	1,123,008.88
Delaware.....	322,769.19	228,641.36
District of Columbia.....	502,594.93	258,839.18
Florida.....	1,264,683.73	309,379.62
Georgia.....	173,855.29	651,579.53
Hawaii.....	99,514.48	140,540.05
Idaho.....	27,138.33	109,794.07
Illinois.....	45,757,773.78	8,783,789.10
Indiana.....	28,024,055.01	1,599,705.69
Iowa.....	588,426.07	1,181,446.60
Kansas.....	140,997.32	559,136.62
Kentucky.....	35,870,087.11	795,135.49
Louisiana.....	8,562,260.33	917,970.24
Maine.....	75,968.62	248,679.10
Maryland.....	6,178,812.76	1,248,778.67
Massachusetts.....	5,586,322.87	3,610,683.91
Michigan.....	6,102,953.86	2,370,278.24
Minnesota.....	1,936,682.45	2,165,679.89
Mississippi.....	12,443.02	146,883.01
Missouri.....	10,489,488.85	3,627,064.98
Montana.....	369,910.05	347,006.74
Nebraska.....	3,360,394.38	829,502.60
Nevada.....	48,651.50	51,149.84
New Hampshire.....	451,607.48	266,111.01
New Jersey.....	11,312,065.40	2,788,394.16
New Mexico.....	45,796.36	77,937.63
New York.....	36,579,000.27	23,131,431.50
North Carolina.....	18,709,871.54	333,033.35
North Dakota.....	15,317.23	286,461.59
Ohio.....	22,968,942.71	4,730,613.99
Oklahoma.....	31,251.57	442,021.61
Oregon.....	381,216.15	334,602.68
Pennsylvania.....	24,170,255.56	7,544,894.41
Porto Rico.....	755,551.78	441,006.04
Rhode Island.....	758,645.10	226,863.00
South Carolina.....	112,233.52	253,851.70
South Dakota.....	105,517.45	604,744.63
Tennessee.....	1,742,918.51	1,517,773.42
Texas.....	944,375.55	246,394.55
Utah.....	172,400.68	56,985.08
Vermont.....	20,973.03	647,808.77
Virginia.....	7,982,385.52	765,485.16
Washington.....	557,739.96	357,913.46
West Virginia.....	1,276,999.95	3,180,685.91
Wisconsin.....	8,474,945.77	48,602.98
Wyoming.....	48,602.98	258,097.63
Philippines.....	258,097.63	

Total.....303,507,733.03 84,278,302.13

RECEIPTS FOR TWO YEARS.

	1915.	1916.
Ordinary only.....	\$283,410,138.71	\$303,507,733.03
Emergency.....	52,069,126.29	84,278,302.13
Corporation income.....	39,155,566.27	56,993,657.98
Individual income.....	41,046,162.09	67,943,594.63
Total.....	415,681,023.36	512,723,287.77

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX RATES.

(For internal revenue rates now in force see page 179 this issue under "Emergency Revenue Act.")

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The following table is from the Monthly Review of the bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C. It shows the average money retail prices and relative retail prices of food on the

dates specified. The relative price shows the per cent that the average price on July 15 of each year was of the average price for the year 1915:

Article.	Unit.	Average money price July 15—					Relative price July 15—				
		1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound	\$0.242+	\$0.263+	\$0.268+	\$0.265+	\$0.233+	95	103	105+	104	111+
Round steak.....	Pound	207+	230	241+	237	257+	91	101	106+	104+	113
Rib roast.....	Pound	194	202	208	204	220	97	101	104	102+	110+
Chuck roast.....	Pound	....	....	172+	164+	177+	....	....	107+	102+	110+
Plate boiling beef.....	Pound	....	....	127	123	131+	....	....	104	101	108+
Pork chops.....	Pound	193+	218	224	211+	236	95+	107	110+	104+	116
Smoked bacon.....	Pound	246	284+	279	276	295+	90+	104	102	101	108
Smoked ham.....	Pound	243	276+	274	261	294+	94+	107+	106+	101	114
Lard, pure.....	Pound	148	160	154	146+	175	100+	108	104+	99+	118
Hens.....	Pound	200	219	221	206+	241+	96	105	106	99+	116
Canned salmon.....	Pound	....	....	....	200	202	....	....	....	100	101
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen	273+	295	298+	275	315	83+	88	89	82	94
Butter, creamery.....	Pound	539	549+	546	546	560+	94+	97+	96	96+	100
Cheese.....	Pound	....	....	....	231	243	....	....	....	100	105
Milk, fresh.....	Quart	087+	090	090	089+	090	97	100	100+	99+	100+
Flour, wheat.....	½-barrel bag	573	503	783	993+	923+	87	80+	78	99+	92+
Corn meal.....	Pound	030+	028+	030	031+	031+	96	91	95+	100	100
Rice.....	Pound	....	....	....	091	091	....	....	....	100+	100+
Potatoes.....	Peck	328	284+	401+	218	346+	143+	124	175	95+	151
Onions.....	Pound	....	....	....	035	053+	....	....	....	101+	154
Beans, navy.....	Pound	....	....	....	076	116	....	....	....	98	150
Prunes.....	Pound	....	....	....	133	131+	....	....	....	100+	99
Raisins, seeded.....	Pound	....	....	....	126	128+	....	....	....	100	102
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound	062+	058	062+	070	088	94	83+	79+	106	133+
Coffee.....	Pound	....	....	....	302	302	....	....	....	100	100
Tea.....	Pound	....	....	....	551+	551+	....	....	....	100+	100+
All articles combined.....							94+	93	101	99+	109

Prices of nearly all kinds of commodities rose steadily in the latter half of 1916. For example, during the week ending Nov. 4 the number of alterations in the 331 quotations received by Dun's Review was 100, of which eighty-six were advances and fourteen declines. This was abnormal, but the same condition of affairs had been a feature of the reports for several of the preceding weeks. The net result of the fluctuations in the grain markets was a further enhancement in the prices of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flour. Cotton fabrics advanced and so did hides and leather, meats, dairy products, iron and steel. In fact, there was a downward trend in only a few and relatively unimportant articles.

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES.

The New York Annalist's "Curve in the Cost of Living," or index number, which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget, indicated that prices rose steadily from September and October in 1915 to the same time in 1916 except that there was a slight downward movement in June. The index number published Nov. 4, 1916, showed:

WEEKLY AVERAGES.	
Oct. 30, 1915.....	140.83
Oct. 28, 1916.....	*196.51
YEARLY AVERAGES.	
Oct. 30, 1915.....	148.325
Oct. 28, 1916.....	169.476

*Highest on record.

The following list of wholesale quotations of commodities for the week ending Nov. 4, 1916, and the corresponding period in 1915, is taken from Dun's Review, the figures showing the minimum prices in New York for most of the articles named:

Article.	1916.	1915.
Apples, common, bbl.....	\$1.75	\$1.00
Beans, marrow, 100 lbs.....	12.00	8.25
Brick, common, 1,000.....	8.00	6.50
Cement, bbl.....	1.67	1.52
Lime, bbl.....	1.30	1.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.....	094½	077½
Cotton, brown sheeting, yd.....	11½	074
Ginghams.....	084½	066½
Butter, creamery, lb.....	36½	29½
Cheese, lb.....	25½	15½
Dried apricots, lb.....	15½	07½
Boric acid, lb.....	12½	10

Article.	1916.	1915.
Castile soap, lb.....	\$0.15½	\$0.13
Cod liver oil, bbl.....	130.00	80.00
Dyes, carmine, lb.....	4.50	2.80
Flores, winter, bbl.....	9.45	5.50
Wheat, spring, bbl.....	8.70	5.80
Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.....	1.92½	1.22
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.....	1.13½	.74½
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.....	.58½	.44
Rye, No. 2.....	1.51½	1.08½
Hides—Packer, No. 1, lb.....	.30	.26½
No. 1, kip.....	.35	.20½
No. 1, calfskins.....	.40	.21
Leather—Hiemlock sole, lb.....	.50	.32
White pine, 1,000 ft.....	37.50	37.50
Oak, plain.....	60.00	56.00
Pig iron, Philadelphia, ton.....	22.50	16.75
Steel rails, ton.....	35.00	28.00
Cut nails, 100 lbs.....	2.70	1.80
Coke, ton.....	7.50	2.25
Copper, lake, lb.....	28½	18½
Sirup, common, gallon.....	.18	.15
Petroleum, crude, bbl.....	2.60	1.80
White lead and oil, lb.....	.09½	.06½
Paper—News roll, 100 lbs.....	4.50	2.25
Writing, ledger, lb.....	.15	.10
Pens, choice, 100 lbs.....	8.00	4.95
Provisions—Beef, live, 100 lbs.....	6.75	6.00
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.....	9.33	6.60
Lard, prime, 100 lbs.....	16.62½	8.90
Pork, mess, bbl.....	29.00	18.00
Beef, No. 1, 100 lbs.....	5.75	5.75
Short ribs, sides, 100 lbs.....	13.50	9.87
Bacon, N. Y., lb.....	137½	113½
Hams, N. Y., lb.....	18½	15
Rice, lb.....	.05	.05
Rubber, fine, lb.....	.83	.57½
Salt, coarse, 140 lb. bag.....	1.08	.95
Codfish, 100 lbs.....	8.50	7.50
Silk, China, lb.....	5.50	4.05
Nutmegs, lb.....	.18	.13
Pepper, black, lb.....	16½	.14
Sugar, 100 lbs.....	6.45	4.45
Cabbage, 100 head.....	7.00	2.00
Potatoes, bbl.....	5.50	2.25
Wool, Ohio XX, lb.....	2.70	.25
Woolen Goods—Stand. clay wor.....	2.05	1.67½
Serge, 11 oz.....	1.72½	1.32½
Fancy cassimere.....	1.77½	1.37½

CAUSES FOR HIGHER PRICES.

In general the war in Europe and the shortage in crops were considered the main reasons for the

upward trend of prices. There were other factors having a tendency in the same direction, such as higher wages, increased consumption, shortage of labor, scarcity of materials, depletion of reserve stocks and the excessive accumulation of gold. In some cases prices were doubtless increased because the sellers possessed the power to increase them through monopoly or otherwise.

COST OF BREAD IN 1915 AND 1916.

[From report of bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Price of a loaf of ordinary bread weighing sixteen ounces before baking on Aug. 15 of years specified:

City.	1915.	1916.
Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.061	\$0.063
Baltimore, Md.	.057	.056
Birmingham, Ala.	.054	.057
Chicago, Ill.	.053	.058
Cincinnati, O.	.052	.051
Cleveland, O.	.054	.056
Dallas, Tex.	.060	.060
Denver, Col.	.055	.057
Minneapolis, Minn.	.058	.057
New Haven, Conn.	.056	.057
New Orleans, La.	.049	.048
New York, N. Y.	.060	.059
Portland, Ore.	.055	.054
St. Louis, Mo.	.062	.057
San Francisco, Cal.	.057	.056
Washington, D. C.	.056	.059

EPIDEMIC OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

The United States was visited in 1916 by a severe epidemic of poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis. According to the government health service the disease began its ravages in the borough of Brooklyn, New York, on May 9, 1916, twenty cases appearing between that time and the end of the month. Only two of these cases were reported to the health department during the month of May, the first group of cases of sufficient size to attract attention being reported on June 8. The investigation, started as a result of these reports, disclosed the presence of a considerable number of cases in Brooklyn, and on June 17 it was recognized and announced in the public press that the disease was unduly prevalent.

What was true of Brooklyn was substantially true of the other boroughs of the city. Cases began developing in June and increased rapidly in July and August, after which time the number reported began to decrease. Up to Oct. 17 there had been in New York city a total of 9,216 cases and 2,373 deaths. The largest number of cases reported in any one week was for that ended Aug. 12, when it reached 1,151. The disease spread throughout the country, but nowhere else was it so prevalent as in New York and the cities immediately adjacent to it in New Jersey. Philadelphia had a considerable number of cases, the largest number of cases occurring in August and September. In Boston there were not many instances of poliomyelitis until September and October. In Chicago approximately 240 cases had been reported up to the middle of October. Practically no state in the union was entirely free from the disease, which, however, was more prevalent in the crowded eastern centers than in the middle and western parts of the country.

The mortality was the highest on record for a large epidemic of this disease, the case fatality rate being about 22 per cent. Of the children attacked by the disease about 10 per cent were under 1 year of age, 80 per cent between 1 and 5 years and 10 per cent over 5 years.

In an article contributed to the London Lancet Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, explained that poliomyelitis has been endemic in northern Europe and that five years ago it started on a movement that has carried it around the earth. In America there had been no general prevalence or epidemic of the disease until the present one, although there had been local outbreaks beginning with 1907. Following are extracts from Dr. Flexner's article:

"Epidemic poliomyelitis is pre-eminently a disease of early childhood and finds the highest percentage of its victims in the first five years of life, but does not wholly spare older children or even adults."

"The period of greatest prevalence is during the months of August, September and October in the northern hemisphere and the corresponding months in the southern hemisphere."

"The infectious agent of poliomyelitis attacks chiefly the central nervous system. Indeed, it has been detected regularly in the spinal cord and brain, and in the mesenteric lymph nodes among all the internal organs. It has also been detected in the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and in the mucous secretions of this membrane, and in the mucous secretions of the stomach, and the small and large intestines. The virus has not been detected in such important organs as the spleen, kidneys, liver or bone marrow."

"Poliomyelitis is not a disease with a very high mortality, but its chief terror lies in its appalling power to prolong deformities. When death does occur, it is not the result, as in many infections, of a process of poisoning that robs the patient of strength and consciousness before its imminence, but is caused solely by paralysis of the respiratory function, sometimes with merciful suddenness, but more often with painful slowness, without in any degree obscuring the consciousness of the suffering victim until just before the end is reached."

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GENERAL EVENTS OF 1916.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27—Business buildings on Howard street burned; loss, \$500,000.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 4—Overbrook hotel burned; five lives lost.

Augusta, Ga., March 23—Six business blocks and 600 dwellings burned; 3,000 persons made homeless; loss, \$5,000,000.

Austin, Tex., July 23—Business buildings burned; loss, \$250,000.

Baltimore, Md., June 13—Eight men burned to death in elevator fire at Canton; property loss, \$2,000,000.

Bergen, Norway, Jan. 15—Third of city destroyed by fire; loss, \$20,000,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 16—Pier of New York Dock Co. and several vessels burned; loss, \$4,600,000.

Chicago, Jan. 15—Reed hotel burned; loss, \$100,000.

Feb. 9—A Ortmyer & Sons' plant burned; loss, \$200,000.

Feb. 27—Fire at 22-24 West Lake street; loss, \$150,000.

May 8—Chicago Grain company elevator burned; loss, \$100,000.

May 9—Herhold chair factory burned; loss, \$300,000.

July 31—Rittenhouse & Embree planing mill and lumber yard burned; loss, \$300,000.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 7—Adams Express company's building burned; loss, \$800,000.

Claysville, W. Va., March 17—Father and five children burned to death in home.

Duluth, Minn., May 8—Lumber yard fire causes loss of \$600,000.

East Lansing, Mich., March 5—Michigan Agricultural college engineering building burned; loss, \$200,000.

East St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23—Part of packing plant burned; loss, \$200,000.

Ellendale, N. D., May 10—Business buildings and residences burned; loss, \$250,000.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 16—Several large stores and other buildings burned; loss, \$1,500,000.

Farmham, Que., Oct. 26—St. Elizabeth hospital burned; nineteen lives lost.

Iowa City, Iowa, April 21—Business buildings and college dormitory burned; loss, \$350,000.

Irontone, Ill., Dec. 31, 1915—Six lives lost in burning of Cleveland Linseed Oil company's plant; property loss, \$1,000,000.

Lexington, S. C., March 23—Twenty buildings burned; loss, \$100,000.

Mendon, Mich., Oct. 4—Village nearly destroyed by fire; loss, \$250,000.

Mexia, Tex., Feb. 16—Mexia Opera house burned; nine lives lost; forty persons injured.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 6—Brouwer shoe store burned; loss, \$250,000.

Oct. 15—Malt elevator burned; loss, \$250,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 3—Kelly-Steinmetz building burned; loss, \$135,000.

Sept. 16—Buildings in wholesale district burned; loss, \$200,000.

Molde, Norway, Jan. 21-22—City nearly destroyed by fire; 2,000 persons homeless.

Muscatine, Iowa, Jan. 15—Lilly drygoods store burned; loss, \$200,000.

Nashville, Tenn., March 22—Fire in residence district causes loss of \$1,500,000.

Needles, Cal., June 24—Business houses burned; loss, \$175,000.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 4—Six lives lost in burning of residence in Brooklyn.

April 3—Two buildings in Beekman street burned; loss, \$200,000.

July 14—State arsenal burned; loss, \$500,000.

Oct. 17—Seven persons burned to death in Queensborough factory fire; loss, \$250,000.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 7—Niagara Electro-Chemical company's plant burned; loss, \$200,000.

Oak Park, Ill., Sept. 5—First Congregational church burned; loss, \$150,000.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 2—Morris packing plant burned; loss, \$750,000.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 22—Normal school buildings partly burned; loss, \$150,000.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 3—Parliament building burned with loss of five lives; property loss, \$6,000,000.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 11—Five stores burned; loss, \$500,000.

Paris, Tex., March 21—Many business buildings and residences burned; loss, \$2,000,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 2—Seventy small dwellings burned; loss, \$350,000.

Phoenix, N. Y., Sept. 24—Fire in business district causes loss of \$500,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 23—Factory building burned, \$300,000.

Saginaw, Mich., March 17—Four children burned to death in their home.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5—Part of Christian Brothers' college burned; nine lives lost.

San Antonio, Tex., March 26—Six lives lost in burning of San Antonio Country clubhouse.

Sandusky, O., May 13—Fire in business district causes loss of \$500,000.

San Francisco, Cal., June 4—Pier and freight burned; loss, \$800,000.

Seranton, Pa., April 1—Five children burned to death by fire in residence.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 26—Six lives lost in burning of Talbot-Walker building.

Tatol forest, Greece, July 14—King Constantine's summer palace and whole forest burned; thirty-two lives lost; property loss, \$8,000,000.

Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 23—Flour warehouse burned; loss, \$700,000.

Wallaceton, Va., May 10—Twenty-six persons killed and twenty hurt by fire in motion picture theater; victims (colored) all women and children except one.

Wirt, Okla., Jan. 17—Business section burned; loss, \$150,000.

York Harbor, Me., Jan. 26—Marshall house burned; loss, \$200,000.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 7-8—Business blocks burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Admiral Clark, American steamer, wrecked in south Atlantic Aug. 16—Twenty lives lost.

Bear, steamer, wrecked on coast of California June 14—Five lives lost.

Cape Girardeau, steamer, sunk in the Mississippi river near Chester, Ill., Oct. 21—No lives lost.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, wrecked on coast of Japan April 1—No lives lost.

Congress, steamer, burned off Coos Bay, Ore., Sept. 14—No lives lost.

Daijin Maru, steamer, sunk in Pacific Feb. 1—160 lives lost.

Ecuador, British steamer, sunk by explosion off coast of Chile, Aug. 1—Twenty lives lost.

E-2, U. S. submarine, damaged by explosion while in New York dry dock—Four men killed and ten wounded.

Eleanor, river packet, capsized in Mississippi north of Memphis, Tenn., June 5—Thirty lives lost.

Elefthera, Greek steamer, burned in Aegean sea Aug. 1—Forty lives lost.

Enrico Miller, Italian steamship, sunk in collision in Mediterranean—Part of crew lost.

Filer (D. L.), barge, lost on Lake Erie Oct. 21—Six men drowned.

Hawkhead, British steamer, sunk in collision in Hampton roads, Oct. 6—No lives lost.

Hector, U. S. naval collier, sunk off Charleston, S. C., July 14—No lives lost.

Hsin Yu, Chinese steamer, sunk off coast of China—More than 1,000 lives lost.

James B. Colgate, steamer, wrecked on Lake Erie Oct. 20—Twenty-one lives lost.

Kanawha, river steamer, sunk in Ohio river near Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 5—Eight lives lost.

L. Edward Hines, steamer, sunk in the Caribbean sea Oct. 15—Sixteen lives lost.

Marshall F. Butters, steamer, founders in Lake Erie Oct. 20—No lives lost.

Memphis, U. S. cruiser, wrecked at Santa Domingo Aug. 29—Thirty-three lives lost.

Merida, steamer, wrecked on Lake Erie Oct. 20—Twenty lives lost.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, wrecked on coast of Chosen (Korea) June 9—Twenty lives lost. Pollentia, steamship, founders in mid-Atlantic Jan. 22.
Roanoke, steamship, wrecked off coast of California May 8—Forty-one lives lost.
Roberval, Canadian steamer, wrecked in Lake Ontario, near Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 25—Six lives lost.
S. R. Kirby, steamer, founders off Eagle Harbor, Mich., May 8—Twenty lives lost.
Sam Brown, towboat, sunk by explosion on Ohio river at Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 2—Fourteen lives lost.
Takata Maru, steamer, sunk in collision on Atlantic Feb. 1—No lives lost.
Topeka, coal steamer, sunk by collision in Detroit river Aug. 15—No lives lost.
Wakatsu Maru, Japanese steamer, wrecked on coast of Japan—105 drown.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Arkansas, June 5—Northern part of state swept by tornadoes; fifty-nine lives lost.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21—22—Heavy rain causes serious flood damages.
China, Sept. 20—Floods in Anhui province make 1,000,000 people homeless.
Claiborne county, Tenn., Aug. 3—Sixty lives lost in flood in Big Barren creek.
Danish West Indies, Oct. 11—Cyclone causes \$2,000,000 loss.
England, March 21—Hurricane visits united kingdom, doing great damage.
Gablonz, Bohemia, Sept. 20—More than 250 lives lost by bursting of dam.
Guanajuato, Mexico, July 14—Twenty-three persons drowned in floods.
Heber Springs, Ark., June 5—Twenty persons killed by tornado.
Holland, Jan. 15—Floods in northern part of Holland cause loss of many lives and much property.
Ireland, Jan. 15—Floods in King's county cause \$3,000,000 loss.
Joliet, Ill., Jan. 21—22—Many persons made homeless by flood.
Joplin, Mo., June 19—Four persons drowned and \$500,000 damage caused by flood.
Josephstadt, Austria, wrecked by tornado July 11—Thirty-one persons killed.
Judsonia, Ark., June 5—Part of town destroyed by tornado; twenty-five persons killed and fifty injured.
Kansas, April 19—Several persons eastern Kansas killed by tornadoes.
Kemp City, Okla., razed by heavy storm May 20—Nine lives lost.
Logansport, Ind., and vicinity, March 21—Six lives lost in hurricane.
Missouri, April 19—Fourteen persons killed by tornadoes in western Missouri; property loss heavy.
Peoria, Ill., July 31—Storm does \$500,000 damage to property.
San Diego, Cal., Jan. 28—Flood in Otay valley causes loss of fifty lives and \$1,000,000 in property.
Texas, Aug. 18—Hurricane at Corpus Christi and vicinity causes loss of thirteen lives and \$2,000,000 worth of property.
Union of South Africa, May 12—Floods in mid

land districts cause loss of 150 lives and heavy property damage.
West Virginia, Aug. 9—Floods in mountain valleys cause nearly 100 deaths and \$5,000,000 property loss.
Wimbleton, N. D., May 25—Tornado in vicinity causes injury to six persons and property loss of \$400,000.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Burlington road near Elwood, Iowa, Oct. 15—Tea men killed and twelve injured in freight train collision.
Grand Rapids & Indiana road at Mancelona, Mich., Sept. 2—125 injured.
Great Northern line near Corea station, Washington, Jan. 22—Train hit by avalanche; five persons killed.
Illinois Central near Gaza, Iowa, Jan. 17—Thirty-three persons injured in wreck.
New York Central near Amherst, O., March 29—Twenty-eight persons killed and forty injured in collision.
New York, New Haven & Hartford near Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 22—Eight killed in collision.
New York, New Haven & Hartford in Bradford, R. I., April 17—Five persons killed and thirty-five injured in collision.
Northern Pacific at South Cheney, Wash., Feb. 20—Five persons killed in collision.
Rock Island road near Greene, Iowa, June 2—Thirteen killed and many injured.
Wabash road near Sauemin, Ill., June 2—Twenty-six injured.

MINE DISASTERS.

Barrackville, W. Va., Oct. 19—Six men killed by mine dust explosion.
Ernest, Pa., Feb. 11—Eighteen men killed by explosion in coal mine.
Kempston, W. Va., Feb. 29—Fifteen men killed and five injured in coal mine explosion.
Marvel, Ala., Oct. 22—Fifteen men killed in coal mine explosion.
Seward, Pa., March 30—Eight men killed by coal mine explosion.

MISCELLANEOUS CASUALTIES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3—Ten men killed by gas explosion on Norwegian tank steamer Aztec.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 13—Ammonia tank in butcher shop explodes, killing five and injuring thirty persons.
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 24—Five men killed and a dozen injured by acetylene gas explosion in factory.
Cleveland, O., July 24—Twenty-two men killed by gas explosion in water tunnel under Lake Erie.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1—Ten persons killed and twenty-five injured in collision between trolley car and freight train.
El Paso, Tex., March 6—Nine men killed and many injured by explosion in city jail.
Gibbstown, N. J., May 15—Thirteen men killed by explosion in Du Pont powder plant.
Jersey City, N. J., July 30—Six men killed and property worth nearly \$20,000,000 destroyed by explosion of war munitions.
Quebec, Que., Sept. 11—Collapse of St. Lawrence river bridge span causes loss of eleven lives.
Wilmette, Ill., Jan. 6—Forty persons injured by overturning of electric car.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1916.

Adams, Everett D., Boston, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$50,000.
Allen, Dr. Dudley P., New York, N. Y., to Oberlin college by will, \$100,000.
Andrew, Miss Martha H., New York, N. Y., by will to charity, \$900,000.
Armour, J. Ogden, Chicago, to Armour Institute of Technology, \$500,000.
Armour, J. Ogden, Mrs. H. H. Walker, Samuel Insull, Robert Rouls頓 and others to St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, \$300,000.
Barber, Ohio C., Barborton, O., to Western Reserve university, farm valued at \$3,000,000.
Burrows, George T., Louisville, Ky., by will to University of Wisconsin, \$250,000.

College funds pledged—To Rutgers college, \$1,000,000.
Coolidge, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague, Pittsfield, Mass., to Chicago Symphony orchestra pension fund, \$100,000.
Dodge, Grenville M., Council Bluffs, Iowa, by will to charity and education, \$150,000.
Du Pont family, Delaware, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$300,000.
Fiske, Mrs. Mary A., by will to Princeton university, \$100,000.
Ford, Henry, Detroit, Mich., for crippled children, unlimited fund.
Harkness, Charles W., New York, N. Y., by will

to Yale university, \$500,000; to New York Presbyterian hospital, \$350,000.

Harris, Norman W., Chicago, by will to charitable institutions, \$500,000.

Hayden, Charles, Boston, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$100,000.

Hepburn, A. Barton, New York, N. Y., to Middlebury college, \$150,000.

James, Mrs. Ellen S. C., New York, N. Y., by will to M. E. church board of conference claimants, \$750,000.

Jones, William H., Evanston, Ill., by will to Chicago Boys' club, \$100,000.

Lathrop, Bryan, Chicago, by will to Chicago Symphony orchestra, \$700,000; to charities, \$50,000.

Lawrence, William W., New York, N. Y., by will to Princeton university, \$1,000,000.

Moore, Mrs. James H., Chicago, to Chicago Lying-In hospital, \$100,000.

Murphy, William H., of Boston, Mass., by will to Harvard university, \$40,000.

Palmer, Mrs. Thomas W., Detroit, Mich., by will for motherhood school for girls, \$1,000,000.

Pullman, Mrs. George M., Chicago, to St. Luke's hospital, \$100,000.

Rector, Edward, Chicago, to De Pauw university, \$100,000.

Rockefeller Foundation and General Education board, to University of Chicago for medical school and laboratories, \$2,000,000.

Rosenwald, Mr. and Mrs. Julius, Chicago, to University of Chicago medical school, \$500,000.

Sage, Mrs. Russell, New York, N. Y., to Knox college, \$75,000.

Schrader, George H. S., White Plains, N. Y., by will to New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, \$3,000,000.

Stone, C. A., Boston, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$50,000.

Studebaker, Clement, Jr., Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle and George M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., to De Pauw university, \$50,000.

Stults, Marion B., Huntington, Ind., to De Pauw university, \$25,000.

Templeton, Thomas, Evanston, Ill., by will to Presbyterian organizations and charities, \$500,000.

Unnamed, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$1,660,000; to Vassar college, \$1,000,000 by alumni and others.

Webster, E. S., Boston, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$50,000.

White, William J., Philadelphia, by will to University of Pennsylvania, \$150,000.

Williams, Hobart, Cheshire, Conn., trust fund of \$2,000,000 for benefit of Illinois schools and charities; to the University of Chicago, \$2,500,000; to St. Luke's hospital, \$200,000; to Y. M. C. A., Chicago, \$100,000.

World's fair fund of \$100,000, in charge of Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, to School of Domestic Arts and Sciences.

Total gifts to Yale in school year 1915-1916, \$1,700,000.

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA DEBTS OF THE STATES (1915).

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Gross debt.	Per capita.	State.	Gross debt.	Per capita.
Alabama	\$14,365,059	\$6.35	Nevada	\$962,670	\$9.75
Arizona	3,319,048	13.65	New Hampshire	2,573,370	5.89
Arkansas	2,043,393	1.21	New Jersey	594,063	.21
California	28,423,843	10.14	New York	162,603,119	16.49
Colorado	5,172,725	6.73	North Carolina	9,035,308	3.87
Connecticut	11,128,774	9.29	North Dakota	771,228	1.10
Delaware	873,493	4.16	Ohio*	34,197,017	6.81
Florida	3,152,617	3.72	Oklahoma	7,237,117	3.50
Georgia	6,678,185	2.40	Oregon	244,665	.32
Idaho	2,493,251	6.37	Pennsylvania	1,699,657	.21
Illinois	3,236,900	.54	Rhode Island	8,988,743	15.20
Indiana	1,870,176	.67	South Carolina	6,554,318	4.12
Iowa	503,379	.23	South Dakota	701,713	1.05
Kansas	984,290	.55	Tennessee	15,076,992	6.69
Kentucky	5,666,611	2.40	Texas	5,017,955	1.19
Louisiana	19,943,529	11.24	Utah	2,889,866	6.98
Maine	2,328,479	3.05	Vermont	855,247	2.36
Maryland	19,699,594	14.72	Virginia	24,929,471	11.62
Massachusetts	128,279,247	35.62	Washington	3,128,181	2.25
Michigan	6,972,043	2.33	West Virginia	1,151,387	.78
Minnesota	2,800,469	1.27	Wisconsin	2,278,637	.93
Mississippi	5,146,390	2.71	Wyoming	268,511	1.60
Missouri	7,570,351	2.24			
Montana	2,542,003	5.89	Total	530,408,081	5.90
Nebraska	900,456	.72			

*Includes \$26,107,534 guaranty deposits.

MANUFACTURE OF DYESTUFFS AND EXTRACTS (1914).

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

Products.	Pounds.	Value.	Products.	Pounds.	Value.
Dyestuffs, natural		\$1,865,835	Mordants, sizes, assistants		\$4,467,940
Logwood	28,989,962	1,311,966	All other products		1,338,312
Other		553,869			
Artificial		5,246,655	Value all products		20,576,769
Coal tar dyes		4,652,947	Establishments and Their Location—Of the 111 establishments manufacturing dyestuffs and extracts as chief products in 1914, twenty-three were located in New York, eighteen in New Jersey, seventeen in Massachusetts, thirteen in Virginia, nine in Pennsylvania, six in Rhode Island, six in Tennessee, four in North Carolina, four in West Virginia, two in Georgia, two in Illinois, two in Wisconsin and one each in Alabama, California, Connecticut, Indiana and Michigan.		
Mineral colors	4,961,336	593,708			
Total value dyestuffs		7,112,490			
Tanning materials—					
Chestnut and oak extract	320,838,788	4,044,477			
Hemlock extract	17,579,666	312,317			
Other extracts		3,301,233			
Value tanning materials		7,658,027			

INCOME TAX COLLECTED IN BRITAIN.

Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.
1905-1906	\$156,473,700	1908-1909	\$168,542,700	1911-1912	\$221,670,200	1913-1914	\$236,205,000
1906-1907	159,459,700	1909-1910	63,760,450	1912-1913	223,561,900	1914-1915	346,900,000
1907-1908	159,391,900	1910-1911	\$316,982,150				

*Including arrears of 1909-1910.

DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR 1916.

From Dec. 1, 1915, to Dec. 1, 1916.

UNITED STATES.

- Abbe, Cleveland (1839), meteorologist, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.
- Adams, Hugh W., officer in civil war, in Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 7.
- Angell, James B. (1828), educator and diplomat, in Ann Arbor, Mich., April 1.
- Arnold, Olney (1861), diplomatic agent and consul-general, in Lisbon, Portugal, March 6.
- Aylsworth, Jonas W. (1869), chemist and inventor, in East Orange, N. J.
- Aylward, J. A. (1861), U. S. district attorney, in Madison, Wis., Nov. 12.
- Barker, Albert S. (1843), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.
- Barksdale, Frank N. (1856), railroad official, in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 14.
- Batson, D. W. (1851), educator, in Lexington, Ky., May 10.
- Beaumont, E. B. (1837), lieutenant-colonel, U. S., retired, at Harvey's Lake, Pa., Aug. 17.
- Black, W. L. (1856), banker and journalist, in Elgin, Ill., Feb. 9.
- Blauvelt, William F. (1851), soldier, at Piermont, N. Y., May 30.
- Bliss, Daniel (1823), missionary, in Beirut, Syria, July 18.
- Bloomfield, Miss Julia (1829), author, in Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 12.
- Bogue, Virgil Gay (1846), civil engineer, at sea, Oct. 14.
- Boissevain, Mrs. Inez M. (1836), in Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 25.
- Bozeman, Nathan C. (1856), gynecologist, in New York, N. Y., March 17.
- Brady, John J. (1853), judge, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 7.
- Brewer, Leigh R. (1839), bishop, in Helena, Mont., Aug. 28.
- Brickner, Samuel M. (1867), gynecologist, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 5.
- Brooks, Belvidere (1859), telegraph official, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 10.
- Brown, Francis (1849), theologian, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 15.
- Brown, Thomas Wistar (1826), banker, Villanova, Pa., April 16.
- Brown, William T., treasurer, in Chicago, May 7.
- Burleigh, Edwin C. (1843), United States senator, in Augusta, Me., June 16.
- Burman, Bob, automobile racer, at Corona, Cal., April 8.
- Burnett, Henry (1838), lawyer and soldier, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 4.
- Burrill, Thomas J. (1839), botanist, in Urbana, Ill., April 14.
- Burroughs, Mrs. Edith W. (1871), sculptress, in Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 6.
- Bustanoby, Andre (1879), restaurant man, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 10.
- Butz, L. M. (1859), architect, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 4.
- Calhoun, Gouverneur (1868), telephone company official, in St. Louis, Mo., May 15.
- Calhoun, William J. (1848), diplomat, in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 19.
- Cannon, James G. (1858), banker, at Holden's Bridge, N. Y., July 5.
- Carlyle, Francis (1868), actor, in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 15.
- Carpenter, Louis H. (1839), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21.
- Carter, Augustus H. (1830), clergyman, in Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 12.
- Cassignol, Firmin (1869), billiard player, in New York, N. Y., April 22.
- Caswell, James H. (1853), insurance adjuster, in New York, N. Y., March 4.
- Catlin, Isaac S. (1835), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 19.
- Chaffee, Adeline B. (1857), lecturer and writer, in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 28.
- Chamberlain, Samuel S. (1850), editor, in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25.
- Chapman, William P., railroad builder, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 8.
- Chase, William M. (1849), artist, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 25.
- Clarke, James P. (1854), United States senator, in Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 1.
- Clarke, Joseph Henry (1841), originator of embalming, in San Diego, Cal., June 17.
- Cleland, Thomas B. (1843), clergyman, in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 26.
- Clough, William P. (1845), railroad official, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 17.
- Cockrell, Francis M. (1834), former senator, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1915.
- Cole, Leonard L., baseball player, in Bay City, Mich., Jan. 6.
- Colgan, John (1841), manufacturer, in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1.
- Colton, George R. (1866), former governor of Porto Rico, in Washington, D. C., April 7.
- Conant, Levi L. (1857), educator, in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 11.
- Condon, Edward (1839), civil war veteran, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1915.
- Cook, Francis A. (1843), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Northampton, Mass., Oct. 9.
- Cook, Henry Clay (1837), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Fall River, Mass., Feb. 22.
- Cooley, Leopold C. (1833), educator and author, in Dougkessop, N. Y., Sept. 20.
- Coon, John H. (1851), manufacturer, in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 17.
- Corthell, Elmer Lawrence (1840), civil engineer, in Albany, N. Y., May 16.
- Cox, George B. (1863), politician and theatrical magnate, in Cincinnati, O., May 20.
- Dalrymple, Alfred N., republican leader, in Dover, N. J., May 21.
- Daly, Joseph F. (1840), jurist, in Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 6.
- Davies, Acton (1870), dramatic critic, in Chicago, June 12.
- Davis, Henry Gassaway (1823), former United States senator from West Virginia, in Washington, D. C., March 11.
- Davis, Horace (1830), educator, in San Francisco, Cal., July 13.
- Davis, J. McCan (1866), former Supreme court clerk, in Springfield, Ill., May 11.
- Davis, Richard Harding (1864), novelist, playwright and war correspondent, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., April 11.
- Dawson, Wm. M. O. (1853), former governor, in Charleston, W. Va., March 12.
- Dennis, Martin (1851), chemical manufacturer, in Newark, N. J., Feb. 6.
- De Renne, Wymberley J. (1854), author, in New York, N. Y., June 23.
- Deshler, William G. (1827), banker, in Columbus, O., Feb. 16.
- Diggs, Mrs. Anna L. (1846), suffragist advocate, in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7.
- Doane, William H., hymn writer, in South Orange, N. J., Dec. 24, 1915.
- Dodd, Frank H. (1844), publisher, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 10.
- Dodge, Grenville M. (1831), soldier and railroad builder, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 3.
- Doggett, A. C., surgeon, in Fredericksburg, Va., April 13.
- Dorst, Joseph H. (1853), colonel, U. S. A., retired, at Warrenton, Va., Jan. 11.
- Downing-Macklin, Mrs. H., concert singer, in West Newfield, Me., June 26.
- Drake, Alexander Wilson (1844), art critic, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 4.
- Duke, Basil W. (1840), confederate officer in civil war, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 16.
- Duncan, Norman (1871), author, in Fredonia, N. Y., Oct. 18.
- Dwight, Timothy (1828), educator, in New Haven, Conn., May 26.
- Eaton, Frederick H. (1862), manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 28.
- Elam, John B. (1846), lawyer, in Indianapolis, Ind., March 27.
- Eldridge, Charles H. (1841), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, at Norfolk, Va., July 16.

- Eldridge, Edward F. (1857), author, in San Diego, Cal., March 3.
- Elliott, Daniel G. (1855), zoologist, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1915.
- Ellis, Edward S. (1840), author, at Cliff Island, Me., June 20.
- Ellison, Eugene L. (1845), insurance official, Feb. 3.
- Eveland, William P. (1864), bishop, at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., July 24.
- Fairbanks, Mrs. Mary (1829), mother of Charles W. Fairbanks, in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 30.
- Farrar, Bernard G. (1831), brevet brigadier-general, U. S. A., in St. Louis, Mo., June 6.
- Fancher, Miss Mollie (Mary J.) (1847), bedridden for fifty years, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 11.
- Ferguson, Richard C. (1836), Balaklava survivor, in McKeesport, Pa., June 13.
- Ferguson, S. D. (1842), bishop, in Liberia, Africa, Aug. 3.
- Flagg, Charles N. (1849), portrait painter, in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10.
- Flagg, Montague (1842), portrait painter, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1915.
- Gedder, William A. (1859), railroad president, in Osterville, Mass., May 11.
- Gilder, Jeannette L., author and critic, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 17.
- Glaskan, William (1851), publisher, in Ogden, Utah, May 12.
- Grau, Robert, concert manager, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 9.
- Green, Mrs. Hetty (1834), capitalist, in New York, N. Y., July 3.
- Gregg, David McMurtrie (1833), general in civil war, in Reading, Pa., Aug. 7.
- Griswold, C. C. (1863), merchant, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 27.
- Halbert, Henry S. (1836), educator, in Montgomery, Ala., May 9.
- Hell, Clayton C. (1848), insurance statistician, in Baltimore, Md., May 21.
- Hamilton, W. D. (1862), ship owner, in Buffalo, N. Y., May 2.
- Hamilton, Richard F. (1846), press agent, in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16.
- Hammond, W. S. (1863), governor of Minnesota, in Clinton, Miss., Dec. 30, 1915.
- Harkness, Charles W. (1860), lawyer, in New York, N. Y., May 1.
- Harlan, Mrs. John M. (1838), in Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.
- Harrison, Lee (1866), actor, in Stamford, Conn., Oct. 29.
- Hartzell, Mrs. J. C., in Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 27.
- Hartzel, Jacob (1842), theologian and editor, in York, Pa., Jan. 1.
- Hastings, Hugh, journalist, in New York, N. Y., July 27.
- Hay, John (1827), former admiral of British fleet, in Fulmer, England, May 4.
- Hayes, Philip C. (1833), soldier and publisher, in Joliet, Ill., July 13.
- Heinrich, Max (1852), baritone and composer, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 9.
- Hepburn, William P. (1833), former congressman, in Clarinda, Iowa, Feb. 7.
- Hershey, Frank (1844), stockman, in Omaha, Neb., May 28.
- Hicks, Irl R. (1845), weather forecaster, in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.
- Hill, James J. (1838), railroad president and capitalist, in St. Paul, Minn., May 29.
- Hill, John A. (1858), writer and publisher, in East Orange, N. J., Jan. 24.
- Hodgeson, Daniel B. (1836), captain, U. S. N., retired, in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10.
- Honeywell, Alba (1822), abolitionist, in Hoopes-ton, Ill., Feb. 1.
- Hotchkiss, Charles W. (1863), railroad official, in Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 23.
- Houghton, Anson D. (1865), mechanical engineer, in Santa Cruz, Cal., June 5.
- Howe, Mrs. Anne E., sister of President Wilson, in New London, Conn., Sept. 16.
- Hoxie, Robert F. (1868), educator, June 22.
- Humphreys, A. S., judge, in Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 20.
- Hunter, Robert W. (1837), soldier, lawyer and journalist, in Washington, D. C., April 3.
- Hyde, John McEwen (1841), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 25.
- Jacobs, Joseph (1854), scholar and author, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 30.
- Jacobson, Nat (1859), manufacturer, in Greenwich, Conn., July 14.
- James, Thomas L. (1831), former postmaster-general, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 11.
- John, John P. D. (1843), educator, in Greencastle, Ind., Aug. 7.
- Johnson, C. Porter (1866), lawyer, in St. Louis, Mo., April 13.
- Johnson, Franklin, clergyman and educator, in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 9.
- Jones, William H. (1845), manufacturer, in Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 1.
- Jordan, Eben D. (1857), merchant, in Manchester, Mass., Aug. 1.
- Joslyn, George A., president Western Newspaper union, in Omaha, Neb., Oct. 4.
- Judson, Adoniram B. (1837), surgeon, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 20.
- Julliard, Mrs. Helen C., philanthropist, in New York, N. Y., April 2.
- Kellogg (Strakosch) Clara Louise (1842), singer, at Elpstone, Conn., May 13.
- Kenaga, W. C. (1869), advertising manager, in Lakewood, O., Sept. 17.
- Kerens, Richard C. (1842), former ambassador, in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.
- Knap, Charles W. (1848), journalist, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 6.
- Knight, George A. (1851), attorney, in San Francisco, Cal., June 27.
- Knox, Edward M. (1842), manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., March 23.
- Kouns, Charles W. (1854), railroad official, in Topeka, Kas., Sept. 3.
- Kyle, D. Braden (1853), laryngologist, in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.
- Lacey, Edward S. (1835), banker, in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.
- Lacy, Ernest (1863), playwright, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 17.
- Lamer, Joseph R. (1857), associate justice U. S. Supreme court, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.
- Lamont, Thomas (1832), clergyman, in New York, N. Y., April 7.
- Lea, J. Tatnall, financier, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 12.
- Leonard, Adna B. (1837), clergyman, in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 21.
- Loftus, George S. (1873), sales manager, in St. Paul, Minn., July 16.
- Lomax, Edward L. (1852), railroad official, in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22.
- London, Jack (1876), author, near Santa Rosa, Cal., Nov. 27.
- Long, Francis, soldier and explorer, in New York, N. Y., June 8.
- Low, Seth (1850), educator and former mayor of New York, at Bedford Hills, N. Y., Sept. 17.
- Lowell, Percival (1855), astronomer, at Flagstaff, Ariz., Nov. 12.
- Lucas, Samuel (1841), entertainer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 10.
- Lyon, Cecil A. (1870), political leader, in Sherman, Tex., April 4.
- Lyon, George L. (1882), trap shooter, in Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 11.
- Macbeth, George A. (1845), manufacturer, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 11.
- Macdonald, Alexander W. (1822), editor, in Putnam, Conn., Jan. 13.
- Mackenzie, John (1837), explorer, in New York, N. Y., April 9.
- Mapes, Charles Victor (1836), chemist, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 24.
- Martindale, Thomas (1845), author and merchant, in British Columbia, Sept. 13.
- Mason, Frank H. (1840), former consul-general, in Paris, France, June 21.
- Mears, Helen F. (1878), sculptress, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 17.
- Millan, John, railroad official, in Duluth, Minn., July 27.
- Mills, Albert S. (1854), major-general, U. S. A., in Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.

- Mills, Benjamin Fay (1857), lecturer, in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 1.
- Mills, Mrs. Rata A., grand matron of Order of Eastern Star, in Bradford, Pa., Feb. 9.
- Moore, James H. (1852), capitalist, at Lake Geneva, Wis., July 18.
- Moore, James T. (1867), major, U. S. A., at Fort Bliss, Tex., May 14.
- Moore, Mrs. Joanna P. (1833), missionary, in Selma, Ala., April 16.
- Morris, Sarah H. (1832), physician, in Santa Monica, Cal., May 24.
- Mosley, John S. (1834), confederate soldier, in Washington, D. C., May 30.
- Murphy, Joe (1832), actor, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1915.
- Murphy, John B. (1857), surgeon, at Mackinac Island, Aug. 11.
- Murray, John F. (1840), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., May 30.
- Murrell, Frederick W. H. (1862), sea captain, hero of Danmark steamship wreck, in Baltimore, Md., June 9.
- Myrick, Henry P. (1860), journalist, in Madison, Wis., July 1.
- McClintock, Emory (1840), actuary, in New York, N. Y., July 10.
- McClure, William, stock exchange secretary, in Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 28.
- McCorkle, John A., physician, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 16.
- McCurdy, Richard A. (1835), insurance official, in Morristown, N. J., March 6.
- McDonald, Jonathan (1829), soldier and publisher, in Lockport, Ill., May 11.
- McKee, John C. (1856), banker, in New York, N. Y., June 16.
- McLean, John R. (1848), publisher, in Washington, D. C., June 9.
- Normoyle, James E. (1866), major, U. S. A., in Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 31.
- Norris, Henry F. (1848), insurance official, in Milwaukee, Wis., May 28.
- O'Day, Daniel, capitalist, at Rye, N. Y., June 1.
- Paine, Charles J. (1833), officer in civil war and yacht owner, in Weston, Mass., Aug. 14.
- Parker, L. P. (1848), hotel manager, in Memphis, Tenn., July 11.
- Patten, John A., Chattanooga, Tenn., manufacturer, in Chicago, April 26.
- Patterson, Thomas M. (1840), former United States senator, in Denver, Col., July 23.
- Patton, Wilford M. (1847), insurance official, in Milwaukee, Wis., April 2.
- Peabody, James (1845), railroad statistician, in Topeka, Kas., July 25.
- Peck, George W. (1840), author, former governor of Wisconsin, in Milwaukee, Wis., April 16.
- Pence, Thomas J. (1873), secretary democratic national committee, in Washington, D. C., March 27.
- Pennypacker, Galusha (1846), general in civil war, in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.
- Pennypacker, Samuel A. (1843), former governor, at Schwencksville, Pa., Sept. 2.
- Petrokin, George W. (1841), bishop, in Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 22.
- Pierce, J. Franklin (1845), real estate dealer, in Highland, Cal., April 13.
- Pinkerton, Matthew W. (1852), detective, in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 6.
- Pittsford, John (1841), manufacturer, at Bryn Athyn, Pa., July 22.
- Piton, Augustus, actor and playwright, at West Palm Beach, Fla., Dec. 4, 1915.
- Plummer, Mary Wright, librarian, in Dixon, Ill., Sept. 21.
- Potter, Daniel, charity worker, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 18.
- Pratt, Silas Gamaliel (1846), pianist and composer, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 31.
- Pritchard, Arthur J. (1836), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 5.
- Fryer, Charles, author, in New York, N. Y., June 8.
- Quinton, William (1838), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 19.
- Rabinowitz, Solomon (1859), writer, in New York, N. Y., May 13.
- Ramsey, Joseph, Jr. (1850), railroad official, in East Orange, N. J., July 7.
- Raneous, Mrs. Dora K. (1856), author, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 19.
- Raymond, Bradford P. (1846), educator, in Middletown, Conn., Feb. 27.
- Read, William A. (1856), banker, in New York, N. Y., April 7.
- Reed, Florence (1858), actress, in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5.
- Reed, John O. (1856), educator, in Cleveland, O., Jan. 23.
- Rehan, Ada (1860), actress, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 8.
- Rexford, Eben E. (1848), poet and author, in Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 18.
- Richards, George (1856), actor, in New York, N. Y., May 2.
- Richardson, George T. (1840), insurance man, in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1.
- Riddle, Matthew B. (1836), clergyman, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 1.
- Riley, James Whitcomb (1853), poet, in Indianapolis, Ind., July 22.
- Ringling, Al (1852), circus owner, in Baraboo, Wis., Jan. 1.
- Russell, Charles Taze (1852), clergyman known as "Pastor Russell," on train near Canadian, Tex., Oct. 31.
- St. John, John P. (1833), prohibitionist leader, in Olathe, Kas., Aug. 31.
- Scannell, Richard (1845), bishop, in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7.
- Sellman, James (1823), banker, at Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 20.
- Seawell, Molly E. (1860), author, in Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.
- Shepard, Irwin (1843), educator, in Winona, Minn., April 17.
- Sherman, Frank D. (1860), educator and poet, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 19.
- Shevlin, Thomas L. (1833), capitalist, in Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 29, 1915.
- Shiras, Oliver P. (1833), judge, at Sea Breeze, Fla., Jan. 7.
- Shively, Benjamin F. (1857), United States senator, in Washington, D. C., March 14.
- Simon, William (1844), chemist, at Eaglesmere, Pa., July 19.
- Sinclair, Lee W. (1836), hotel owner, at West Baden, Ind., Sept. 7.
- Slicer, Thomas B. (1847), clergyman, in New York, N. Y., May 29.
- Smalley, George W. (1833), journalist, in London, England, April 4.
- Smith, Charles R. (1855), multimillionaire lumberman of Menasha, Wis., in New York, N. Y., May 12.
- Smith, Charles Sooy (1856), civil engineer, in New York, N. Y., June 1.
- Smith, George C. (1854), financier, in New York, N. Y., May 30.
- Smith, Morton F. (1872), lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., at West Point, N. Y., June 16.
- Spalding, John L. (1840), archbishop, in Peoria, Ill., Aug. 25.
- Spencer, Robert C. (1830), educator, in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 10.
- Spiegel, Arthur H. (1875), film company manager, in New York, N. Y., April 7.
- Stanley, William (1858), inventor, in Great Barrington, Mass., May 14.
- Steger, John V. (1854), manufacturer, at Steger, Ill., June 11.
- Stickney, Alpheus B. (1840), railroad builder, in St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 9.
- Stott, David, capitalist, in Detroit, Mich., June 4.
- Strakosch, Karl (1860), opera manager, in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 23.
- Strong, Josiah (1847), clergyman and author, in New York, N. Y., April 28.
- Studebaker, Mrs. Clem (1843), in South Bend, Ind., July 7.
- Taylor, Frederick S. (1875), attorney, in Kenosha, Wis., March 11.
- Taylor, Howard P. (1838), playwright, in New York, N. Y., July 7.
- Taylor, Walter H. (1842), confederate soldier, in Norfolk, Va., March 1.

Trueblood, Benjamin F. (1847), author and educator, in Newton, Mass., Oct. 26.
 Thurston, John M. (1847), former United States senator, in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9.
 Travis, William D. (1839), artist, in Burlington, N. J., July 24.
 Trowbridge, John T. (1827), author, in Arlington, Mass., Feb. 12.
 Valentine, Patrick H. (1851), financier, at Oconomowoc, Wis., Aug. 22.
 Vally, Billy (1866), minstrel, in New York, N. Y., July 11.
 Van Horn, Robert T. (1824), journalist, in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3.
 Vincent, Frank (1847), explorer and author, in New York, N. Y., June 20.
 Voorhees, Theodore (1847), railroad president, in Elkins Park, Pa., March 11.
 Vreeland, Charles E. (1852), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 27.
 Wagner, "Happy" Cal (1840), minstrel, in Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 27.
 Walker, Asa (1846), rear-admiral, U. S. N., in Annapolis, Md., March 7.
 Walker, Franklin H. (1852), distiller, in Detroit, Mich., June 17.
 Warner, William (1840), former United States senator, in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 4.
 Washburn, William T. (1841), lawyer and author, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 22.
 Waters, Nancy McGee (1856), clergyman, lecturer and writer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12.
 Webster, Jean (Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinney) (1876), author, in New York, N. Y., June 11.
 Wells, Emily Louise, educator, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 13.
 White, James Clarke (1833), physician, in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6.
 Watson, David T. (1834), lawyer, in Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 25.
 Webster, J. B. (1836), physician, in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9.
 Wheeler, Hiram N. (1844), editor and publisher, in Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 3.
 White, Horace (1834), editor, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 16.
 White, William J. (1850), surgeon, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.
 Whittemore, Don J. (1831), railroad engineer, in Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.
 Wilcox, J. Fred (1849), capitalist, in Joliet, Ill., Feb. 24.
 Williams, Jeremiah (1850), merchant, in Swampscott, Mass., June 23.
 Wilson, Epiphanius, linguist, in Bronxville, N. Y., May 16.
 Wing, Elbert (1852), physician, in Los Angeles, Cal., May 8.
 Wolf, Henry, engraver, in New York, N. Y., March 19.
 Wolfram, Charles B. (1848), publisher and editor, in New York, N. Y., April 3.
 Woodruff, Henry (1839), actor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 6.
 Woods, Matthew (1849), physician, in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13.
 Woolley, Edwin C. (1878), educator and author, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 26.
 Wright, Arthur W. (1836), physicist, in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 19, 1915.
 Young, John D. (1858), educator, May 21.
 Young, Nicholas E., former baseball official, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.
 Younger, Cole (1844), former outlaw, at Lees Summit, Mo., March 21.
 Yule, George (1825), manufacturer, in Kenosha, Wis., June 23.
 Zabriskie, Andrew C. (1853), capitalist, at Barrytown, N. Y., Sept. 15.

FOREIGN.

Alverstone, Viscount (1842), former lord chief justice, in London, England, Dec. 15, 1915.
 Arbre, William H. S. (1858), author, in Croydon, England, Feb. 11.
 Ballet, Gilbert (1853), neurologist, in Paris, France, March 17.
 Beecham, Sir Joseph (1848), manufacturer and philanthropist, in London, England, Oct. 23.

Boucicault, Mrs. Dion (1833), actress, in London, Nov. 6.
 Browning, Sir William B. (1837), shipowner, in London, Oct. 21.
 Brooke, Stopford A. (1832), clergyman, in Ewhurst, England, March 18.
 Bugatti, Rembrandt, sculptor, in Paris, France, Jan. 9.
 Burnham, Lord (1833), newspaper proprietor, in London, Jan. 9.
 Collin, Rafael (1850), artist, in Paris, France, Oct. 21.
 Clanciarde, Marquis of (1832), in London, England, April 12.
 Clark, Thomas J., revolutionist, in Dublin, May 3.
 Crawford, Mrs. Emily, correspondent and author, in Clifton, England, Dec. 30, 1915.
 Cunliffe, Foster H. E. (1875), historian, in France, July 19.
 Dario, Ruben, poet, in Leon, Nicaragua, Feb. 7.
 De La Warr, Earl (1869), soldier in Messina, Dec. 16, 1915.
 Dieulafoy, Jane, author and explorer, in Paris, France, May 27.
 Douglas, David (1823), publisher, in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 6.
 Douglas, Count Louis, grand marshal of Sweden, at Lyskil baths, July 20.
 Doyen, E. L. (1859), surgeon, in Paris, France, Nov. 21.
 Ellis, Mrs. Edith, lecturer, in London, England, Sept. 14.
 Faguet, Emile (1841), member of French academy, in Paris, France, June 7.
 Filipescu, M., statesman, in Bukharest, Roumania, Oct. 13.
 Francis Joseph (1830), emperor of Austria-Hungary, in Vienna, Nov. 21.
 Gallieni, Joseph S. (1849), soldier, in Versailles, France, May 27.
 Godin, Andre, Egyptologist and poet, in France, Aug. 9.
 Goltz, Kolmar von der (1843), soldier, in Turkey, April 19.
 Gorst, Sir John Eldon (1836), statesman, in London, England, April 4.
 Gotti, Jerome (1834), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, March 19.
 Harpignies, Henri J. (1819), painter, in Paris, France, Aug. 23.
 Hollaender, Gustav (1850), composer, in Berlin, Germany, Dec. 6, 1915.
 Huerta, Victoriano, former president of Mexico, in El Paso, Tex., Jan. 13.
 James, Henry (1843), novelist, critic and playwright, in London, England, Feb. 28.
 Jane, Fred T. (1871), naval author, in Southsea, England, March 8.
 Kahn, David, banker, in Paris, France, Aug. 11.
 King, William F. (1854), astronomer, in Ottawa, Ont., April 23.
 Kitchener, Lord Horatio H. (1850), British secretary of war, drowned near Orkneys, June 5.
 Knight, William A. (1836), writer, in London, England, March 4.
 Lowther, Sir Gerald (1858), diplomat, in London, England, April 5.
 MacDonagh, Thomas, revolutionist, in Dublin, May 3.
 MacNaughton, Miss S., author, in London, England, July 21.
 Magban, A., alienist, in Paris, France, Sept. 29.
 Markham, Sir Clements R. (1830), explorer and geographer, in London, Jan. 30.
 Maspero, Gaston C. (1846), Egyptologist, in Paris, France, June 30.
 Maxim, Hiram S. (1840), inventor, in London, England, Nov. 24.
 Menzies, Allan (1845), theologian, in London, England, May 8.
 Metchnikoff, Elle (1845), bacteriologist, in Paris, France, July 17.
 Morley, Arnold (1849), former British postmaster general, in London, Jan. 17.
 McBride, John, soldier, in Dublin, May 6.
 Neisser, L. Albert (1855), dermatologist, in Berlin, Germany, July 31.
 Oka, Ichinosuke (1860), soldier and former minister of war, in Tokyo, Japan, July 19.

Otto (1848), the mad king of Bavaria, in Fuers-
tenried castle, Germany, Oct. 11.
Peacecke, Joseph F. (1835), former archbishop of
Dublin, in London, May 26.
Pearse, Peter H., revolutionist, in Dublin, May 3.
Peters, Henry G., bank director, at Lemont,
May 9.
Petrovitch, Ivan P. (1849), surgeon, in Petrograd,
Russia, Feb. 11.
Phillips, Stephen (1868), poet, in Deal, England,
Dec. 9, 1915.
Podbielski, Victor von (1845), former postmaster-
general, in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 25.
Pohl, Hugo von (1855), admiral, in Berlin, Ger-
many, Feb. 24.
Ramsay, Sir William (1853), scientist, at Hazle-
mere, England, July 23.
Reger, Max (1873), composer, in Berlin, Ger-
many, May 13.
Robertson, Sir George Scott (1852), soldier, in
London, Jan. 4.
Roscoe, Henry E. (1833), scientist, in London,
England, Dec. 19, 1915.
St. Aldwyn, Earl (1837), statesman, in Fairfield,
England, April 30.
Salvini, Tommaso, tragedian, in Florence, Italy,
Jan. 1.
Schmitz, Bruno (1858), architect, in Berlin, Ger-
many, April 27.
Schramm, Anna (1840), actress, in Berlin, Ger-
many, June 2.
Scott-Moncrieff, Sir Colin C. (1836), authority on
irrigation, in London, England, April 6.
Segur, Marquis Anatole de (1825), historian, in
Paris, France, Aug. 14.

Smuts, Tobias, Boer general, in Cape Town,
Union of South Africa, Aug. 12.
Slenkiewicz, Henryk (1842), author, in Vevay,
Switzerland, Nov. 16.
Sully, Mounet (actor), in Paris, France, March 2.
Sylvia, Carmen (Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rou-
mania) (1843), author, in Bukharest, Roumania,
March 2.
Thackeray, Lance, painter, in Brighton, Eng-
land, Aug. 11.
Theotokis, G. N., statesman, in Athens, Greece,
Jan. 25.
Turner, Sir William (1832), educator, in Edin-
burgh, Scotland, Feb. 16.
Vanni, Detti (1814), actor, in Vienna, Austria,
June 2.
Verhaeren, Emile (1855), poet, in Rouen, France,
Nov. 27.
Vignaux, Maurice, billiard player, at Monte
Carlo, France, Feb. 17.
Vogue, Marquis de (1829), member of French
academy, in Paris, Nov. 10.
Volpe, Francis Della (1844), cardinal, in Rome,
Italy, Nov. 5.
Wallace, Sir William (1856), colonial adminis-
trator, in Devon, England, July 11.
Ward, Alfred, Scotland Yard chief, in London,
Sept. 25.
Ward, Wilfred P. (1856), author and editor, at
Hamstead, England, April 9.
Wilson, Sir Charles R. (1831), president Grand
Trunk road, in London, England, Feb. 9.
Yuan Shih-kai (1859), president of China, in
Pekin, June 6.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states
of the union except Kansas, Maine, Minnesota,
North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington
and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime pun-
ishable by death is treason. The death penalty
was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913.
It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in

1878. It was also abolished in Colorado in 1897,
but was restored in 1901. Hanging is the ordinary
mode of execution, but in Arkansas, Indiana,
Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Penn-
sylvania, Vermont and Virginia electrocution is
the legal method. In Nevada hanging or shoot-
ing is optional with the condemned.

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The Anti-Capital-Punishment Society of Amer-
ica was organized by Maurice B. Kovnat and
Norman A. Sorrow for the purpose of carrying on
throughout the country a systematic campaign in
favor of the repeal of capital punishment laws
and saving the lives wherever possible of those
who are condemned by the state.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

Year.	Tons.	Freight Value.	Charges.
1909.....	57,895,149	\$626,104,173	\$36,291,948
1910.....	62,363,218	\$54,010,844	38,710,904
1911.....	53,477,216	\$35,019,344	29,492,196
1912.....	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225
1913.....	79,718,244	865,957,838	44,380,865
1914.....	55,369,939	634,800,268	27,597,099
1915.....	71,290,304	882,263,141	41,984,031

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The total receipts of transit tonnage tolls of

the Suez canal in 1913 amounted to \$23,443,643, a
decrease of \$1,886,189 as compared with 1912. The
decrease was owing to the reduction of the toll
rate which went into effect Jan. 1, 1913. The
total toll-paying tonnage for 1913 was 19,165,000
tons, or 456,000 tons in excess of that for 1912.

In 1913 the total number of vessels passing
through the Suez canal was 5,085 as against 5,373
in 1912. The average time of vessels going
through the canal in 1913 was 16 hours 19 min-
utes. Freight traffic in 1914, 1915 and 1916 was
greatly diminished by the war in Europe, but
no detailed statistics were published.

SALARIES OF PRESIDENTS OF REPUBLICS OF LATIN AMERICA.

[Table furnished by International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. O.]

Republic.	Amount per year, national currency.	Approximate gold equivalent.
Argentina.....	72,000 pesos.....	\$31,500
Bolivia.....	18,000 bolivianos.....	7,200
Brazil.....	120,000 milreis (papel).....	40,000
Chile.....	18,000 pesos.....	6,670
Colombia.....	23,600.....	18,000
Ecuador.....	12,000 sucres.....	6,000
Paraguay.....	7,000 pesos (oro).....	7,000
Peru.....	23,000.....	15,000
Uruguay.....	\$36,000.....	36,000
Panama.....	18,000 Moneda de Curso nacional.....	18,000

Republic.	Amount per year, national currency.	Approximate gold equivalent.
Venezuela.....	60,000 bolivars.....	\$12,000
Mexico.....	137 pesos a day.....	25,000
Cuba.....	25,000 pesos.....	15,000
Dominican Rep.....	\$7,200.....	7,200
Haiti.....	\$24,000.....	24,000
Costa Rica.....	18,000 colones.....	8,350
Guatemala.....	30,000 pesos.....	12,000
Honduras.....	24,000 pesos.....	9,600
Nicaragua.....	24,000 pesos.....	9,600
Salvador.....	22,500 pesos.....	9,000

NOTE—Expenses of office not included.

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 Hadley, Arthur T.
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 Harben, Will N.
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 Harrison, Henry S.
 Henderson, William J.
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 Mitchell, Langdon E.

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 Nicholson, Meredith.
 Page, Thomas Nelson.
 Payne, Will.
 Payne, William Morton.
 Perry, Bliss.
 Perry, Thomas S.
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 Pier, A. S.
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 Sedgwick, Henry D.
 Seton, Ernest Thompson.
 Sherman, Frank Dempster.
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 Townsend, E. W.
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 Wendell, Barrett.
 White, William Allen.
 Whiting, Charles Goodrich.

Whitlock, Brand.
 Williams, Francis H.
 Williams, Jesse Lynch.
 Wilson, Harry Leon.
 Wilson, Woodrow.
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 Mowbray, H. Siddons.
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George Lockhart Rivers.
*Deceased.

The names of members are given in the order of election. Group 1 was chosen by ballot of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Thereafter each group was chosen by the preceding members. After group 4 the selections were by the full academy of thirty, then increased to fifty, since which time the elections are individually made as vacancies occur. Membership in the academy is limited to fifty and is recruited from the National Institute of Arts and Letters. There were two vacancies when the above list was revised in October, 1916.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women now have the right to vote in the following states:

Alaska (territory),
Arizona,
California,
Colorado,
Idaho,
Illinois.*
Kansas.

Montana,
Nevada,
Oregon,
Utah,
Washington.
Wyoming.

*For offices not mentioned in state constitution.

States allowing partial suffrage to women are: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio (defeated full suffrage in 1912 and 1914), South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 1916.

Iowa voted against the proposed state constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. The question was submitted to the voters at the primary held June 5 with the result, according to the official count, that the amendment was rejected by a vote of 173,024 nays to 152,683 yeas.

In Louisiana, Maryland and Oklahoma bills to submit to the voters constitutional amendments providing for woman suffrage were defeated in the legislatures.

Woman suffrage was advocated before the national party conventions, especially by the national woman's party which was organized in Chicago June 5. The formal action taken by

the conventions will be found embodied in their party platforms given in full elsewhere in this volume. The woman's party and other organizations of women took a more prominent part in the presidential campaign than on any previous occasion.

Woman suffragists were divided into two camps, one led by the national woman's party, advocating suffrage by means of an amendment to the federal constitution, and the other depending upon securing suffrage through amendments to the constitutions of the states separately, as has been done heretofore. (For officers of the woman's national party see "National Political Committees" on another page.)

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Honorary President—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa.
President—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Columbia, Mo.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. Stanley McCormick, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Third Vice-President—Miss Esther G. Ogden, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Richmond, Ky.
First Auditor—Miss Heloise Meyer, Lenox, Mass.
Second Auditor—Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Altamont road, Birmingham, Ala.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN STATES (1915).

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Valuation.	Per capita.	State.	Valuation.	Per capita.
Alabama.....	\$615,380,500	\$298.37	New Hampshire.....	\$439,213,107	\$1,062.72
Arizona.....	408,540,283	1,680.02	New Jersey.....	2,635,285,940	939.81
Arkansas.....	405,317,491	265.97	New Mexico.....	84,086,513	219.87
California.....	3,469,176,073	1,216.22	New York.....	13,161,287,550	1,335.65
Colorado.....	1,306,647,430	1,447.05	North Carolina.....	807,672,784	345.63
Connecticut.....	1,814,453,094	1,515.25	North Dakota.....	313,286,198	447.54
Delaware*.....	.....	.....	Ohio.....	7,537,486,981	1,501.74
Florida.....	285,860,875	337.06	Oklahoma.....	1,176,933,582	568.45
Georgia.....	953,542,882	343.43	Oregon.....	964,282,374	1,228.67
Idaho.....	425,196,245	1,085.74	Pennsylvania*.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	2,455,966,349	411.65	Rhode Island.....	851,129,454	1,439.63
Indiana.....	1,968,900,179	709.57	South Carolina.....	397,178,882	193.19
Iowa.....	1,177,118,270	529.93	South Dakota.....	1,221,420,354	1,820.80
Kansas.....	2,804,810,092	1,561.65	Tennessee.....	672,754,691	298.37
Kentucky.....	1,162,353,426	492.95	Texas.....	2,743,078,976	648.60
Louisiana.....	581,788,576	328.05	Utah.....	221,611,412	535.68
Maine.....	622,350,916	315.89	Vermont.....	383,540,564	1,060.01
Maryland.....	1,218,895,985	910.74	Virginia.....	934,767,438	425.84
Massachusetts.....	5,798,211,133	1,610.26	Washington.....	1,031,901,697	741.27
Michigan.....	3,104,224,178	1,036.21	West Virginia.....	1,276,690,222	948.37
Minnesota.....	1,695,601,666	816.10	Wisconsin.....	3,027,178,329	1,230.50
Mississippi.....	441,497,562	252.90	Wyoming.....	203,740,037	1,217.21
Missouri.....	1,818,992,249	539.30			
Montana.....	412,361,919	955.66	Total.....	75,527,381,274	767.58
Nebraska.....	472,036,968	379.20			
Nevada.....	139,109,938	1,409.05			

*General property not assessed for state purposes.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND IN ALASKA.	Residence re- quired before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	Town.	Precinct.		
ALABAMA—Citizens of good character and understanding, or aliens who have declared intention; must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m.	3 m.	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses, idiots or insane.
ALASKA—Citizens, male or female.	1 y.	.....	30 d.	.....	.....	.....
ARIZONA—Male and female citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama, except as to "good character."	1 y.	6 m.	30 d.	30 d.	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens, male or female; naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d.	.....	30 d.	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens, male or female; aliens who declared intention 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d.	30 d.	10 d.	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT—Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	.....	6 m.	.....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying \$1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m.	.....	30 d.	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m.	.....	30 d.	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1897.	1 y.	6 m.	.....	.....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO—Citizens, male or female.	6 m.	30 d.	3 m.	10 d.	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists, bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens, male and female (restricted), of the U. S.	1 y.	90 d.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 m.	60 d.	60 d.	30 d.	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m.	90 d.	10 d.	10 d.	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention; women vote at general as well as school elections.	6 m.	30 d.	30 d.	10 d.	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m.	60 d.	60 d.	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA—Citizens who are able to read and write, who own \$500 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	.....	6 m.	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the U. S.	3 m.	3 m.	3 m.	3 m.	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States who can read.	1 y.	6 m.	6 m.	1 d.	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m.	6 m.	6 m.	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN—Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 8, 1892.	6 m.	20 d.	20 d.	20 d.	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duellists and their abettors.
MINNESOTA—Citizens of the United States.	6 m.	30 d.	30 d.	30 d.	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI—Citizens who can read or understand the constitution of the state.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	60 d.	60 d.	60 d.	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second conviction disfranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	30 d.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 30 days before election.	6 m.	40 d.	10 d.	10 d.	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA—Citizens of United States, male and female.	6 m.	30 d.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m.	6 m.	6 m.	6 m.	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request.
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m.	.....	.....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses, unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO—Male citizens U. S.	1 y.	90 d.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicts and Indians not taxed.
NEW YORK—Citizens who have been such for 90 days.	1 y.	4 m.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	6 m.	.....	4 m.	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention, and civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m.	.....	90 d.	(a)	Felons, idiots, convicts, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE—CONTINUED.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.	Residence re- quired before election day				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	Town.	Precinct.		
OHIO—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons, unless restored to citizenship. Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.
OKLAHOMA—Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	.....	
OREGON—White male and female citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	.....	.....	.....	No.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA—Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	.....	.....	2 m	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, nontaxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND—Citizens of United States.	2 y.	.....	6 m	.....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	.....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States, male or female.	1 y.	4 m	.....	60 d	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U. S. of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts, unless pardoned by the legislature.
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States, male or female.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	.....	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA—Citizens of the state.	1 y.	30 d	10 d	.....	No.	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts, unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens, male or female.	1 y.	30 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(a) In cities of 8,000 population or over. (b) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (c) Nontaxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (d) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (e) All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. (f) In cities of 10,000 or over.

NOTES—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen. (Sec. 1995, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act (June 29, 1906), be naturalized without making any

declaration of intention. If a widow files an application for citizenship based on her husband's declaration of intention, the children who are under the age of 21 at the time she is naturalized will be citizens through her naturalization, but if the children are past the age of 21 and were born in a foreign country, it will be necessary for them to file petitions for naturalization in their own right, using their deceased father's declaration of intention, provided they were under the age of 21 at the time of his death.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized.

The naturalization laws apply to women as

well as men. An alien woman who marries a citizen, native or naturalized, becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years provided however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and, provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American citizen shall be assumed to retain the name after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the parent; provided that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and, provided further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who may, under existing law, become a citizen of the United States, who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States navy, naval auxiliary, marine corps or revenue cutter (coast guard) service and received an honorable discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without previous declaration of intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore. (Act of June 30, 1914.)

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Approved June 29, 1906.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens resident in their districts is conferred upon the United States Circuit and District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions in law or equity or both

in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived, the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petition shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and every other fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens. At the time of the filing of the petition there shall be also filed a certificate from the department of commerce and labor stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and be a part of his petition.

3. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely renounces all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice thereof by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his petition and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Petitions for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or

opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 9, 1918.

California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general, biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 20, 1920.

Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 9, 1918.

Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 6, 1917.

Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 2, 1920.

ELECTION CALENDAR.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it, or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Nevada—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

New Hampshire—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

New Mexico—Every fourth year; on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Ohio—Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 6, 1917. Secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918. Auditor every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Pennsylvania—Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 6, 1917. Other officials appointed.

Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1917.

Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

CON- GRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born	Died	CON- GRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born	Died
1.	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1750	1801	29.	1845-47	J. W. Davis	Ind.	1799	1850
2.	1791-93	J. Trumbull	Conn.	1740	1809	30.	1847-49	R. C. Winthrop	Mass.	1809	1894
3.	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1750	1801	31.	1849-51	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1815	1863
4-5.	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1740	1824	32-33.	1851-55	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1800	1859
6.	1799-01	Theodore Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	34.	1856-57	N. P. Banks	Mass.	1816	1894
7-9.	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	35.	1857-59	James L. Orr	S. C.	1822	1873
10-11.	1807-11	J. B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	36.	1860-61	W. Pennington	N. C.	1796	1862
12-13.	1811-14	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	37.	1861-63	G. A. Grow	Pa.	1823	1907
13.	1814-15	Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1776	1857	38-40.	1863-69	S. Colfax	Ind.	1823	1886
14-16.	1815-20	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	41-43.	1869-75	M. C. Blaine	Me.	1830	1883
17.	1820-21	J. W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1844	44.	1875-76	J. C. Kerr	Ind.	1827	1876
17.	1821-23	E. P. Barbour	Pa.	1783	1844	44-46.	1876-81	S. J. Randall	Cal.	1820	1890
18.	1823-25	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	47-50.	1881-85	J. W. Keifer	Pa.	1836	1890
19.	1825-27	J. W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	48-50.	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle	Ky.	1835	1902
20-23.	1827-34	A. Stevenson	Va.	1784	1857	51.	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
23.	1834-35	John Bell	Tenn.	1797	1869	52-53.	1891-95	C. F. Crisp	Ga.	1845	1896
24-25.	1835-39	James K. Polk	Tenn.	1795	1849	54-55.	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
26.	1839-41	E. M. T. Hunter	Va.	1809	1887	56-57.	1899-03	D. B. Henderson	Iowa	1840	1906
27.	1841-43	John White	Ky.	1805	1845	58-61.	1903-11	J. G. Cannon	Ill.	1836	1900
28.	1843-45	J. W. Jones	Va.	1805	1848	62	1911-16	Champ Clark	Mo.	1850	1900

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DOMESTIC RATES.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

Rates of postage—Letters and other first-class matter, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postcards and postal cards, 1 cent each. "Drop letters," addressed for delivery at the office where mailed, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof when deposited at postoffices where letter carrier service is not established. Letters addressed to patrons served by rural or star route carriers or deposited in boxes along such routes are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters.

The limit of weight of first-class matter is four pounds.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, postcards (private mailing cards) and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Rate of postage—Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by others than the publisher or a news agent, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies. To be entitled to this rate the copies must be complete. Incomplete copies are third-class matter.

Second-class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Rate of postage—On unsealed third-class matter the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on each individually addressed piece or package.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second class, nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind. (Books are included in fourth-class or parcel post mail.)

The limit of weight of third-class matter is four pounds.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER (DOMESTIC PARCEL POST).

Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail and includes farm and factory products (and books), not now embraced by law in either the first or second class or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding fifty pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding twenty pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any of the other zones), nor greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person or any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Rates of postage—To be fully prepaid—unsealed—as follows:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class

matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

		Zones.									
Weight in lbs.	Local miles.	1st. Up to 50	2d. 50 to 150	3d. 150 to 300	4th. 300 to 600	5th. 600 to 1000	6th. 1000 to 1500	7th. 1500 to 1800	8th. 1800 to 1900	Over 1900	
		miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
1...	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12		
2...	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24		
3...	.07	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36		
4...	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48		
5...	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60		
6...	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72		
7...	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84		
8...	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96		
9...	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08		
10...	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20		
11...	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32		
12...	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44		
13...	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56		
14...	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68		
15...	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80		
16...	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92		
17...	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04		
18...	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16		
19...	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28		
20...	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40		

ZONES—PARCEL POST GUIDE AND MAPS.

For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a postoffice is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area in which some of the largest postoffices are located, and makes the map for those units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the third assistant postmaster-general, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

INSURANCE OF FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

Fees and conditions—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (but no other) may not be registered, but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed \$25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed \$50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed \$100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE.

Conditions and fee—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (but no other) may be sent C. O. D. from one domestic money order post-office to another, including those in the Canal Zone, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed \$100. The remittance is made by postoffice money order, the fee—therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The

C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to \$50.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 1 cent and 2 cents each, respectively, and reply (double) postal cards at 2 cents and 4 cents each, respectively.

SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

Special delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from post-offices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any post-office.

This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or 10 cents' worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper, directly under, but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service.

REGISTRY SYSTEM.

Any matter, properly addressed and bearing the name and address of the sender, admissible to the domestic mails (except fourth-class mail, which may be insured), or to the postal union mails (except foreign "parcel post" packages for Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay), may be registered. Foreign "parcel post" mail may be taken to the postoffice to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any postoffice or postoffice station by rural carriers, and, when sealed and not cumbersome, by city carriers in residential districts.

The registry fee for each separate article, foreign or domestic, is 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid.

Indemnity for lost registered mail will be paid as follows:

Domestic mail, first class (sealed), up to \$50, actual value; third class (unsealed), up to \$25, actual value.

Foreign mail, amount claimed within limit of 50 francs (\$9.65), for total loss (not partial loss or rifling) of a registered article exchanged between the United States and a postal union country, except foreign parcel post matter, and losses beyond control ("force majeure").

Application for a money order must be made on a form furnished for that purpose and be presented at the money order window of the postoffice or one of its stations. Money orders are issued for any desired amount from 1 cent to \$100, and when a larger sum than \$100 is to be sent any number of additional orders may be obtained. Applications may be made through rural carriers, who will furnish the necessary forms and give receipts for the amounts. International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all of the larger postoffices and at many of the smaller ones.

Fees for money orders payable in the United

States (which includes Hawaii and Porto Rico) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama Islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies:

For orders from \$0.01 to \$2.50.....	3 cents
For orders from 2.51 to 5.00.....	5 cents
For orders from 5.01 to 10.00.....	8 cents
For orders from 10.01 to 20.00.....	10 cents
For orders from 20.01 to 30.00.....	12 cents
For orders from 30.01 to 40.00.....	15 cents
For orders from 40.01 to 50.00.....	18 cents
For orders from 50.01 to 60.00.....	20 cents
For orders from 60.01 to 75.00.....	25 cents
For orders from 75.01 to 100.00.....	30 cents

The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows: Cents.

Letters for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Scotland and Wales, per ounce.....	2
Letters for Germany by direct steamers, per ounce.....	2
Letters for all other foreign countries, and for Germany when not dispatched by direct steamers:	

For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce.....

For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.....

Single postcards (including souvenir cards), each.....

Reply postal cards, each.....

Printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces.....

Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less.....

For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces.....

Samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less.....

For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces.....

Registration fee in addition to postage.....

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

Postage rates—Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee 10 cents in addition to postage.

Dimensions—To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth.

Weight—Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING IN 1915.

[From Glasgow (Scotland) Herald.]

Countries.	Vessels.	Tons.	I. H. P.	Countries.	Vessels.	Tons.	I. H. P.
England.....	298	384,417	310,574	Italy.....	4	20,230	20,000
Scotland.....	207	233,501	205,288	Japan.....	127	92,213	182,039
Ireland.....	12	31,418	24,732	Netherlands.....	390	217,592	114,510
Total united kingdom....	517	649,336	540,594	Norway.....	86	61,477	41,925
British dominions.....	183	32,937	14,072	Russia.....	13	792	540
Foreign countries—				Spain.....	7	14,306	13,750
United States.....	127	270,124	322,168	Sweden.....	33	25,927	32,530
China.....	50	8,073	6,400				
Denmark.....	40	51,361	22,042	Total foreign countries.....	955	989,337	975,010
France.....	32	41,433	20,950	Grand total.....	1,655	1,671,610	1,529,676
Germany.....	46	179,804	188,156	No vessels built in Belgium. Data for Austria-Hungary not available.			

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of census report, 1912.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1870-1914.

	1914.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.
Establishments.....	275,793	268,491	207,514	\$355,415	\$253,852	\$252,148
Salaried employes.....	964,217	790,267	364,120	461,009		
Wage earners*.....	7,036,337	6,615,046	4,712,763	4,251,613	2,732,595	2,053,996
Capital.....	\$22,790,880.00	\$18,428,270.00	\$8,975,256.00	\$6,525,156.48	\$2,790,272.60	\$2,118,208.769
Expenses.....	\$19,735,338.00	\$18,544,090.00	\$9,870,425.00	\$8,076,485.60		
Salaries.....	\$1,287,917.00	\$938,575.00	\$380,771.00	\$391,988.208		
Wages.....	\$4,079,332.00	\$3,427,038.00	\$2,008,361.00	\$1,891,225.321	\$947,953.795	\$775,584.343
Materials.....	\$14,368,089.00	\$12,142,781.00	\$6,575,351.00	\$5,182,644.076	\$3,396,823.59	\$2,448,427,242
Miscellaneous.....		\$1,945,866.00	\$905,442.00	\$621,225.035		
Value of products†.....	\$24,246,323.00	\$20,672,052.00	\$11,406,927.00	\$9,372,437.283	\$5,369,579.19	\$4,232,325.442

*Average number. †Gross value at factory. ‡Included neighborhood hand and building trades; not included in 1900 and 1910.

NOTE—The years are census years. The statistics are for the preceding calendar year in each case.

PER CENT INCREASE BY DECADES.

Decade.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.	Value added.
1849-1859.....	14.1	89.4	37.0	60.0	85.8	85.0	84.1
1859-1869.....	14.1	67.8	56.6	63.8	93.0	79.5	63.3
1869-1879.....	7.6	64.7	33.0	52.8	90.6	74.5	41.4
1879-1889.....	4.0	133.8	55.6	99.5	52.0	74.5	113.4
1889-1899.....	44.1	50.4	24.8	22.7	42.3	38.7	34.3
1899-1909.....	29.4	105.3	4.0	70.6	84.6	81.2	76.6
1909-1914*.....	2.7	23.7	6.4	19.0	18.3	17.3	15.8

*Five year period.

RANK OF LEADING INDUSTRIES IN 1909.

According to value of products.

Industry.	Rank.	Product.	Percent increase.
Slaughtering, packing.....	1	\$1,370,568,000	48.6
Foundries, machine shops.....	2	1,228,475,000	39.5
Lumber and timber.....	3	1,156,129,000	30.7
Iron and steel.....	4	985,723,000	46.3
Flour and grist mills.....	5	883,584,000	23.9
Printing and publishing.....	6	737,876,000	33.6
Cotton goods.....	7	628,392,000	39.5
Clothing, men's.....	8	668,077,000	39.7
Boots and shoes.....	9	512,798,000	43.4
Wool, worsteds, felt.....	10	455,979,000	36.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	11	416,695,000	25.8
Cars, etc., by steam roads*.....	12	405,601,000	30.9
Bread, bakery goods.....	13	396,865,000	47.2
Meat, furcuses.....	14	391,429,000	68.8
Clothing, women's.....	15	384,752,000	55.4
Copper, smelting, refining.....	16	378,806,000	57.3
Malt liquors.....	17	374,730,000	25.6
Leather, tanning, etc.....	18	327,874,000	29.8
Sugar and molasses†.....	19	279,249,000	0.7
Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....	20	274,558,000	63.2
Paper and wood pulp.....	21	267,657,000	41.8
Automobiles.....	22	249,202,000	729.7
Furniture and refrigerators.....	23	239,887,000	34.9
Petroleum, refining.....	24	236,998,000	35.4
Electrical machinery.....	25	221,309,000	57.2
Liquors, distilled.....	26	204,699,000	55.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	27	200,144,000	46.0
Copper, tin, sheet iron.....	28	199,824,000	66.7
Silk, silk goods.....	29	196,912,000	47.6
Lead, smelting, refining.....	30	167,406,000	9.9
Gas, illuminating, heating.....	31	166,514,000	33.3
Carrages, wagons.....	32	159,896,000	2.5
Canning, preserving.....	33	157,101,000	20.4
Brass, bronze products.....	34	149,989,000	46.5
Oil, cotton seed, cake.....	35	147,868,000	53.4
Agricultural implements.....	36	146,329,000	30.6
Medicines, drugs, etc.....	37	141,942,000	20.9
Confectionery.....	38	134,796,000	54.8
Paint and varnish.....	39	124,889,000	37.5
Cars for steam roads‡.....	40	123,730,000	11.3
Chemicals.....	41	117,689,000	56.5
Marble and stone work.....	42	113,093,000	33.3
Leather goods.....	43	104,719,000	27.5

*Includes general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies. †Not including beet sugar. ‡Not including operations of railroad companies. §From 1904 to 1909.

NOTE—The increase in all industries combined from 1904 to 1909 was 39.7 per cent; that of all the minor industries not included in the foregoing table was 41.8 per cent in the same period. This is presumed to indicate a tendency toward diversification in manufacturing.

MANUFACTURES BY STATES (1914).

State.	Capital.	Product.
Alabama.....	\$213,062,000	\$175,897,000
Arizona.....	40,282,000	64,068,000
Arkansas.....	76,866,000	83,941,000
California.....	736,105,000	712,801,000
Colorado.....	181,719,000	136,839,000
Connecticut.....	620,194,000	545,249,000
Delaware.....	69,323,927	56,034,966
District of Columbia.....	40,810,200	28,978,241
Florida.....	88,299,000	81,112,000
Georgia.....	258,849,000	253,320,000
Idaho.....	44,960,000	28,454,000
Illinois.....	1,943,836,000	2,247,323,000
Indiana.....	668,863,000	730,795,000
Iowa.....	233,873,000	310,954,000
Kansas.....	183,790,000	323,284,000
Kentucky.....	193,423,000	230,249,000
Louisiana.....	261,635,000	255,507,000
Maine.....	233,744,000	200,371,000
Maryland.....	295,934,000	251,227,000
Massachusetts.....	1,548,961,000	1,641,373,000
Michigan.....	869,043,000	1,086,162,000
Minnesota.....	354,434,000	493,354,000
Mississippi.....	81,005,000	79,550,000
Missouri.....	522,548,000	637,952,000
Montana.....	79,251,000	84,446,000
Nebraska.....	121,020,000	221,616,000
Nevada.....	13,591,000	16,083,000
New Hampshire.....	156,749,000	182,844,000
New Jersey.....	1,352,382,000	1,406,633,000
New Mexico.....	8,934,000	9,320,000
New York.....	3,394,278,000	3,814,661,000
North Carolina.....	253,842,000	289,412,000
North Dakota*.....	11,585,000	19,137,000
Ohio.....	1,677,552,000	1,782,808,000
Oklahoma.....	65,478,000	102,006,000
Oregon.....	139,500,000	169,762,000
Pennsylvania.....	3,149,411,000	2,832,349,000
Rhode Island.....	304,595,000	277,570,000
South Carolina.....	203,211,000	138,891,000
South Dakota.....	15,060,000	24,139,000
Tennessee.....	211,423,000	212,071,000
Texas.....	283,544,000	361,279,000
Utah.....	71,653,000	87,114,000
Vermont.....	79,811,000	76,311,000
Virginia.....	261,501,000	264,039,000
Washington.....	277,717,000	245,327,000
West Virginia.....	175,727,000	193,512,000
Wisconsin.....	754,287,000	695,172,000
Wyoming.....	29,270,117	11,223,415

Total.....22,790,880.00 24,246,323.00
Total 1909.....18,790,880.00 20,672,052.00
Per cent increase.....23.7 47.3

*Figures are for 1909.

MANUFACTURES IN CITIES (1914).

City.	Capital.	Products.
Akron, O.....	\$111,313,350	\$122,291,600
Baltimore, Md.....	164,436,758	186,977,710
Battle Creek, Mich.....	19,493,000	23,248,000
Bayonne, N. J.....	82,653,000	98,208,000
Binghamton, N. Y.....	18,237,000	13,360,000
Birmingham, Ala.....	55,844,000	43,144,000
Boston, Mass.....	214,735,000	284,802,000
Buffalo, N. Y.....	243,311,000	251,103,000

City.	Capital.	Products.
Cambridge, Mass.....	\$48,999,000	\$57,484,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	20,281,000	34,989,000
Chester, Pa.....	25,148,000	21,021,000
Chicago, Ill.....	1,189,976,000	1,482,814,000
Cincinnati, O.....	157,468,000	210,708,000
Cleveland, O.....	511,504,000	346,647,000
Columbus, O.....	52,098,000	48,747,000
Dallas, Tex.....	23,488,000	31,059,000
Denver, Col.....	44,679,000	46,982,000
Detroit, Mich.....	293,493,334	400,347,912
Duluth, Minn.....	19,617,000	19,729,000
East Chicago, Ind.....	38,706,000	41,624,000
East St. Louis, Ill.....	28,322,000	26,905,000
Erie, Pa.....	38,631,000	29,360,000
Evansville, Ind.....	24,666,000	31,427,000
Fall River, Mass.....	89,290,000	64,663,000
Flint, Mich.....	27,151,000	53,375,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	31,167,000	30,205,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	46,856,000	49,284,000
Hammond, Ind.....	24,042,000	20,531,000
Hartford, Conn.....	53,791,000	42,737,000
Hoboken, N. J.....	19,771,000	23,461,000
Houston, Tex.....	25,443,000	25,855,000
Indianapolis, Ind.....	87,569,251	139,700,016
Jersey City, N. J.....	150,768,000	164,529,000
Johnstown, Pa.....	36,707,000	50,974,000
Joliet, Ill.....	25,814,000	30,091,000
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	18,529,000	20,214,000
Kansas City, Mo.....	53,341,091	60,953,411
Kenosha, Wis.....	26,530,000	28,341,000
Lansing, Mich.....	23,174,000	26,984,000
Lawrence, Mass.....	99,640,000	73,178,000
Los Angeles, Cal.....	101,681,000	103,458,000
Louisville, Ky.....	89,957,000	105,223,000
Lowell, Mass.....	68,715,000	56,049,000
Lynn, Mass.....	44,253,000	69,783,000
Memphis, Tenn.....	44,435,000	39,133,000
Meriden, Conn.....	19,757,000	16,746,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	240,780,283	223,555,142
Minneapolis, Minn.....	115,592,000	184,284,000
Nashville, Tenn.....	28,966,000	33,276,000
Newark, N. J.....	214,306,000	210,548,000
New Castle, Pa.....	26,872,000	38,385,000
New Orleans, La.....	53,989,000	69,631,000
New York, N. Y.....	1,626,104,000	2,292,832,000
Brooklyn bor.....	448,757,000	515,308,000
Bronx bor.....	65,245,000	58,709,000
Manhattan bor.....	586,162,000	1,519,143,000
Queens bor.....	187,990,000	164,739,000
Richmond bor.....	37,950,000	34,887,000
Omaha, Neb.....	51,263,612	66,438,041
Oakland, Cal.....	36,411,000	28,522,000
Pasadena, N. J.....	48,658,000	53,265,000
Paterson, N. J.....	74,161,000	78,429,000
Peoria, Ill.....	32,509,000	64,689,000
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	61,814,000	43,395,000
Philadelphia, Pa.....	772,696,000	784,500,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	309,217,000	246,694,000
Richmond, Va.....	48,674,000	62,491,000
Rockford, Ill.....	38,853,000	26,371,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	76,010,000	68,682,000
St. Louis, Mo.....	315,950,000	359,797,000
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	18,091,000	16,663,000
Schenectady, N. Y.....	57,383,000	48,761,000
Scranton, Pa.....	25,152,000	28,722,000
San Francisco, Cal.....	145,622,000	162,300,000
Seattle, Wash.....	61,317,000	64,390,000
Sheboygan, Wis.....	21,481,000	17,509,000
Sioux City, Iowa.....	22,610,000	49,452,000
South Bend, Ind.....	54,148,000	31,180,000
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	68,793,000	40,179,000
South Omaha, Neb.....	26,647,797	106,025,436
Spokane, Wash.....	18,893,000	16,637,000
Springfield, Mass.....	45,753,000	44,429,000
Springfield, O.....	29,082,000	27,722,000
Syracuse, N. Y.....	63,397,000	52,226,000
Tacoma, Wash.....	28,287,000	27,708,000
Terre Haute, Ind.....	13,920,000	25,699,000
Toledo, O.....	91,101,000	115,049,000
Troy, N. Y.....	42,380,000	39,936,000
Utica, N. Y.....	30,762,000	30,490,000
Waterbury, Conn.....	48,921,000	50,659,000
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	18,987,000	16,669,000
Worcester, Mass.....	79,243,000	82,829,000
Youngstown, O.....	130,101,772	92,111,272

MANUFACTURES BY SPECIFIED PRODUCTS

IN 1914.

[From preliminary reports of the bureau of the census.] Figures are subject to revision.

Industry.	1914.	1909.
Acids.....	\$30,001,364	\$24,325,602
Agricultural implements.....	168,120,632	149,318,544
Alums.....	3,467,969	3,022,355
Automobiles.....	632,831,000	249,202,000
Bleaching materials.....	4,964,403	3,215,722
Boots and shoes.....	590,028,000	512,789,000
Bread, etc.....	491,893,000	396,865,000
Butter.....	223,179,254	180,174,790
Buttons.....	20,791,985	22,708,065
Canning.....	182,525,000	119,767,000
Carpets and rugs.....	69,128,185	71,188,162
Carriages, wagons.....	135,795,357	164,420,558
Cars, electric.....	10,041,888	7,263,109
Cars, steam.....	45,027,083	15,120,961
Cast-iron pipes.....	26,546,090	29,153,723
Cheese.....	50,931,925	43,385,669
Chemicals.....	158,053,602	117,688,887
Clothing, women's.....	462,006,000	374,333,000
Confectionery.....	170,845,000	134,796,000
Cordage, twine, etc.....	83,228,824	59,121,989
Cotton goods.....	701,152,268	628,391,813
Cotton-lace goods.....	13,206,785	12,948,993
Cyanides.....	2,398,674	1,941,893
Druggists' preparations.....	48,624,966	43,958,479
Dyestuffs and extracts.....	20,576,769	15,954,574
Explosives.....	39,656,310	37,983,868
Felt goods.....	37,349,744	47,864,630
Fertilizers.....	168,388,405	111,871,481
Fish and oysters.....	55,283,404	38,272,086
Flour products.....	875,496,013	883,584,405
Gas and by-products.....	220,237,781	166,814,371
Gases, liquefied.....	8,097,720	8,184,437
Glass.....	122,964,792	92,095,203
Glucose and starch.....	51,676,653	48,799,311
Hosiery, knit goods.....	263,925,855	203,119,276
Ice.....	60,352,236	42,953,055
Iron and steel.....	916,695,298	985,722,534
Blast furnaces.....	317,559,053	391,429,382
Leather.....	367,201,708	327,874,187
Leather gloves.....	21,614,109	23,630,598
Machinery, electrical.....	359,412,676	240,087,479
Milk, condensed.....	59,374,948	33,587,207
Motorcycles, bicycles.....	25,486,942	12,069,687
Needles, pins, etc.....	8,952,037	7,108,996
Oilcloths and linoleum.....	25,598,361	22,895,179
Oils, essential.....	1,289,482	1,111,805
Paints and varnishes.....	149,049,829	127,472,819
Photographs.....	27,115,626	11,725,999
Pianos and organs.....	63,769,476	70,656,223
Plastics.....	13,895,784	7,472,732
Printing and publishing.....	810,508,111	662,591,959
Rice cleaning.....	23,039,294	22,371,457
Rubber goods.....	300,251,827	197,394,688
Slaughtering, packing.....	1,651,765,424	1,355,544,431
Silk and silk goods.....	253,764,170	196,911,667
Sodas, etc.....	22,616,696	20,061,505
Shipbuilding.....	88,682,071	73,360,315
Soap.....	135,340,499	115,455,172
Sugar, refined.....	289,398,715	248,628,859
Beet sugar.....	62,605,209	48,122,383
Cane sugar.....	21,635,372	30,620,738
Tinplate and terneplate.....	68,342,962	47,969,645
Tobacco.....	490,165,000	416,695,000
Turpentine and rosin.....	20,968,684	25,298,017
Wire products.....	172,600,587	180,083,522
Wood distillation.....	10,236,332	10,215,901
Woolen goods.....	379,484,379	419,743,521
Wool shoddy.....	7,706,843	6,854,993

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year.	*Tons.	Calendar year.	*Tons.
1870.....	68,750	1908.....	14,023,247
1880.....	1,247,335	1909.....	23,955,021
1890.....	4,277,071	1910.....	26,094,919
1900.....	10,188,329	1911.....	32,376,106
1904.....	13,859,887	1912.....	31,651,303
1905.....	20,023,947	1913.....	31,300,874
1906.....	23,398,132	1914.....	23,513,030
1907.....	23,362,594	*Tons of 2,240 pounds.	

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Dec. 5, 1916.

Gentlemen of the Congress: In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the congress.

I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible, but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

RAILWAY ISSUE.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the program of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors and trainmen. I then recommended:

First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate. In order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lock-out may lawfully be attempted.

And, sixth, the lodgment in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

The second and third of these recommendations the congress immediately acted on; it established the eight hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the interstate commerce commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

The other suggestions, the increase in the interstate commerce commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity, I now very earnestly renew.

The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have intrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

Not only does the interstate commerce commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly, but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

This is a program of regulation, prevention and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the interstate commerce commission, the house of representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the senate.

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce.

But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case

as between employe and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned, as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

THREE OTHER ISSUES.

Three matters of capital importance await the action of the senate which have already been acted upon by the house of representatives: The bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the corrupt practices act. I need not renew my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the government.

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer, because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action

can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately, assume—has, indeed, already assumed—a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this is, gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the 64th congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have co-operated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labor in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction.

WOODROW WILSON.

PROHIBITION SITUATION UP TO JAN. 1, 1917.

[By Deets Pickett.]

Prohibition states prior to Sept. 1, 1914: Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia.

Prohibition advance since Sept. 1, 1914:

Virginia—Sept. 22, 1914, Virginia voted for constitutional statewide prohibition, effective Nov. 1, 1916.

Colorado—Nov. 3, 1914, Colorado voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, voted down amendment to permit sale of beer.

Arizona—Nov. 3, 1914, Arizona voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1915. On Nov. 7, 1916, passed "bone dry" amendment, entirely prohibiting importation of liquors.

Washington—Nov. 3, 1914, Washington voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, two liquor amendments were defeated by 80,000 and 150,000 respectively, all big cities favoring retention of prohibition.

Oregon—Nov. 3, 1914, Oregon voted for prohibition, the law to become effective Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, beer amendment defeated and "bone dry" amendment, prohibiting importation of liquors, adopted.

Alabama—Jan. 21, 1915, the legislature of Alabama enacted a statewide prohibition measure, effective July 1, 1915.

Arkansas—Feb. 5, 1915, the Arkansas legislature enacted a statewide prohibition law, effective July 1, 1915, but the law was later amended

to become effective Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, attempt to repeal prohibition defeated two to one.

Iowa—In February, 1915, the Iowa legislature voted to submit to the people a constitutional statewide prohibition amendment to be voted on at the general election in 1917, provided the legislature of 1917 ratifies; prohibition to become effective Jan. 1, 1918. Then the legislature repealed the mulct law, effective Jan. 1, 1916, thereby making Iowa dry under statute after that date.

Idaho—In February, 1915, the Idaho legislature passed a statutory prohibition law, making the state dry Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, prohibition put in constitution by about three to one.

Montana—On Nov. 7, 1916, state voted for prohibition effective Dec. 31, 1918. Majority about 20,000.

South Carolina—On Sept. 14, 1915, South Carolina voted for statewide prohibition by 41,735 votes to 16,809. The law became effective Dec. 31, 1915.

New Jersey—On March 2, 1915, the senate of New Jersey passed a bill granting to municipalities the right to vote on the liquor question.

Utah—In March, 1915, the legislature of Utah passed the Wootton bill providing statutory prohibition for Utah after June 1, 1916. The bill was vetoed by the governor after holding for many days. Dry governor and legislature elected Nov. 7, 1916, insuring statutory prohibition in 1917.

Minnesota.—On Feb. 25, 1915, the legislature of Minnesota passed a county option law, effective immediately. Under this law fifty-six county elections were held in eight months. Forty-five were dry victories.

South Dakota.—On Nov. 7, 1916, state voted for prohibition effective July 1, 1917. Majority about 25,000.

Florida.—In the spring of 1915 the legislature passed the Davis package law, abolishing the treating system and free lunch, closing saloons at 6 p. m. until 7 a. m., and imposing other restrictions so drastic that the character of the saloon in Florida is totally altered. The act closed more than 200 saloons, leaving only about seventy-five wholesale, mail order and retail liquor houses. On Nov. 7, 1916, a dry governor and legislature were elected.

Georgia.—In the fall of 1915 a special session of the legislature passed new laws for rigid prohibition and strict law enforcement. Before the passage of these laws, which went into effect May 1, 1916, prohibition in Georgia was very lax, but it is now as strict as that in any other state in the union.

Nebraska.—This state voted on Nov. 7, 1916, in favor of prohibition effective May 1, 1917, by majority of about 35,000.

Michigan.—On Nov. 7, 1916, state voted for prohibition effective April 30, 1918. Majority about 75,000.

In various states laws prohibiting liquor advertising and otherwise increasing the strictness of liquor regulation have been numerous.

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1916).

Albany, N. Y.—William H. Murray.
Atlanta, Ga.—Bolling H. Jones.
Baltimore, Md.—Sherlock Swann.
Boston, Mass.—William F. Murray.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Charles F. Greene.
Buffalo, N. Y.—George J. Meyer.
Camden, N. J.—Harry M. Knight.
Charleston, S. C.—Joseph M. Poulnot.
Chicago, Ill.—Daniel A. Campbell.
Cincinnati, O.—Joel C. Cloré.
Cleveland, O.—William J. Murphy.
Columbus, O.—Samuel A. Kinneer.
Dayton, O.—Forrest L. May.
Denver, Col.—Benjamin F. Stapleton.
Des Moines, Iowa—G. A. Huffman.
Detroit, Mich.—William J. Nagel.
Duluth, Minn.—William E. McEwen.
Fall River, Mass.—James E. Hoar.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Edward C. Miller.
Galveston, Tex.—E. R. Cheesborough.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles E. Hogadone.
Hartford, Conn.—David A. Wilson.
Indianapolis, Ind.—R. E. Springsteen.
Jersey City, N. J.—Matt Ely.
Kansas City, Mo.—Joseph H. Harris.
Lincoln, Neb.—Samuel Hudson.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Harrington Brown.
Louisville, Ky.—C. T. Schmitt.
Lowell, Mass.—John F. Meehan.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Schutz.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward A. Purdy.

Nashville, Tenn.—Eugene S. Shannon.
Newark, N. J.—John F. Synott.
New Haven, Conn.—Phillip Troup.
New Orleans, La.—Charles Janvier.
New York, N. Y.—Edward M. Morgan.
Omaha, Neb.—Charles E. Fanning.
Paterson, N. J.—James F. McNair.
Peoria, Ill.—L. F. Meek.
Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. Thornton.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—George W. McNeill.
Portland, Me.—Oscar R. Wish.
Portland, Ore.—Frank S. Myers.
Providence, R. I.—Walter J. Kilton.
Reading, Pa.—Charles N. Seitzinger.
Richmond, Va.—Hay T. Thornton.
Rochester, N. Y.—William A. Buckley.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Frank Freytag.
St. Louis, Mo.—Collin M. Selph.
St. Paul, Minn.—Otto N. Rath.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Noble Warrum.
San Antonio, Tex.—George D. Armistead.
San Francisco, Cal.—Charles W. Fay.
Seattle, Wash.—Edgar H. Battle.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Edward Chie.
Springfield, Mass.—Thomas J. Costello.
Syracuse, N. Y.—John J. Kessel.
Toledo, O.—George F. Parrish.
Trenton, N. J.—E. F. Hooper.
Troy, N. Y.—James H. Burns.
Washington, D. C.—Merritt O. Chance.
Wilmington, Del.—James J. English.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1916).

Albany, N. Y.—Joseph W. Stevens, Rep.
Baltimore, Md.—James H. Preston, Dem.
Boston, Mass.—James M. Curley, nonpartisan.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Clifford B. Wilson, Rep.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Louis F. Fuhrmann, Dem.
Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis, Rep.
Charleston, S. C.—T. T. Hyde, Dem.
Chicago, Ill.—William Hale Thompson, Rep.
Cincinnati, O.—George Buchta, Rep.
Cleveland, O.—Harry Davis, nonpartisan.
Columbus, O.—George J. Karb, Dem.
Dayton, O.—G. W. Shroyer, nonpartisan.
Denver, Col.—Robert W. Speer, nonpartisan.
Detroit, Mich.—Oscar B. Marx, Rep.
Duluth, Minn.—W. J. Prince, nonpartisan.
Fall River, Mass.—James H. Kay, Rep.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—William J. Hosey, Dem.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—George P. Tilma, nonpart.
Hartford, Conn.—Frank A. Hagarty, Rep.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Joseph E. Bell, Dem.
Jersey City, N. J.—Mark M. Fagan, Prog.-Rep.
Kansas City, Mo.—George Edwards, Rep.
Lincoln, Neb.—Charles W. Bryan, nonpartisan.
Los Angeles, Cal.—F. T. Woodman, Rep.
Louisville, Ky.—John L. Buschmeyer, Dem.
Lowell, Mass.—James E. O'Donnell, nonpartisan.
Memphis, Tenn.—Edward H. Crump, Dem.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel A. Hoan, Soc.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. Van Lear, nonp. (Soc.).
Nashville, Tenn.—Robert Ewing, Dem.
Newark, N. J.—Thomas L. Raymond, Rep.
New Haven, Conn.—Frank J. Rice, Rep.
New Orleans, La.—Martin Behrman, Dem.

New York, N. Y.—John Purroy Mitchel, nonpart.
Omaha, Neb.—James C. Dahlman, Dem.
Paterson, N. J.—Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep.
Peoria, Ill.—E. N. Woodruff, Rep.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Thomas B. Smith, Rep.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joseph C. Armstrong, Rep.
Portland, Ore.—Harison R. Abbe, nonpartisan.
Providence, R. I.—Joseph H. Gainer, Dem.
Reading, Pa.—Edward H. Filbert, nonpartisan.
Richmond, Va.—George Ainslee, Dem.
Rochester, N. Y.—H. H. Edgerton, Rep.
St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
St. Paul, Minn.—V. R. Irvin, nonpartisan.
Salt Lake City, Utah—W. Mont Ferry, Rep.
San Antonio, Tex.—Clinton G. Brown, Dem.
San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., nonpart.
Schenectady, N. Y.—George R. Lunn, Soc.
Seattle, Wash.—Hiram C. Gill, nonpartisan.
Springfield, Ill.—Charles T. Baumann, Rep.
Springfield, Mass.—Frank E. Stacy, Rep.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Walter R. Stone, Rep.
Toledo, O.—Charles M. Milroy, nonpartisan.
Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
Troy, N. Y.—Cornelius F. Burns, Dem.
Wilmington, Del.—James F. Price, Rep.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—Samuel Gompers.
Secretary—Frank Morrison.
Treasurer—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.
Headquarters—801-809 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

State or territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Term.	Term salary, expires.	Next leg. session.	Limit.
Alabama	Montgomery	C. Henderson, D.	4	\$7,500	Jan. 1919	50 days
Alaska Territory	Juneau	J. E. A. Strong, D.	4	7,000	Oct. 1917	60 days
Arizona	Phoenix	G. W. P. Hunt, § D.	2	4,000	Feb. 1919	*Nov. 1917
Arkansas	Little Rock	Chas. H. Brough, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
California	Sacramento	H. W. Johnson, Pr.	4	10,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Colorado	Denver	J. C. Gunter, D.	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Connecticut	Hartford	M. H. Holcomb, D.	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Delaware	Dover	J. G. Townsend, Jr., R	4	4,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919
District of Columbia	Washington					
Florida	Tallahassee	S. J. Catts, D.	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919
Georgia	Atlanta	H. M. Dorsey, D.	2	5,000	June 1919	June 1917
Hawaii	Honolulu	L. E. Pinkham, D.	4	7,000	Aug. 1917	*Jan. 1919
Idaho	Boise City	M. Alexander, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Illinois	Springfield	F. O. Lowden, R.	4	12,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919
Indiana	Indianapolis	J. P. Goodrich, R.	4	8,800	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919
Iowa	Des Moines	W. L. Harding, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Kansas	Topeka	Arthur Capper, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Kentucky	Frankfort	A. O. Stanley, D.	4	6,500	Dec. 1919	*Jan. 1918
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	R. G. Pleasant, D.	4	5,000	May 1920	*May 1918
Maine	Augusta	C. E. Milliken, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Maryland	Annapolis	E. C. Harrington, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1918
Massachusetts	Boston	S. W. McCall, R.	1	10,000	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1918
Michigan	Lansing	A. E. Sleeper, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. A. Burnquist, R.	2	7,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Mississippi	Jackson	T. G. Bilbo, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1920	*Jan. 1918
Missouri	Jefferson City	F. D. Gardner, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919
Montana	Helena	S. V. Stewart, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919
Nebraska	Lincoln	K. Neville, D.	2	2,500	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Nevada	Carson City	B. D. Boyle, D.	4	7,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
New Hampshire	Concord	H. W. Keyes, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
New Jersey	Trenton	W. E. Edge, R.	3	10,000	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1918
New Mexico	Santa Fe	E. C. de Baca, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1918
New York	Albany	C. S. Whitman, R.	2	10,000	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1918
North Carolina	Raleigh	T. W. Bickett, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919
North Dakota	Bismarck	L. J. Frazier, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Ohio	Columbus	J. M. Cox, D.	2	10,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1918
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	R. L. Williams, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1918	*Jan. 1919
Oregon	Salem	J. Withycombe, R.	4	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	M. G. Brumbaugh, R.	4	10,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Philippines	Manila	F. B. Harrison, D.		15,000		
Porto Rico	San Juan	Arthur Yager, D.	4	8,000	Dec. 1917	
Rhode Island	Providence	R. L. Beeckman, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1918
South Carolina	Columbia	R. I. Manning, D.	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1918
South Dakota	Pierre	P. Norbeck, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Tennessee	Nashville	T. C. Rye, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Texas	Austin	E. C. Ferguson, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Utah	Salt Lake City	S. Bamberger, D.	2	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919
Vermont	Montpelier	H. F. Graham, R.	2	2,500	Oct. 1918	*Jan. 1919
Virginia	Richmond	H. C. Stuart, D.	4	5,000	Feb. 1918	*Jan. 1918
Washington	Olympia	H. McBride, R.	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919
West Virginia	Charleston	John J. Cornwell, D.	4	5,000	Mar. 1921	*Jan. 1919
Wisconsin	Madison	E. L. Philipp, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919
Wyoming	Cheyenne	J. B. Kendrick, D.	4	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919

*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions. §Contested.

DANISH WEST INDIES SALE TREATY.

Negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indian islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix (Santa Cruz) to the United States were concluded by the government authorities in Copenhagen and Washington in the summer of 1916. A treaty providing for the transfer was drawn up and was signed in New York, N. Y., Aug. 4, by Secretary Robert Lansing and Constantin Brun, the Danish minister. The purchase price agreed upon was \$25,000,000, the United States agreeing in addition to surrender certain rights obtained by discovery in Greenland. The treaty was ratified by the senate in Washington Sept. 7, less than half a dozen senators voting against it. In Denmark, how-

ever, unexpected opposition developed. The folkething, or lower house of the rigsdag (parliament), voted in favor of the sale provided a plebiscite were held, but the landsting, or upper house, adopted an order of the day declaring that if sale could not be postponed until after the war it should be settled by a general election. Members of the left and conservative parties for political reasons opposed Premier Zahle and the cabinet. After a long discussion it was decided to submit the whole question to a vote of the people to be taken Dec. 14. The people then voted in favor of ratifying the sale.

NEW CARDINALS CREATED.

Ten new cardinals were created at a secret consistory held in Rome Dec. 4, 1916. They were: Mgr. La Fontaine, patriarch of Venice. Mgr. Donato Sbarretti, former apostolic delegate in Canada, later bishop of Havana and recently assessor of the holy see. Mgr. Debourg, archbishop of Rennes. Mgr. Dubois, archbishop of Rouen.

Mgr. Vittorio Amedeo Panuzzi di Bianchi, major domo of the vatican. Mgr. Moggianni, secretary of the holy office and former apostolic delegate to Mexico. Mgr. Ascalosi, archbishop of Benevento. Mgr. Maurin, bishop of Grenoble. Mgr. Marini, secretary of the holy signature. Mgr. Glergi, secretary of the council.

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1910.	Area. Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Elec- toral vote.
Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819.	2,138,093	51,968	Mobile.....	1702	French.....	10	12
Alaska Territory.....	July 27, 1868.	44,356	580,884	Sitka.....	1801	Russians.....	11	3
Arizona.....	June 20, 1910.	204,354	112,944	Tucson.....	1580	Spaniards.....	1	3
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836.	1,574,440	58,385	Arkansas Post.....	1685	French.....	7	13
California.....	Sept. 9, 1850.	2,577,549	158,297	San Diego.....	1769	Spaniards.....	11	13
Colorado.....	Aug. 1, 1876.	799,024	103,948	Near Denver.....	1858	Americans.....	4	6
Connecticut.....	*Jan. 9, 1788.	1,114,756	4,965	Windsor.....	1635	Puritans.....	5	7
Delaware.....	*Dec. 7, 1787.	202,322	2,370	C. Henlopen.....	1627	Swedes.....	1	3
District of Columbia.....	*July 16, 1790.	331,069	70		1680	English.....		
Florida.....	March 3, 1845.	752,619	58,606	St. Augustine.....	1565	Spaniards.....	4	6
Georgia.....	*Jan. 2, 1788.	2,609,121	59,265	Savannah.....	1733	English.....	12	14
Guam Colony.....	*Apr. 11, 1898.	9,000	50	Agaña.....		Spaniards.....		
Hawaii Territory.....	†Apr. 30, 1900.	91,969	6,449					
Idaho.....	July 3, 1890.	825,594	83,888	Coeur d'Alene.....	1842	Americans.....	2	4
Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818.	5,638,591	56,655	Kaskaskia.....	1720	French.....	27	29
Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816.	2,700,876	36,351	Vincennes.....	1730		13	15
Iowa.....	March 3, 1845.	2,224,771	56,147	Burlington.....	1788	French.....	11	13
Kansas.....	Jan. 29, 1861.	1,690,949	82,158		1831	Americans.....	8	10
Kentucky.....	Feb. 4, 1792.	2,289,905	40,398	Lexington.....	1765	From Va.....	11	13
Louisiana.....	April 8, 1812.	1,656,388	48,506	Iberville.....	1699	French.....	8	10
Maine.....	*Sept. 15, 1820.	742,371	33,040	Bristol.....	1624	English.....	4	5
Maryland.....	*April 28, 1788.	1,296,346	12,327	St. Mary's.....	1634	English.....	4	5
Massachusetts.....	*Feb. 6, 1788.	3,366,413	8,266	Plymouth.....	1620	Puritans.....	16	18
Michigan.....	Jan. 26, 1837.	2,810,173	57,960	Near Detroit.....	1650	French.....	13	15
Minnesota.....	*May 11, 1858.	2,075,708	84,682	St. Peter's R.....	1805	Americans.....	10	12
Mississippi.....	Dec. 10, 1817.	1,797,114	46,865	Natchez.....	1716	From S. C.....	8	10
Missouri.....	March 2, 1821.	3,293,335	69,420	St. Louis.....	1764	French.....	16	18
Montana.....	*Nov. 8, 1889.	376,053	146,967		1809	Americans.....	2	4
Nebraska.....	March 1, 1867.	1,192,214	77,520	Bellevue.....	1847	Americans.....	3	5
Nevada.....	*Oct. 3, 1863.	81,375	110,690	Genoa.....	1850	Americans.....	2	4
New Hampshire.....	*June 21, 1788.	430,572	9,341	Dover.....	1623	Puritans.....	2	3
New Jersey.....	*Dec. 18, 1787.	2,537,167	8,224	Bergen.....	1620	Swedes.....	12	14
New Mexico.....	June 20, 1910.	827,301	122,634	Santa Fe.....	1537	Spaniards.....	1	3
New York.....	*July 26, 1788.	9,113,614	49,204	Manhattan I.....	1614	Dutch.....	43	45
North Carolina.....	*Nov. 21, 1789.	2,206,287	52,426	Albemarle.....	1650	English.....	10	12
North Dakota.....	*Nov. 2, 1889.	567,056	70,837	Pembina.....	1780	French.....	3	5
Ohio.....	*Nov. 29, 1802.	4,767,121	41,040	Marietta.....	1788	Americans.....	22	24
Oklahoma.....	*Nov. 16, 1907.	1,657,155	70,057		1889	Americans.....	8	10
Oregon.....	*Feb. 14, 1859.	672,765	48,693	Astoria.....	1810	Americans.....	3	5
Pennsylvania.....	*Dec. 13, 1787.	7,265,111	45,126	Delaware R.....	1682	English.....	36	38
Philippines.....	*Nov. 28, 1898.	7,635,426	114,000	Manila.....	1570	Spaniards.....		
Porto Rico.....	*Aug. 12, 1898.	1,118,012	3,435	Caparra.....	1510	Spaniards.....	11	13
Rhode Island.....	*May 29, 1790.	542,610	1,248	Providence.....	1636	English.....	3	5
South Carolina.....	*May 23, 1788.	1,615,400	30,989	Port Royal.....	1670	Iluguenots.....	7	9
South Dakota.....	*Nov. 2, 1889.	568,888	77,615	Sioux Falls.....	1856	Americans.....	3	5
Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796.	2,184,789	42,022	Ft. Loudon.....	1757	English.....	10	12
Texas.....	Dec. 29, 1845.	3,896,542	265,866	Matagorda B.....	1686	French.....	18	20
Utah.....	Jan. 4, 1896.	873,351	84,900	Salt Lake City.....	1847	Americans.....	2	4
Vermont.....	*Feb. 18, 1793.	245,956	9,584	Ft. Dummer.....	1764	English.....	2	3
Virginia.....	*June 26, 1788.	2,061,612	42,627	Jamestown.....	1607	English.....	10	12
Washington.....	*Nov. 11, 1889.	1,141,940	69,127	Astoria.....	1811	Americans.....	5	7
West Virginia.....	Dec. 31, 1862.	1,221,119	24,170	Wheeling.....	1774	English.....	6	8
Wisconsin.....	May 29, 1848.	2,333,860	56,063	Green Bay.....	1670	French.....	11	13
Wyoming.....	July 11, 1890.	145,581	97,914	Ft. Laramie.....	1834	Americans.....	1	3

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. §Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. **Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ‡‡Also Portsmouth. Historians do not all agree as to some of the

dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by

joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of \$541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS IN 1916.

In the big game hunting season ended Nov. 29, 1916, eighty-six men were killed in the United States, as compared with fifty-nine in 1915 and 111 in 1914. Michigan led with twenty-

two killed, while Illinois had thirteen, Minnesota twelve and Wisconsin six. The other fatalities were divided among twelve states.

CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Maine blown up.....	Feb. 15
Diplomatic relations broken.....	April 21
Cuban blockade declared.....	April 22
War declared by Spain.....	April 24
War declared by United States.....	April 25
Dewey's victory at Manila.....	May 1
Hobson's Merrimac exploit.....	June 3
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba.....	June 21
Battle at El Caney and San Juan.....	July 1
Cervera's fleet destroyed.....	July 3
Sanctiago de Cuba surrenders.....	July 17
Peace protocol signed.....	Aug. 12
Surrender of Manila.....	Aug. 13
Peace treaty signed in Paris.....	Dec. 12

PHILIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.

Hostilities begun.....	Feb. 4, 1899
Battles around Manila.....	Feb. 4-7, 1899
Battle at Pasig.....	March 13, 1899
Santa Cruz captured.....	April 25, 1899
San Fernando captured.....	May 5, 1899
Battle of Bacoor.....	June 13, 1899
Battle of Imus.....	June 16, 1899
Battle of Colamba.....	July 26, 1899
Battle of Calulut.....	Aug. 9, 1899
Battle at Angeles.....	Aug. 16, 1899
Maj. John A. Logan killed.....	Nov. 11, 1899
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed.....	Dec. 10, 1899
Gen. Lawton killed.....	Dec. 19, 1899
Taft commission appointed.....	Feb. 25, 1900
Aguinaldo captured.....	March 23, 1900
End of war.....	April 30, 1902
Military governorship ended.....	July 4, 1902

ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Boers declare war.....	Oct. 10, 1899
Boers invade Natal.....	Oct. 12, 1899
Battle of Glencoe.....	Oct. 20, 1899
Battle of Magersfontein.....	Dec. 10, 1899
Battle of Colesburg.....	Dec. 31, 1899
Spion Kop battles.....	Jan. 23-25, 1900
Kimberley relieved.....	Feb. 15, 1900
Gen. Cronje surrenders.....	Feb. 27, 1900
Ladysmith relieved.....	March 1, 1900
Mafeking relieved.....	May 17, 1900
Adenaburg captured.....	May 30, 1900
Orange Free State annexed.....	May 30, 1900
Pretoria captured.....	June 4, 1900
South African Republic annexed.....	Sept. 1, 1900
Gen. Methuen captured.....	March 7, 1902
Treaty of peace signed.....	May 31, 1902

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.

Hostilities begun by Japan.....	Feb. 8, 1904
War declared.....	Feb. 10, 1904
Petropavlovsk sunk.....	April 13, 1904
Battle of the Yalu.....	May 1, 1904
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk.....	May 15, 1904
Cruiser Yoshino sunk.....	May 15, 1904
Nanshan hill battles.....	May 21-27, 1904
Dalny captured.....	May 30, 1904
Vafangow battle.....	June 14, 1904

ANNUAL PAY OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS AND PRESIDENTS.

Austria-Hungary—\$4,250,000.
Belgium—\$710,000; large income from various sources.
Bulgaria—\$390,000.
Denmark—\$270,000.
France—\$120,000; expenses, \$120,000.
Germany: Prussia—\$3,772,631.
Bavaria—\$1,296,604.
Saxony—\$352,000.
Wuerttemberg—\$485,975.
Great Britain—\$2,350,000; annuities to members of royal family, \$530,000.

Kaipang captured.....	July 3, 1904
Port Arthur invested.....	July 20-31, 1904
Newchwang evacuated.....	July 25, 1904
Haicheng evacuated.....	Aug. 3, 1904
Port Arthur naval battle.....	Aug. 10, 1904
Battle of Liaoyang.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904
Battle of Sha river.....	Oct. 12-19, 1904
Dogger bank affair.....	Oct. 22, 1904
203-Meter hill captured.....	Nov. 30, 1904
North Keekwan captured.....	Dec. 18, 1904
Ehrungshan captured.....	Dec. 25, 1904
Sungshushan captured.....	Dec. 31, 1904
Port Arthur surrendered.....	Jan. 1-2, 1905
Battle of Hakoutai.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905
Battle of Mukden.....	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905
Battle of Sea of Japan.....	May 27-28, 1905
Roosevelt peace proposal.....	June 7, 1905
Sakhalin captured.....	July 31, 1905
Portsmouth peace conference.....	Aug. 9-29, 1905
Peace treaty signed.....	Sept. 5, 1905

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.

War declared by Italy.....	Sept. 29, 1911
Tripoli bombarded.....	Oct. 3, 1911
Tripoli captured.....	Oct. 5, 1911
Turks repulsed by Italians.....	Oct. 30, 1911
Seven Turkish gunboats sunk.....	Jan. 7, 1912
Beirut bombarded.....	Feb. 24, 1912
Tripoli annexed.....	Feb. 25, 1912
Island of Rhodes seized.....	May. 4, 1912
Battle at Zanzur oasis.....	June 9, 1912
Town of Sidi Ali captured.....	July 14, 1912
Peace treaty signed.....	Oct. 18, 1912

BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.

Balkan-Turkish war begun.....	Oct. 9, 1912
War formally declared.....	Oct. 18, 1912
Battle of Kırk Klesseh.....	Oct. 24, 1912
Battle of Lule Burgas.....	Oct. 29-31, 1912
Saloniki captured.....	Nov. 8, 1912
Monastir captured.....	Nov. 18, 1912
London peace conference.....	Dec. 16, 1912
Peace conference ended.....	Jan. 29, 1913
War resumed.....	Feb. 3, 1913
Janina captured.....	March 6, 1913
Adrianople captured.....	March 27, 1913
Scutari captured.....	April 23, 1913
Powers occupy Scutari.....	May 14, 1913
Peace treaty signed.....	May 30, 1913

BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.

Fighting is begun.....	May 23, 1913
Battle of Makres.....	June 10, 1913
Kilkish is captured.....	July 4, 1913
Seres and Kavala are captured.....	July 9, 1913
Roumania wars on Bulgaria.....	July 12, 1913
Turks attack Bulgaria.....	July 12, 1913
Turks reoccupy Adrianople.....	July 21, 1913
Peace treaty signed.....	Aug. 10, 1913

NOTE—For chronology of war in Europe and civil war in Mexico see special articles on those subjects in this volume.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and incorporated by the congress of the United States in 1906 for the purpose of providing retiring allowances for teachers and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education. In the administration of its endowment, which now amounts to \$15,000,000, the foundation has

restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-three institutions, selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the foundation is Henry S. Pritchett; its trustees are presidents of universities and colleges and financiers. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Clyde Furst, 576 5th avenue, New York.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1904-1916).

STATE.	1916.		1912.		1908.		1904.		STATE.	1916.		1912.		1908.		1904.	
	Wilson, D.	Hughes, R.	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog. Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.	Par-ker, D.		Wilson, D.	Hughes, R.	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog. Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.	Par-ker, D.
Alabama.....	12	3	12	3	11	11	11	11	Nevada.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arizona.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	New Hampshire.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Arkansas.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	New Jersey.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
California.....	13	13	11	10	10	10	10	10	New Mexico.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Colorado.....	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	New York.....	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Connecticut.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	North Carolina.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Delaware.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	North Dakota.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Florida.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Ohio.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Georgia.....	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	Oklahoma.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Idaho.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	Oregon.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Illinois.....	29	29	27	27	27	27	27	27	Pennsylvania.....	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Indiana.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Iowa.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	South Carolina.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Kansas.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	South Dakota.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Kentucky.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	Tennessee.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	Texas.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Maine.....	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	Utah.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Maryland.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Vermont.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Massachusetts.....	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	Virginia.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Michigan.....	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	Washington.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Minnesota.....	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	West Virginia.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Mississippi.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Wisconsin.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Missouri.....	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	Wyoming.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Montana.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Total.....	277	254	435	88	8	321	162	336
Nebraska.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8									

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

Senate.								House.							
Congress.	Years.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Congress.	Years.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
47th.....	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10	59th.....	1905-1907	58	32	..	250	136	..
48th.....	1883-1885	40	36	..	124	198	1	60th.....	1907-1909	61	31	..	222	164	..
49th.....	1885-1887	42	34	..	120	204	1	61st.....	1909-1911	60	32	..	219	172	..
50th.....	1887-1889	39	37	..	153	168	4	62d.....	1911-1913	51	41	..	162	228	*1
51st.....	1889-1891	39	37	..	166	159	..	63d.....	1913-1915	51	44	†1	127	290	†18
52d.....	1891-1893	47	39	2	85	236	8	64th.....	1915-1917	39	56	†1	193	231	§8
53d.....	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8	65th.....	1917-1919	42	53	†1	216	210	9
54th.....	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7	*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressive, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes progressives, socialists and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.							
55th.....	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16								
56th.....	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9								
57th.....	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5								
58th.....	1903-1905	53	32	..	206	174	2								

ADAMSON LAW DECLARED INVALID.

In the United States District court in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23, 1916, Judge William C. Hook held the Adamson railroad eight hour law to be unconstitutional, but made it clear that his decision was not made on mature consideration of the merits of the case, but to facilitate taking the matter before the United States Supreme court for final decision before Jan. 1, 1917, when the law was to go into effect. The case came before Judge Hook on a petition from the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad company that an injunction be granted and the Adamson law be declared null and void. In announcing his decision the judge said:

"The assistance of this court has been invoked to facilitate a final and authoritative determination of the constitutional question. The case was presented but yesterday and a decision is expected to-day. It is far from being agreeable

duty for a judge to record a judicial conclusion without the care and deliberation essential to a conviction that he would stand to in every circumstance. Upon the merits of a case the government neither asks nor receives from a court greater consideration than is required by the settled rules and presumptions of law, but a request by the department of justice to aid the progress of a case consistently with the rights of every one cannot be declined, certainly not for personal consideration.

"Upon a consideration of the Adamson law and of what is said of its practical effect and what was intended to be accomplished by it, the judgment is that as the court construes the terms of the law it cannot be sustained." (For a full history of the railroad eight hour controversy and the text of the Adamson law see page 235.)

THE AMERICAN-NORWEGIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President—E. H. Hobe, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary-Treasurer—Andrew Hummeland, Chicago.
Directors—A. Bjolstad, San Francisco, Cal.; Robert Bank, Chicago, Ill.; P. V. Bright, Chicago; A. Eckern, Portland, Ore.; A. C. Floan,

St. Paul, Minn.; O. Granrud, Tacoma, Wash.; James Jacobsen, Birger Osland and J. V. Stixrud, Chicago; S. E. Olson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Olaf I. Rove, Milwaukee.
Central Office—53 West Washington street, Chicago.

FATAL FOOTBALL ACCIDENTS.

1902.....15	1905.....24	1908.....11	1911.....11	1913.....14	1915.....16
1903.....14	1906.....14	1909.....30	1912.....13	1914.....12	1916.....19
1904.....14	1907.....15	1910.....22			

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT (1916).

STATE.	Dem. Wilson	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.	S. L. Kel- mer.	Dem. Plu- ralities.	Rep. Plu- rality's.	Total vote.*
Alabama.....	99,409	28,899	1,925	1,102		70,600		131,245
Arizona.....	33,170	20,524	3,174	1,153		12,646		58,021
Arkansas.....	111,957	47,148	6,999	2,015		64,890		168,119
California.....	466,289	462,516	43,263	27,713		3,773		999,781
Colorado.....	178,816	102,308	10,049	2,733		76,508		294,375
Connecticut.....	99,786	106,514	5,179	1,789	606		6,728	213,874
Delaware.....	24,753	26,013	480	630			1,260	51,876
Florida.....	55,381	14,611	5,353	4,786		41,373		80,734
Georgia.....	122,907	11,227	969			111,680		155,773
Iaho.....	70,054	56,968	8,066	1,127		13,686		135,613
Illinois.....	950,229	1,132,549	61,394	26,074	2,488		202,320	2,192,734
Indiana.....	334,063	341,005	21,855	16,368	1,659		6,942	718,848
Iowa.....	221,699	280,449	10,576	3,371	459		58,750	518,745
Kansas.....	314,588	277,658	24,685	12,882		26,900		629,813
Kentucky.....	269,900	241,854	4,734	3,036	333	28,136		519,947
Louisiana.....	79,875	6,466	284			73,409		92,974
Maine.....	64,118	69,506	2,186	595			5,388	136,405
Maryland.....	198,350	117,347	2,674	2,903		21,012		362,039
Massachusetts.....	247,385	208,784	11,065	1,067			20,820	559,817
Michigan.....	233,993	337,959	16,012	8,085	831		53,959	640,873
Minnesota.....	179,152	179,544	20,117	7,793	468		382	387,738
Mississippi.....	80,422	4,253	1,469			76,169		86,642
Missouri.....	397,908	369,339	14,608	3,881		28,569		785,736
Montana.....	101,104	66,909	9,467			34,195		177,480
Nebraska.....	158,827	117,771	7,141	2,907		41,056		287,770
Nevada.....	17,766	12,127	3,065	348		5,639		31,306
New Hampshire.....	49,779	43,728	10,405			56		87,502
New Jersey.....	211,018	268,982	10,405	3,182	855		57,964	494,442
New Mexico.....	33,691	31,161	1,009	112		2,530		66,983
New York.....	756,880	875,510	45,965	19,031	2,665		118,630	1,700,071
North Carolina.....	168,383	120,890	509	55		47,493		289,837
North Dakota.....	55,206	53,471	5,705	997		1,735		115,379
Ohio.....	604,161	514,753	38,092	8,880		89,408		1,165,086
Oklahoma.....	148,113	97,233	45,190	1,646		50,880		292,414
Oregon.....	120,087	126,813	9,711	4,729			6,726	261,251
Pennsylvania.....	521,784	703,734	42,657	28,525	417		181,900	1,297,097
Rhode Island.....	38,045	44,863	1,758	429	159		6,813	85,249
South Carolina.....	61,846	1,550	1,135			60,236		63,581
South Dakota.....	59,191	64,261	3,760	1,774			5,070	128,986
Tennessee.....	150,966	115,641	2,538	144		35,325		269,289
Texas.....	285,909	64,949	7,099	1,992		220,960		359,949
Utah.....	84,025	54,136	4,460	149		29,889		142,770
Vermont.....	22,708	40,250	798	709			17,542	64,465
Virginia.....	102,824	49,358	1,062	683	67	53,466		153,964
Washington.....	182,993	166,349	22,544			16,594		371,966
West Virginia.....	140,403	143,767	1,135				2,721	289,677
Wisconsin.....	193,042	221,323	27,802	7,166			28,251	449,333
Wyoming.....	28,316	21,638	1,453	373		6,618		51,840
Total.....	9,116,473	8,545,368	576,974	213,970	12,860	1,355,440	782,335	18,495,901
Plurality.....	573,105							

*Includes scattering vote.

ALABAMA (Population, 1916, 2,332,608).

Counties.	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.	Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.
20038 Autauga.....	773	99	11	5	53401 Dallas.....	1565	23	7	4
18178 Baldwin.....	766	216	148	10	28261 DeKalb.....	1787	1190	33	14
32728 Barbour.....	1235	45	13	12	28245 Elmore.....	1631	147	9	7
22791 Bibb.....	1247	217	106	17	18889 Escambia.....	982	108	3	—
21456 Blount.....	1488	1229	26	6	39109 Etowah.....	1883	862	73	7
30196 Bullock.....	743	4	2	—	16248 Fayette.....	1026	697	18	15
29030 Butler.....	1162	78	6	3	19369 Franklin.....	1044	984	39	7
39115 Calhoun.....	2231	442	29	25	26230 Geneva.....	1265	713	23	12
36056 Chambers.....	1679	7	14	7	22717 Greene.....	383	9	—	—
20226 Cherokee.....	1136	508	27	5	27883 Hale.....	795	15	1	2
21877 Chilton.....	881	1363	40	14	20943 Henry.....	860	141	27	5
18483 Choctaw.....	765	21	12	2	32414 Houston.....	1670	466	46	14
30987 Clarke.....	1397	25	12	—	32918 Jackson.....	1907	567	32	16
21006 Clay.....	1196	677	1	3	32547 Jefferson.....	10677	2052	296	95
13385 Cleburne.....	760	578	5	9	27487 Lamar.....	1299	303	4	29
26119 Coffee.....	2029	426	17	4	30936 Lauderdale.....	1678	369	47	13
24802 Colbert.....	1132	352	44	1	21984 Lawrence.....	995	43	4	116
21433 Conecuh.....	1036	42	17	2	22867 Lee.....	1369	42	30	5
16634 Coosa.....	867	485	34	3	16880 Limestone.....	1450	92	19	13
32124 Covington.....	1738	305	107	24	31894 Lowndes.....	540	9	1	1
23313 Crenshaw.....	1427	139	5	7	26049 Macon.....	575	43	2	1
28321 Cullman.....	1396	1351	9	7	47041 Madison.....	2206	215	45	8
21873 Dale.....	1260	597	4	9	39923 Marengo.....	1491	19	1	1
					17495 Marion.....	1325	807	1	8

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
28553 Marshall	1944	1183	33	10
80854 Mobile	2968	832	75	21
27155 Monroe	1029	17	2	1
82178 Montgomery	3316	106	19	11
33781 Morgan	2120	364	44	38
31222 Perry	895	20	12	1
25055 Pickens	1179	218	18	4
30815 Pike	1789	50	11	6
24659 Randolph	1324	652	4	5
25937 Russell	752	3	4	—
26949 Shelby	1311	1428	8	9
20715 St. Clair	987	851	53	8
23699 Sumter	770	8	6	—
37921 Talladega	1539	447	4	3
31034 Tallapoosa	1332	129	33	3
47559 Tuscaloosa	2347	218	41	12
37013 Walker	2314	1860	107	20
14454 Washington	500	32	2	4
33810 Wilcox	866	1	—	—
12855 Winston	727	1107	6	7

Total	99409	23899	1925	1102
Plurality	70600			
Per cent.	75.75	21.96	1.47	.82
Total vote.....	131245			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received \$2,438 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,680; Taft, Rep., 9,732, and Debs, Soc., 3,029.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington. 8,539
2. The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox. 13,409
3. The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell. 404
4. The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega. 12,681
5. The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa. 8,543
6. The counties of Bibb, Greene, Hale, Perry, Sumter and Tuscaloosa. 2,039
7. The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Blount, Marshall and St. Clair. 6,620
8. The counties of Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan and Jackson. 10,894
9. The county of Jefferson. 7,231
10. The counties of Pickens, Fayette, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Winston and Walker. 11,762
11. The counties of Bankhead, Dem. 8,091
12. The counties of Freeman, Rep. 6,813

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	34	104	138
Republicans	1	1	2
Progressives	1	1	1

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Charles Henderson.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas E. Kilby.
 Secretary of State—John Purifoy.
 State Treasurer—W. L. Lancaster.

ARIZONA (Population, 1916, 255,544).

Population.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Prog.
(14)	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
9196 Apache	648	311	16	5
24591 Cochise	6115	3203	694	120

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
8130 Coconino	1171	802	77	22
16780 Gila	3686	1495	510	42
23547 Graham	1597	497	119	44
Greenlee (new).....	1492	672	156	14
34483 Maricopa	7634	5747	574	685
3773 Mohave	1335	643	243	5
11491 Navajo	1240	574	25	42
22818 Pima	2079	2616	150	77
9046 Pinal	1232	855	60	32
6766 Santa Cruz.....	726	668	42	8
15996 Yavapai	2893	1716	331	43
7733 Yuma	1322	727	177	14

Total	33170	20524	3174	1153
Plurality	12646			
Per cent.	56.16	35.37	5.47	1.98
Total vote.....	58021			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 10,174 votes; Taft, Rep., 2,975; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,881; Debs, Soc., 3,159; Chañin, Pro., 222.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

H. F. Ashurst, Dem.	29,873
Joseph H. Kibbey, Rep.	21,261
W. S. Bradford, Soc.	2,827

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Carl Hayden, Dem.	34,877
Henry L. Eads, Rep.	14,907
J. R. Barnett, Soc.	3,060

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	14	31	45
Republicans	5	4	9

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Thomas E. Campbell, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Sidney P. Osborn, Dem.
 State Auditor—Jesse L. Boyce, Dem.
 State Treasurer—David L. Johnson, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Wiley E. Jones, Dem.
 Supt. Public Instruction—C. O. Case, Dem.

ARKANSAS (Population, 1916, 1,739,723).

Counties.	Pres., 1916		Pres., 1912		
Population in 1910. (75)	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Taft.	Prog. Roosevelt.
16103 Arkansas	1119	613.	869	249	305
25268 Ashley	1518	462.	1039	439	346
10389 Baxter	908	316.	536	142	176
33389 Benton	3106	1289.	2353	541	660
14318 Boone	1412	598.	965	280	277
14518 Bradley	1159	314.	772	137	177
9894 Calhoun	929	273.	438	72	147
16829 Carroll	1512	1034.	919	464	358
21987 Chicot	561	473.	419	89	308
23686 Clark	1797	824.	1051	376	262
23690 Clay	1949	971.	1299	622	358
11903 Cleburne	862	271.	517	138	111
13481 Cleveland	1126	230.	685	275	98
23820 Columbia	2073	720.	1101	340	157
22729 Conway	1401	1030.	1435	527	364
27627 Craighead	1951	543.	1259	269	229
23942 Crawford	1622	1195.	969	407	423
22447 Crittenden	562	89.	423	89	285
14042 Cross	927	252.	491	293	234
12621 Dallas	1146	524.	654	228	406
15274 Desha	960	369.	314	52	161
21960 Drew	1626	836.	882	424	194
23708 Faulkner	2030	616.	1316	402	264
20638 Franklin	1671	582.	1113	258	194
12193 Fulton	1096	388.	590	153	235
27271 Garland	1669	1055.	1046	300	533
9425 Grant	954	188.	440	110	47
23852 Greene	2283	529.	1251	286	259
28285 Hempstead	2097	1225.	1248	836	468
15022 Hot Springs	1429	645.	668	243	247
16898 Howard	1317	545.	760	321	187
24776 Independence	1987	762.	1225	412	395
14561 Izard	1267	285.	746	215	137
23501 Jackson	1349	473.	837	543	159
52734 Jefferson	2172	921.	1659	579	753
19698 Johnson	1477	573.	926	189	226
13741 Lafayette	839	368.	498	203	165
20001 Lawrence	1706	298.	929	218	167
24252 Lee	848	353.	968	665	194
15118 Lincoln	884	448.	390	292	152
13597 Little River	842	364.	615	232	87
26350 Logan	2016	1185.	1319	333	765

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft-Roosevelt
27993 Loneoke	2176	515	1129	254 425
16056 Madison	1456	1332	982	786 231
10203 Marion	781	274	537	160 145
19555 Miller	1418	402	846	331 195
30468 Mississippi	1249	417	767	263 183
19907 Monroe	741	508	537	400 201
12455 Montgomery	937	432	471	221 202
19344 Nevada	1375	651	607	322 268
10612 Newton	550	675	290	285 247
21774 Ouachita	1390	970	913	793 131
9402 Perry	976	435	522	163 216
35355 Phillips	1466	552	826	198 189
12565 Pike	1177	605	603	331 158
12791 Poinsett	1174	511	593	205 157
17216 Polk	1240	443	694	162 409
24527 Pope	2147	783	1517	334 566
13853 Prairie	1061	655	647	377 103
68751 Pulaski	6004	2594	3369	1044 1547
18987 Randolph	1553	458	997	264 178
16657 Saline	1567	231	814	164 140
14302 Scott	1362	487	640	206 225
14825 Searcy	629	919	438	389 180
52278 Sebastian	3716	1366	2395	514 748
16616 Sevier	1262	232	792	173 166
11688 Sharp	971	251	681	114 194
22548 St. Francis	960	395	563	296 273
8946 Stone	681	298	337	113 90
20723 Union	1689	273	1088	153 135
25909 Van Buren	1269	737	675	254 266
33889 Washington	2322	1625	1881	565 652
18574 White	2815	673	1443	370 481
30049 Woodruff	935	438	903	473 258
26323 Yell	2099	781	1461	426 438
Total	111957	47148	68828	24467 21673
Plurality	64890		44371	
Per cent	66.65	28.04	55.50	19.73 17.48
Total vote	168780		124029	

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 6,999 votes and Hanly, Pro., 2,015. For president in 1912 Chaffin, Pro. received 898 votes and Debs, Soc., 8,153.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

W. F. Kirby, Dem.....	110,293
H. L. Remmel, Rep.....	48,922

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff.....	21,440
T. H. Caraway, Dem.....	
2. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe.....	14,350
W. A. Oldfield, Dem.....	5,393
G. W. Wells, Rep.....	
3. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion and Van Buren.....	16,438
J. N. Tillman, Dem.....	9,918
A. J. Russell, Rep.....	
4. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery.....	25,637
Otis A. Wingo, Dem.....	
5. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski.....	19,973
H. M. Jacoway, Dem.....	6,930
G. A. McConnell, Rep.....	
6. Counties of Desha, Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke.....	25,911
Samuel M. Taylor, Dem.....	
7. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette.....	16,923
W. S. Goodwin, Dem.....	6,573
J. G. Brown, Rep.....	

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is heavily democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Charles H. Brough.
Secretary of State—Tom J. Terral.
Treasurer—Rufus G. McDaniel.

CALIFORNIA (Population, 1916, 2,938,654).

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.
Population (58) in 1910.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly
246131 Alameda	51417	43748	5439	1544
300 Alpine	60	23	—	—
9086 Amador	1209	1766	136	38
27301 Butte	3956	4888	445	389
9171 Calaveras	1175	1524	136	38
7732 Colusa	1011	1998	129	45
31674 Contra Costa	5731	6092	912	302
2417 Del Norte	489	471	141	25
7492 El Dorado	1068	1755	156	33
75657 Fresno	11707	14241	1675	912
7172 Glenn	1342	1797	109	94
33857 Humboldt	5786	4103	1070	361
13591 Imperial	2694	3273	368	329
6974 Inyo	846	966	153	52
37715 Kern	5611	9566	567	251
16230 Kings	2221	2905	259	220
5626 Lake	791	1164	182	96
4802 Lassen	877	1323	146	30
504131 Los Angeles	135554	114070	8097	10061
8368 Madera	1232	1880	187	89
25114 Marin	4328	3789	425	106
3956 Mariposa	451	802	93	29
29329 Mendocino	3494	3371	456	150
15148 Merced	2132	2637	293	182
6191 Modoc	768	1222	84	29
2042 Mono	137	158	27	5
24140 Monterey	3599	3878	371	191
19800 Napa	3914	3088	308	155
14955 Nevada	1586	2548	286	90
34436 Orange	10609	6474	648	1020
18327 Placer	1954	3375	322	148
5259 Plumas	663	1025	106	24
34696 Riverside	7452	4561	785	836
67806 Sacramento	10596	14538	853	546
8041 San Bonito	1440	1688	94	40
56706 San Bernardino	11932	9398	809	1410
61665 San Diego	16978	16815	1627	1132
416912 San Francisco	63093	78225	6358	1404
50731 San Joaquin	7861	11454	801	557
19383 San Luis Obispo	2854	3539	565	159
26585 San Mateo	5207	4485	554	179
27738 Santa Barbara	4453	5198	479	347
82539 Santa Clara	16592	14185	1023	887
26140 Santa Cruz	4228	4511	386	324
18926 Shasta	2008	2828	452	113
4098 Sierra	360	594	56	9
19801 Siskiyou	2059	3447	432	109
27659 Solano	3536	5678	330	192
48394 Sonoma	9733	8377	937	293
22522 Stanislaus	4401	5490	743	1067
6328 Sutter	1211	1543	81	49
11401 Tehama	1739	2534	845	181
3301 Trinity	424	661	104	17
35440 Tulare	6345	7299	913	533
9979 Tule	1057	1584	242	44
18347 Ventura	3980	2335	266	138
33825 Yolo	2234	2922	170	78
10042 Yuba	1530	1980	102	81

Total	462516	466289	43263	27713
Plurality	3773			
Per cent	46.26	46.64	4.33	2.77
Total vote	999781			

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 283,610 votes; Wilson, Dem., 283,436; Debs, Soc., 79,201; Chaffin, Pro., 23,326; Taft, Rep., 3,914.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Hiram W. Johnson, Rep.-Prog.....	574,667
George S. Patton, Dem.....	277,852
Walter T. Mills, Soc.....	49,341
Marshall W. Atwood, Pro.....	38,797

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin.....	32,797
Clarence F. Lea, Dem.....	28,769
Edward H. Hart, Rep.....	3,730
Mary M. Morgan, Soc.....	1,935
J. S. Ryder, Pro.....	
2. Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada,	

Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tulumne and Mariposa.	
John E. Baker, Dem.	30,042
James T. Matlock, Rep.-Prog.	12,282
3. Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.	
C. F. Curry, Rep.	48,193
O. W. Kennedy, Dem.	16,900
Ben Cooper, Soc.	4,456
Edwin F. Van Lear, Pro.	2,964
4. San Francisco (part).	
Julius Kahn, Rep.	51,968
J. M. Fernald, Dem.	10,579
A. K. Gifford, Soc.	3,775
H. W. Hutchinson, Pro.	981
5. San Francisco (part).	
John I. Nolan, Rep.-Dem.	59,333
Charles A. Preston, Soc.	6,708
Frederick Head, Pro.	4,046
6. County of Alameda.	
J. A. Elston, Rep.-Prog.	56,520
H. A. Whitney, Dem.	19,787
Luella Twining, Soc.	7,588
H. E. Wolcott, Pro.	3,605
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.	
Denver S. Church, Dem.	38,787
W. W. Phillips, Rep.	27,676
Harry M. McKee, Soc.	5,492
J. F. Butler, Pro.	4,042
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.	
Evelis A. Hayes, Rep.	50,659
Geo. S. Walker, Prog.-Pro.	17,576
Cora P. Wilson, Soc.	5,564
9. Los Angeles (part).	
Charles H. Randall, Pro.-Rep.-Dem.	
Prog.	58,826
Charles W. Bell, Ind.	33,270
Ralph L. Criswell, Soc.	9,661
10. Los Angeles (part).	
H. Z. Osborne, Rep.	63,913
R. V. Bowden, Dem.	33,225
H. S. Benedict, Prog.	14,305
J. H. Ryckman, Soc.	9,000
H. C. Needham, Pro.	8,871
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.	
William Kettner, Dem.	42,051
James S. Edwards, Pro.	14,759
Robert C. Harbison, Rep.	33,765
Marcus W. Robbins, Soc.	3,913

LEGISLATURE.

Senate House, J.B.

Republicans	22	69	91
Progressives	8	1	9
Democrats	10	9	19
Independent	—	1	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Hiram W. Johnson, Prog.
 Lieutenant-Governor—W. D. Stephens, Prog.
 Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.
 State Controller—John S. Chambers, Rep.
 State Treasurer—Friend W. Richardson, Prog.

COLORADO (Population, 1916, 962,060).

Counties.		President 1916				
Population (63)	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Pro.	Soc.	
In 1910.	Wilson.	Hughes.		Hanly.	Benson	
8892 Adams	1308	488	2	4	64	
Alamosa	2652	1443	19	12	129	
10263 Arapahoe	2120	1165	3	21	125	
3302 Archuleta	830	473	8	3	11	
2516 Baca	1294	826	6	24	208	
5043 Bent	1473	833	3	30	55	
30330 Boulder	7419	3986	21	163	482	
7622 Chaffee	2546	864	4	21	78	
3687 Cheyenne	802	558	2	10	82	
5001 Clear Creek	1289	474	3	1	32	
11285 Conejos	1721	928	11	5	6	
5498 Costilla	1025	579	30	9	25	
Crowley	1140	847	6	29	51	
1947 Custer	539	403	2	5	35	
12688 Delta	2517	1612	5	61	282	
21381 Denver	43029	23185	63	409	1826	
642 Dolores	251	46	—	—	30	
3192 Douglas	820	612	1	5	13	

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Hanly.	Benson
2985 Eagle	1136	397	—	7	36
5331 Elbert	1230	951	9	19	90
43321 El Paso	8381	7159	24	321	552
18181 Fremont	3395	2257	1	69	243
10144 Garfield	2479	1139	—	36	161
4131 Gilpin	763	407	1	5	15
1892 Grand	624	378	1	3	11
5887 Gunnison	1618	735	2	11	115
646 Hinsdale	178	94	—	1	29
13320 Huerfano	2632	2027	12	31	25
1013 Jackson	331	157	—	4	5
14231 Jefferson	3368	2040	6	21	139
2899 Kiowa	936	723	6	21	141
7483 Kit Carson	1571	1030	1	30	147
10600 Lake	2672	993	7	190	38
10812 La Plata	2590	1029	3	21	158
25270 Larimer	4868	2797	7	94	417
33643 Las Animas	5300	3511	41	43	152
5917 Lincoln	1702	1129	4	23	119
9549 Logan	2679	1422	8	23	111
22197 Mesa	4394	2223	3	231	544
1239 Mineral	278	135	—	2	48
Moffat	740	512	2	4	31
5029 Montezuma	1458	425	—	9	76
10291 Montrose	2571	1315	1	40	252
9577 Morgan	2371	1541	4	29	111
20201 Otero	3963	2678	12	104	167
3514 Ouray	961	399	2	3	56
2492 Park	674	372	3	2	28
3179 Phillips	795	532	2	9	56
4566 Pitkin	915	263	2	3	100
9520 Prowers	2168	1683	2	61	244
52223 Pueblo	10710	6545	18	137	731
2232 Rio Blanco	702	468	—	4	12
6553 Rio Grande	1756	886	2	26	47
7561 Routt	1972	849	1	16	114
4160 Saguache	1254	681	4	5	46
3063 San Juan	693	214	2	7	74
4700 San Miguel	1325	578	3	7	71
3061 Sedgwick	519	529	6	8	67
2003 Summit	717	268	—	7	28
14251 Teller	3515	1693	5	17	231
6002 Weld	1748	989	3	29	129
39177 Wadsworth	8600	5395	6	205	324
8499 Yuma	2466	1436	4	31	224

Total178316 102308 409 2793 10049

Plurality76508

Per cent..... 60.75 34.75 .14 .95 3.41

Total vote..... 294375

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 114,232 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,306; Taft, Rep., 58,385; Debs, Soc., 16,418; Chafin, Pro., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. City and county of Denver.	
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem.	30,146
William N. Valle, Rep.	26,121
Charles A. Ahlstrom, Soc.	2,551
George J. Kindel, Lib.	3,306
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Weld and Yuma.	
Charles B. Timberlake, Rep.	42,665
R. E. Jones, Dem.	29,334
J. Edward Johnson, Soc.	3,884
R. E. Dremen, Prog.	513
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero, Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.	
Edward Keating, Dem.	40,183
George E. McClelland, Rep.	31,137
William G. Francis, Prog.	443
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.	
Edward T. Taylor, Dem.	30,926
Henry J. Baird, Rep.	13,397
Emery D. Cox, Soc.	2,695

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.		J. B.	
Republicans	17	37	54				
Democrats	17	28	45				
Progressive	1		1				

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Julius C. Gunter, Dem.
 Secretary of State—James R. Noland, Dem.
 Treasurer—Robert H. Higgins, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Leslie E. Hubbard, Dem.

CONNECTICUT (Population, 1916, 1,244,479).

Counties.		Pres. 1916.	
Population in 1910.	(8)	Dem.	Rep.
245322 Fairfield	20873	25962	
250182 Hartford	24398	23265	
70260 Litchfield	6183	7288	
45637 Middlesex	3765	4524	
337282 New Haven	30416	30175	
91253 New London	8322	8283	
26459 Tolland	2032	2758	
48361 Windham	3797	4259	

Total	99786	106514	
Plurality		6728	
Per cent.	46.6	49.3	
Total vote	213874		

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 5,179 votes; Hanly, Pro., 1,789, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 606.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 74,561 votes; Taft, Rep., 68,324; Roosevelt, Prog., 34,129; Chaffin, Pro., 2,068; Debs, Soc., 10,066; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,260.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

McLean, Rep.	107,020
Cummings, Dem.	98,649
Plunkett, Soc.	5,279
Manchester, Pro.	1,768
Huckser, Soc.-Lab.	619

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

- County of Hartford.
 Augustine Lonergan, Dem. 24,565
 P. Davis Oakley, Rep. 22,876
 Klein, Soc. 1,255
 Fancher, Pro. 672
- Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.
 Richard P. Freeman, Rep. 20,406
 Dunn, Dem. 17,233
 Boardman, Soc. 593
 Hall, Pro. 363
- County of New Haven (except twelve towns).
 John Q. Tilson, Rep. 20,859
 Thomas Reilly, Dem. 20,272
 White, Soc. 1,417
- County of Fairfield.
 Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep. 25,917
 Jeremiah Donovan, Dem. 20,700
 Moffatt, Soc. 1,143
- County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.
 James P. Glynn, Rep. 16,872
 William Kennedy, Dem. 15,382
 Conlon, Soc. 854

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.		J. B.	
Republicans	25	194	219				
Democrats	10	64	74				

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Marcus H. Holcomb, Rep.
 Secretary—Frederick L. Perry, Rep.
 Treasurer—Frederick S. Chamberlin, Rep.
 Comptroller—Morris C. Webster, Rep.

DELAWARE (Population, 1916, 213,380).

Counties.		Pres. 1916.		Pres. 1912.	
Population in 1910.	(3)	Dem.	Rep.	Wilson.	Hughes.
32721 Kent	4210	3815	4071	567	3192
123188 New Castle	14894	16166	13009	7091	8342
46413 Sussex	5649	6032	5551	1229	4466
Total	24,753	26013	22631	8887	15000
Plurality		1260	6631		
Per cent.	47.71	50.14	9.53	10.45	28.46
Total vote	51876		45693		

For president in 1916. Hanly, Pro., received 650 votes and Benson, Soc., 480; in 1912 Debs, Soc., received 556 votes and Chaffin, Pro., 623.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Josiah C. Wolcott, Dem.	22,444
Henry A. du Pont, Rep.	22,922
Burton, Prog.	2,361

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Albert F. Polk, Dem.	24,395
Thomas W. Miller, Rep.	24,231

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.		J. B.	
Democrats	10	16	26				
Republicans	7	19	26				

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John G. Townsend, Rep.
 Secretary of State—(To be appointed).
 Lieutenant-Governor—Lewis E. Eliason, Dem.
 State Treasurer—William J. Swain, Rep.
 Auditor—William G. Roe, Dem.

FLORIDA (Population, 1916, 893,493).

Counties.		President, 1916.		President, 1912.	
Population in 1910.	(52)	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Debs.
34305 Alachua	2030	440	42	33	
4805 Baker	439	52	41	30	
Bay	725	279	77	99	
14090 Bradford	1302	153	21	13	
4717 Brevard	599	174	69	76	
Broward	382	158	50	110	
7465 Calhoun	539	209	25	68	
6731 Citrus	601	46	23	25	
6116 Clay	380	79	47	47	
17689 Columbia	861	226	71	28	
11933 Dade	1654	629	283	301	
14200 DeSoto	1755	385	208	228	
75163 Duval	5456	1339	581	581	
36549 Escambia	2183	416	67	99	
5201 Franklin	312	81	57	32	
22198 Gadsden	55	57	58	40	
11825 Hamilton	675	113	9	15	
4997 Hernando	446	38	38	38	
78374 Hillsborough	4627	691	675	622	
11557 Holmes	763	427	109	182	
29821 Jackson	1975	410	62	34	
17210 Jefferson	646	104	5	4	
6710 Lafayette	849	45	27	30	
9509 Lake	886	330	23	68	
6294 Lee	751	167	79	135	
19427 Leon	875	191	62	42	
10361 Levy	712	216	16	25	
4700 Liberty	280	57	38	14	
19319 Madison	721	22	33	22	
9550 Manatee	1033	289	110	116	
26941 Marion	1567	462	189	151	
21563 Monroe	730	345	107	249	
10525 Nassau	420	94	43	40	
Okaloosa	603	303	16	29	
19107 Orange	1261	415	30	51	
5507 Osceola	511	453	98	100	
5577 Palm Beach	725	311	173	194	
7502 Pasco	779	236	94	82	
Pinellas	1503	555	197	173	
24148 Polk	2574	578	71	158	
13096 Putnam	879	418	68	93	
13208 St. Johns	1133	326	118	136	
4075 St. Lucie	763	134	73	110	
14897 Santa Rosa	896	114	59	19	
Seminole	706	155	55	80	
6696 Sumter	599	70	44	30	
13603 Suwanee	1209	56	29	126	
7103 Taylor	547	51	1	11	
16510 Volusia	1541	886	116	109	
4802 Wakulla	387	121	23	32	
16460 Walton	753	549	97	79	
16403 Washington	626	159	74	144	

Total	55984	14611	4786	5393	
Plurality	41373				
Per cent.	69.34	18.09	5.94	6.63	
Total vote	80734				

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 36,417 votes; Taft, Rep., 4,279; Roosevelt, Prog., 4,535; Debs, Soc., 4,806; Chaffin, Pro., 1,854.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Park Trammell, Dem.	58,391
W. R. O'Neal, Rep.	8,774
R. L. Goodwin, Soc.	3,964

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, DeSoto, Lee and Lake.	
H. J. Drane, Dem.....	15,353
H. W. Bishop, Rep.....	2,164
2. Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Alachua, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion and Taylor.	
Frank Clark, Dem.....	10,047
W. H. Gober, Rep.....	1,367
3. Counties of Bay, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon and Wakulla.	
Walter Kehoe, Dem.....	12,241
P. H. Miller, Rep.....	2,393
4. Counties of Brevard, Clay, Dade, Duval, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Seminole and Volusia.	
W. J. Sears, Dem.....	14,748
D. T. Gerow, Rep.....	5,071

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is democratic except one republican and one independent.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—S. J. Catts.
 Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford.
 Attorney-General—Thomas F. West.
 Treasurer—J. C. Luning.

GEORGIA (Population, 1916, 2,856,065).

Population in 1900.	President 1916			
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.
Counties.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	
12318 Appling	413	44	117	4
Bacon	257	46	—	—
7973 Baker	435	—	94	—
18354 Baldwin	579	65	42	1
11244 Banks	989	126	118	—
Barrow	712	148	102	—
25388 Bartow	1325	92	326	5
11863 Ben Hill	627	8	134	—
22772 Berrien	2102	32	49	2
56646 Bibb	2048	201	58	25
Bleckley	362	6	14	—
23832 Brooks	969	103	25	—
7602 Bryan	295	17	9	—
26464 Bulloch	1410	29	87	—
27268 Burke	673	19	14	—
13624 Butts	596	52	27	—
11334 Calhoun	265	9	2	—
7690 Camden	251	4	4	—
10974 Campbell	508	77	66	—
Candler	442	—	28	—
30855 Carroll	1621	118	413	31
7184 Catoosa	624	32	210	2
4722 Charlton	169	52	11	1
79690 Chattahoochee	3797	368	616	23
5586 Chattoohatchee	156	5	4	—
13608 Chattooga	1006	20	240	1
16661 Cherokee	855	292	461	50
23273 Clarke	1036	113	31	9
8960 Clay	225	9	10	—
10452 Clayton	517	3	75	—
8424 Clinch	374	53	8	—
28397 Cobb	1750	137	434	—
21953 Coffee	2091	120	29	84
19739 Colquitt	1305	53	171	5
12328 Columbia	521	6	18	—
25800 Coweta	1179	85	26	—
8310 Crawford	411	2	4	—
16423 Crisp	577	4	100	1
4139 Dade	616	25	52	24
4686 Dawson	440	273	29	—
29045 Decatur	1147	35	116	88
27381 DeKalb	1690	12	197	4
20127 Dodge	738	64	35	4
20554 Dooly	737	—	31	—
16036 Dougherty	886	37	17	—
8953 Douglas	416	61	78	—
13122 Early	442	—	9	8
33069 Echols	173	—	—	—
9971 Effingham	450	8	64	—
24125 Elbert	1756	—	183	—
25140 Emanuel	1500	28	266	—
Evans	334	34	58	—

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Proc. Benson
12574 Fannin	720	166	933	—
10966 Fayette	494	25	70	—
36736 Floyd	2137	50	386	—
11940 Forsyth	1146	166	236	—
17894 Franklin	1540	44	206	—
177733 Fulton	8945	1311	1040	124
9237 Gilmer	742	258	560	—
4669 Glascock	126	8	156	—
15720 Glynn	477	45	36	1
15861 Gordon	1010	290	242	—
18457 Grady	675	39	84	—
18512 Greene	676	53	153	—
23824 Gwinnett	1528	222	270	1
10134 Habersham	1032	43	406	—
25730 Hall	1662	141	367	18
19189 Hancock	562	30	22	—
13514 Haralson	837	137	779	8
17868 Harris	550	22	31	—
16216 Hart	750	22	237	2
11189 Heard	439	11	62	—
19927 Henry	868	78	89	—
23609 Houston	806	52	12	1
10461 Irwin	503	31	24	—
20169 Jackson	1185	71	102	10
16552 Jasper	537	14	6	—
6050 Jeff Davis	299	14	56	13
21379 Jefferson	588	63	145	—
11520 Jenkins	402	7	20	—
12897 Johnson	715	20	150	—
13101 Jones	398	27	6	—
35501 Laurens	1269	64	143	5
11679 Lee	316	3	4	—
12924 Liberty	245	26	103	—
8714 Lincoln	333	5	56	—
24436 Lowndes	1870	60	88	8
5444 Lumpkin	455	55	171	—
15651 Macon	440	21	97	—
16851 Madison	1241	19	181	—
9147 Marion	330	42	96	—
10325 McDuffie	466	70	65	—
6442 McIntosh	114	20	4	—
25180 Meriwether	1118	36	96	—
7988 Miller	464	15	7	105
7239 Milton	462	11	92	—
22114 Mitchell	921	41	96	—
20450 Monroe	721	52	65	3
19638 Montgomery	1002	21	66	—
19717 Morgan	643	59	58	—
9763 Murray	1162	301	136	16
36227 Muscogee	1833	110	44	77
18449 Newton	943	102	39	—
11104 Oconee	497	—	166	—
18680 Oglethorpe	657	18	42	3
14124 Paulding	670	10	783	3
9041 Pickens	497	420	344	—
10749 Pierce	489	85	25	—
19495 Pike	766	65	106	—
20203 Polk	1172	—	713	—
22835 Pulaski	383	13	23	—
13876 Putnam	463	8	15	—
4594 Quitman	125	2	15	—
5562 Rabun	632	87	181	—
18841 Randolph	645	43	23	—
58885 Richmond	2708	238	524	10
8916 Rockdale	490	73	56	—
5213 Schley	222	2	35	—
20202 Screven	625	36	98	—
19741 Spalding	835	41	152	—
9728 Stephens	500	15	60	—
13437 Stewart	474	23	14	—
29092 Sumter	1065	38	40	—
11696 Talbot	511	17	14	—
8766 Taliaferro	255	7	14	—
18569 Tattnall	574	49	200	—
10839 Taylor	405	57	113	—
13288 Telfair	773	25	29	—
22003 Terrell	677	40	13	—
29071 Thomas	1298	42	173	—
11487 Tift	1034	42	173	—
11296 Toombs	425	33	86	—
3362 Towns	358	43	6	—
26228 Troup	1227	38	240	14
10075 Turner	400	145	172	26
10736 Twiggs	365	20	15	—
6918 Union	532	523	—	—
12757 Upson	734	18	259	—
18692 Walker	1883	439	300	17

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Benson
25393 Walton	1305	83	91	4
22957 Ware	1066	133	59	40
11860 Warren	292	47	89	—
28174 Washington	954	18	156	—
13069 Wayne	460	29	25	—
6151 Webster	248	20	15	—
Wheeler	372	31	40	—
5110 White	639	6	200	—
15934 Whitfield	1093	16	707	60
13436 Wilcox	590	12	58	—
23441 Wilkes	785	17	52	—
10078 Wilkinson	371	28	20	—
19147 Worth	690	31	68	—
Total	122907	11227	20670	969
Plurality	111680			
Per cent.	78.90	7.21	13.27	.62
Total vote		155773		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 5,191 votes; Wilson, Dem., 93,076; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,980; Chafin, Pro., 147, and Debs, Soc., 1,026.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

- Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Chatham, Edingham, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.
J. W. Overstreet, Dem.....9,203
- Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth.
Frank Park, Dem.....9,462
- Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.
Charles R. Crisp, Dem.....8,040
- Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee and Talbot.
W. C. Adamson, Dem.....9,871
- Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale.
William Schley Howard, Dem.....13,174
J. C. Moore, Rep.....1,656
- Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
J. W. Wise, Dem.....7,370
- Counties of Bartow, Catosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
Gordon Lee, Dem.....12,831
W. Akerman, Prog.....3,382
- Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.
S. J. Tribble, Dem.....13,891
- Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White.
Thomas M. Bell, Dem.....15,369
J. E. Adams, Rep.....1,926
- Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Tallapoosa, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
Carl Vinson, Dem.....5,702
- Counties of Appling, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware.
J. R. Walker, Dem.....11,826
- Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Teifair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.
W. W. Larsens, Dem.....9,816

LEGISLATURE.
The legislature consists of 44 senators and 185 representatives. There are no divisions on party lines.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)
Governor—Hugh Dorsey.
Secretary of State—Philip Cook.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.

IDAHO (Population, 1916, 428,586).

Counties.		President 1916			
Population (37) in 1910.		Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.
29088	Ada	5299	5207	359	101
	Adams (new)	667	645	129	3
19242	Bannock	2950	4084	298	24
7729	Bear Lake	1229	1566	31	3
	Benewah	935	1374	337	21
	Boundary	598	653	99	7
23306	Bingham	1885	2306	145	13
8387	Blaine	1231	1830	173	16
5250	Boise	657	1048	113	15
13588	Bonner	1417	2003	409	26
	Bonneville (new)	1736	2341	85	9
25323	Canyon	3570	4478	645	267
7197	Cassia	1320	1629	289	17
	Clearwater (new)	839	678	242	12
3001	Custer	454	879	63	13
4785	Elmore	658	1104	82	8
	Franklin (new)	1089	1425	30	2
24696	Fremont	1654	2965	194	7
	Gem	750	990	146	14
	Gooding (new)	1093	1089	97	18
12384	Idaho	1892	2265	370	25
	Jefferson (new)	993	1606	115	11
22747	Kootenai	2741	2855	714	112
18818	Latah	2777	2811	435	149
4786	Lemhi	723	1080	79	2
	Lewis (new)	901	1255	118	20
12676	Lincoln	1121	1084	95	7
	Madison (new)	1132	1371	21	
	Minidoka (new)	963	1135	540	21
24880	Nez Perce	1753	2675	245	65
15170	Oncida	1014	1298	29	2
4044	Owyhee	594	775	82	18
	Powder (new)	1024	1079	50	7
13963	Shoshone	2431	4239	485	16
	Teton (new)	650	726	21	3
13543	Twin Falls	3083	3974	592	52
11101	Washington	1545	1802	109	21
	Total	55368	70054	8066	1127
	Plurality		14686		
	Per cent.	41.21	51.97	5.98	.84
	Total vote.		134615		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,810 votes; Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960, and Chafin, Pro., 1,537.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

- *Burton L. French, Rep.....64,648
*Addison T. Smith, Rep.....63,791
Marion J. Kerr, Dem.....55,897
John V. Stanley, Dem.....54,339
Albert B. Clark, Soc.....8,079
Sam G. Gillesland, Soc.....8,033
*Elected.

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House. J.B.	
Republicans	16	29	45		
Democrats	21	36	57		

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Moses Alexander, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Ernest L. Parker, Dem.
Secretary of State—William T. Dougherty, Dem.
State Treasurer—John W. Eagleson, Dem.
Attorney-General—T. A. Walters, Dem.

ILLINOIS (Population, 1916, 6,152,257).

Counties.		President 1916				Governor 1916			
Population in 1910.	(102)	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.	S.-L. Reimer.	Dem. Dunne.	Rep. Lowden.	Pro. Stedman.
64588 Adams	14268	11858	389	263	30.	7780	7379	287	163
22741 Alexander	9940	5395	116	47	7.	2242	3138	84	21
17075 Bond	2652	3626	38	394	4.	1342	2265	30	232
15481 Boone	1211	5181	190	91	5.	637	2921	141	41
10397 Brown	2856	1579	17	120	—	1525	1020	15	82
43975 Bureau	5793	8213	249	335	24.	3481	5420	202	195

Population	Willon.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.	Belmer.	Dunne.	Lowden.	Stedman.	Golden.	Francis.
8610 Calhoun	1181	1163	29	30	5	920	905	13	16	18
18035 Carroll	1986	4496	94	137	3	1104	3169	70	65	1
17372 Cass	4485	3193	152	226	16	2335	2188	105	90	6
51829 Champaign	5601	14632	254	799	18	5272	8581	201	279	13
34594 Christian	7382	6292	421	339	27	4184	4247	293	164	4
23517 Clark	5311	4396	51	142	6	2826	2922	34	62	4
18661 Clay	3574	3879	145	83	11	1972	2283	112	55	9
22832 Clinton	4201	3423	302	100	11	2879	2064	228	55	10
34517 Coles	7772	8314	88	177	6	4147	4814	75	95	8
2405233 Cook	379438	435695	32471	2309	1050	241249	258051	30530	1138	722
26281 Crawford	5570	5084	142	181	8	2903	3017	71	111	7
14281 Cumberland	2960	2879	41	85	8	1675	1709	27	37	6
33457 DeKalb	3386	9764	316	231	—	1868	5749	232	111	6
18906 DeWitt	4460	4380	99	204	3	2275	2573	79	169	5
19591 Douglas	3768	4564	150	259	7	1974	2632	123	133	5
33432 DuPage	4816	9610	378	480	10	2740	5828	236	265	7
27336 Edgar	6710	6099	136	202	7	3536	3463	89	139	7
10049 Edwards	1389	2885	5	133	—	708	1739	9	86	1
20055 Elftingham	4529	3207	72	131	7	2523	1955	47	60	6
28075 Fayette	5669	3207	72	205	8	3038	3177	159	117	3
17096 Ford	2054	4670	125	189	5	1104	2719	75	208	5
25943 Franklin	6419	6371	704	114	116	2523	1955	47	60	6
49549 Fulton	8686	9735	1175	401	74	4845	5740	876	235	48
14628 Gallatin	2920	1985	85	89	7	1717	1279	67	38	7
22363 Greene	6150	3400	—	—	—	3174	2217	—	—	—
24162 Grundy	2241	4811	101	94	2	1346	3094	89	38	1
18227 Hamilton	3644	3259	75	38	5	2044	2023	46	25	4
32633 Hancock	7711	6472	166	367	10	3622	3648	131	728	11
70159 Hardin	1131	1168	29	80	5	735	914	22	15	1
9724 Henderson	1611	2528	60	119	3	845	1630	46	54	2
41736 Henry	5220	11401	520	276	12	2807	6810	391	118	2
35543 Iroquois	4977	8503	87	342	7	2868	5264	66	164	7
35143 Jackson	6780	8356	185	122	4	3664	4882	144	49	4
18157 Jasper	3834	3110	57	117	5	2118	1841	31	68	2
29111 Jefferson	6685	6028	101	182	9	3565	3318	80	89	3
13954 Jersey	3052	2644	20	112	3	1727	1799	14	46	2
22657 Jo Daviess	3505	5775	143	199	7	2076	3637	90	78	5
14331 Johnson	1822	3273	69	64	2	1062	1991	55	25	—
91862 Kane	9875	23868	906	555	45	5257	14373	830	227	25
40752 Kankakee	6096	10594	91	211	16	3592	6199	95	101	10
10777 Kendall	1008	3316	19	56	—	529	2095	15	27	—
46159 Knox	6785	10918	435	417	8	3712	6766	342	168	4
55058 Lake	5447	12905	715	184	25	3106	7813	551	101	15
90132 LaSalle	14625	20662	851	321	31	8814	11927	598	139	14
22661 Lawrence	5052	4481	190	353	—	2772	2706	134	139	—
27750 Lee	4087	7985	144	263	7	2226	4731	118	106	5
40465 Livingston	6462	9801	97	350	4	3599	6090	76	218	3
30216 Logan	6726	5933	310	310	15	3055	3723	226	238	11
54186 Macoupin	11181	13997	632	617	34	5259	8262	509	473	35
50685 Macomb	10012	8875	1089	328	31	5374	5443	826	202	16
89847 Madison	16302	17594	1091	287	43	8732	11038	808	115	34
35094 Marion	7392	6424	425	209	12	4203	3666	328	142	12
15679 Marshall	2693	3579	110	121	7	1627	2163	74	94	4
17377 Mason	3886	3029	53	168	3	2182	2095	42	177	1
14200 Massac	1236	3926	23	117	6	731	2401	33	47	5
26887 McDonough	5740	7192	250	364	3	2825	4236	190	319	2
32509 McHenry	3278	9024	58	172	1	1967	5931	88	74	1
68008 McLean	11699	14988	450	1016	7	6190	9136	353	1114	7
12796 Menard	2689	2693	60	106	10	1379	1769	35	49	6
19723 Mercer	3430	5308	69	199	2	1855	3180	60	149	1
13508 Monroe	2104	2825	27	8	—	1401	1944	18	4	—
35311 Montgomery	7903	7065	607	218	31	4169	4409	465	150	21
34420 Morgan	7104	7536	157	191	10	3447	4543	129	137	7
14630 Moultre	3370	2963	55	161	6	1803	1756	39	100	4
27864 Ogle	3207	8639	69	368	5	1517	5577	57	163	1
109255 Peoria	18718	18615	718	344	83	10882	12550	598	178	64
22088 Perry	4445	4796	170	214	24	2470	2873	124	85	15
16376 Piatt	3028	4012	88	98	4	1571	2415	62	79	4
28622 Pike	7005	5293	239	249	13	3721	3273	175	114	10
11215 Polk	1158	2924	57	201	5	701	1754	44	115	1
15550 Pulaski	785	3863	87	49	1	1260	880	33	28	—
7561 Putnam	1444	42	40	—	—	523	1006	37	24	—
29120 Randolph	5397	5517	132	181	13	3155	3311	115	63	10
15970 Richland	3431	2992	79	132	4	1750	1808	53	119	—
70404 Rock Island	10914	16169	2855	384	88	6517	9644	1980	167	47
30204 Saline	5930	7061	787	176	30	3308	3937	559	94	27
91024 Sangamon	17958	20900	1001	576	29	9373	12629	739	313	21
14852 Schuyler	3392	2595	36	215	4	1819	1620	29	135	4
10067 Scott	2457	2826	21	46	—	1267	1352	15	22	—
31693 Shelby	7515	5911	83	357	5	3823	3473	78	284	6
10098 Stark	1390	2887	31	28	1	782	1713	19	16	—
119870 St. Clair	22622	22144	1152	423	75	14573	14406	955	171	65
36821 Stephenson	5463	8620	433	228	20	2813	5798	305	73	14
34027 Tazewell	6743	6662	341	258	14	3778	4550	277	193	13
21856 Union	5171	3135	60	74	7	2724	1814	40	50	5
77996 Vermillion	13864	16330	605	1673	24	8257	10500	484	894	16
14913 Wabash	3264	2600	86	179	2	1754	1608	67	99	2

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.	Reimer.	Dunne.	Lowden.	Stedman.	Golden.	Francis.
23313 Warren	4498	6294	154	199	7	2236	3608	112	191	8
18759 Washington	2794	4657	105	85	—	1664	2642	85	37	—
25697 Wayne	4934	5883	59	173	7	2588	3110	40	105	5
23052 White	5066	4137	151	83	16	2687	2434	104	46	11
34507 Whiteside	3839	10045	127	482	14	2061	6216	105	187	10
84371 Will	11378	19881	317	171	18	6504	11713	241	76	18
45098 Williamson	8172	10262	580	124	42	4601	5939	459	87	27
61353 Winnebago	6198	14893	1439	352	15	3039	10411	1179	213	10
20506 Woodford	3619	4273	87	192	11	1968	2642	67	171	9
Total	950229	1152549	61394	26074	2488	556654	696535	52316	15309	1739
Plurality	202320						129884			
Per cent.	43.33	52.57	2.80	1.19	11.	42.09	52.66	3.96	1.16	13
Total vote			2192734					1322553		

Total woman vote not returned separately.

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 253,593 votes; Wilson, Dem. 405,043; Roosevelt, Prog., 386,478; Debs, Soc., 81,278; Chaflin, Pro., 15,710, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 4,066.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

At Large—William Eliza Williams, Dem. 546,741
 Joseph O. Kostner, Dem. 538,756
 *Medill McCormick, Rep. 707,953
 *William E. Mason, Rep. 687,198
 J. Louis Erndahl, Soc. 49,842
 Walter Huggins, Soc. 48,842
 Clay F. Gaumer, Pro. 9,366
 Charles W. Williams, Pro. 9,549
 Frank Hosking, Soc.-Lab. 1,790
 John Kowatzek, Soc.-Lab. 1,739

1. City of Chicago (part).
 William J. Hennessey, Dem. 13,380
 Martin B. Madden, Rep. 20,380
 Robert H. Howe, Soc. 749

2. City of Chicago (part).
 Philip H. Treacy, Dem. 22,722
 James R. Mann, Rep. 44,159
 James W. Lafferty, Soc. 2,271

3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet, in Cook county.
 Bernard McMahon, Dem. 25,954
 William W. Wilson, Rep. 35,885
 John D. Dohelman, Soc. 2,617

4. City of Chicago (part).
 Charles Martin, Dem. 18,722
 John Golombewski, Rep. 11,793
 Frederick G. Wellman, Soc. 1,515

5. City of Chicago (part).
 Adolph J. Sabath, Dem. 12,884
 David T. Alexander, Rep. 6,850
 Charles Toepper, Soc. 1,500

6. City of Chicago (part) and the towns of Proviso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook county.
 James McAndrews, Dem. 39,749
 Arthur W. Fulton, Rep. 37,347
 Charles H. Hair, Soc. 4,586

7. City of Chicago (part) and the towns of Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park, in Cook county.
 Frank Buchanan, Dem. 37,460
 Niels Juul, Rep. 47,514
 Carl D. Thompson, Soc. 8,372

8. City of Chicago (part).
 Thomas Gallagher, Dem. 14,970
 Frank Sullivan, Rep. 8,636

9. City of Chicago (part).
 Eugene L. McGarry, Dem. 12,295
 Fred A. Britten, Rep. 20,609
 Andrew Lavin, Soc. 1,891

10. City of Chicago (part), Lake county and towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield, in Cook county.
 Samuel C. Herren, Dem. 22,398
 George Edmund Foss, Rep. 44,749
 Herbert S. Racine, Soc. 3,636
 Carl Hjalmar Lundquist, Ind. 4,622

11. Counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry and Will.
 William C. Mooney, Dem. 15,715
 Ira C. Copley, Rep. 38,419
 William C. Langhorst, Soc. 1,309

12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle and Winnebago.
 Peter Panneck, Dem. 16,035
 Charles E. Fuller, Rep. 35,741

*Elected.

13. Counties of Carroll, Lee, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.
 F. P. Dudley, Dem. 12,486
 John C. McKenzie, Rep. 28,123
 F. X. Gehant, Soc. 726

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.
 Clyde H. Tavenner, Dem. 22,591
 Bert E. Pinkerton, Rep. 23,089
 Nick S. Dexter, Soc. 1,864
 Cloyd E. Kaufman, Prog. 91

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.
 Edward P. Allen, Dem. 21,604
 Edward J. King, Rep. 28,143
 Conrad F. Nystrom, Soc. 1,868

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.
 Claude U. Stone, Dem. 24,073
 Clifford Ireland, Rep. 25,091
 Frank P. Elzer, Soc. 1,088

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.
 S. A. Rathbun, Dem. 17,571
 John A. Sterling, Rep. 25,956
 John A. Bruell, Soc. 767

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion.
 Armand E. Smith, Dem. 23,668
 Joseph G. Cannon, Rep. 29,378
 Edward M. Methé, Soc. 465
 William H. Dunn, Prog. 280

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Platt.
 F. R. Dove, Dem. 28,870
 William B. McKinley, Rep. 33,162
 Charles E. Peebles, Soc. 951

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.
 Henry T. Rainey, Dem. 24,364
 Walter B. Saylor, Rep. 19,019
 Frank Hoover, Soc. 472

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.
 Thomas Rees, Dem. 23,936
 Loren E. Wheeler, Rep. 26,367
 Edward A. Wieck, Soc. 2,226
 William E. Fuson, Prog. 220

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.
 D. H. Mudge, Dem. 29,451
 William A. Rodenberg, Rep. 31,958
 E. G. Galloway, Soc. 1,872
 C. F. Stetzel, Prog. 129

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.
 Martin D. Foster, Dem. 28,805
 Harry C. Ferriman, Rep. 24,328
 J. B. Weibel, Soc. 1,087
 B. F. Moore, Prog. 223

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.
 Louis W. Goetzman, Dem. 18,540
 Thomas S. Williams, Rep. 23,768
 John H. Evans, Soc. 916

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.
 Andrew J. Rendleman, Dem. 24,034
 Edward B. Denison, Rep. 27,905
 R. E. Ray, Soc. 1,536

LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	33	84	117
Democrats	18	68	86
Independent		1	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Frank O. Lowden, Rep.

Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.
 Auditor—Andrew Russell, Rep.
 Treasurer—Len Small, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, Rep.

INDIANA (Population, 1916, 2,816,817).

Counties.		President 1916						President 1912					
(92)		Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	S. B.		Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	S. L.	
Population in 1910.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Frog.	Haas.	Benson.	Reimer.	Wilson.	Taft.	Chas. R.	Roosevelt.	Debs.	Rmer.
21840	Adams	2875	1796	7	171	23	4.	2961	917	159	732	30	6
93386	Allen	9470	10169	928	421	1003	99.	8659	3423	602	4246	1512	127
24813	Bartholomew	3441	3287	40	145	66	2.	3147	1321	238	1604	196	15
12688	Benton	1502	1872	6	53	23	—	1425	1030	103	796	30	2
15820	Blackford	1867	1595	4	126	105	9.	1651	399	146	1163	256	9
24673	Boone	3513	3333	37	125	82	6.	3280	1181	156	2014	90	14
7975	Brown	1046	506	—	31	10	2.	909	305	52	253	12	2
17970	Carroll	2401	2468	5	118	34	2.	2275	1467	132	926	83	—
36368	Cass	5140	4879	13	200	121	10.	4421	1573	207	3094	187	29
30260	Clark	3572	3173	7	43	73	8.	3315	805	50	2453	137	15
32535	Clay	3435	3102	14	119	562	12.	3297	1484	174	1614	697	31
26574	Clinton	3662	3638	8	184	119	7.	3252	2182	189	1824	219	24
12367	Crawford	1508	1201	4	152	65	8.	1159	663	179	542	128	4
27747	Daviess	3143	3191	21	128	210	17.	2759	2005	150	1061	327	39
21396	Dearborn	3010	2313	5	97	62	3.	2957	1366	89	701	146	9
18793	Decatur	2374	2717	16	109	69	2.	2246	1263	130	1436	83	7
25054	Dekalb	3372	2898	8	232	136	11.	2766	1125	244	1623	437	16
51414	Delaware	5946	6919	46	407	432	21.	4313	2018	637	4059	1199	52
19843	Dubois	3072	1492	5	55	19	10.	3059	566	54	806	105	7
49008	Elkhart	5723	5850	13	603	708	44.	4300	1199	563	4535	856	102
14415	Fayette	2074	2360	21	64	58	5.	1455	1030	68	1214	231	21
30293	Floyd	3850	3200	9	68	140	8.	3236	669	90	2580	341	20
20439	Fountain	2437	2634	149	88	130	9.	2449	1560	123	1067	140	21
15335	Franklin	2426	1495	12	73	8	1.	2306	929	80	630	30	1
16879	Fulton	2231	2325	119	63	33	1.	2022	1427	213	694	70	8
30137	Gibson	3765	3576	17	226	201	16.	3250	2266	226	1270	295	7
51426	Grant	5827	6059	31	980	1019	51.	4390	3939	1015	2165	1323	184
36873	Greene	3990	3878	29	199	833	20.	3373	2156	148	2583	1203	143
27025	Hamilton	2799	3951	21	362	72	7.	2463	2247	399	1834	90	19
19030	Hancock	2779	2138	11	166	47	8.	2594	738	149	1375	133	9
20232	Harrison	2453	2046	18	98	64	—	2106	900	93	1219	118	13
20840	Hendricks	2473	2041	18	118	88	10.	2372	1439	142	1495	48	7
29758	Henry	3560	4386	165	378	265	17.	2687	2479	508	1550	437	56
33177	Howard	3934	4777	12	456	840	63.	2824	2152	453	2184	1107	119
23892	Huntington	3833	3761	21	450	149	11.	3119	2108	399	1586	252	12
24727	Jackson	3312	2422	5	139	74	6.	3225	921	96	1236	175	14
13044	Jasper	1488	1995	5	33	10	—	1292	1238	59	694	14	1
24961	Jay	3070	3075	7	348	109	6.	2786	1282	398	1596	218	10
20483	Jefferson	2518	2675	11	113	56	3.	2325	1563	158	943	137	5
14203	Jennings	1686	1791	9	60	34	1.	1577	955	69	839	81	8
20394	Johnson	3108	2428	35	107	53	6.	2890	924	211	1408	49	13
39183	Knox	5380	4805	11	142	923	103.	4448	2805	205	1316	892	86
27936	Kosciusko	3447	4025	15	232	134	12.	2817	1767	307	2096	210	23
15148	Lagrange	1512	1958	11	93	43	3.	1233	758	93	1402	22	1
82864	Lake	9946	13263	60	108	651	84.	5136	5176	139	5659	1182	191
45797	Laporte	5276	5726	14	83	240	48.	4847	2701	120	2749	397	48
30625	Lawrence	3108	3813	21	66	246	2.	2579	1633	91	2106	398	83
65224	Madison	8106	7449	18	484	1579	116.	6676	1771	455	4571	1947	157
26366	Marion	35043	40699	177	744	2224	143.	29805	12280	1241	18395	5268	418
24175	Marshall	3221	2855	22	126	77	5.	2859	1196	192	1490	164	17
12850	Martin	1549	1534	2	22	26	2.	1440	975	27	553	22	3
29350	Miami	3854	3390	75	214	303	13.	3366	1426	253	1995	422	32
23426	Monroe	2796	3033	32	105	58	5.	2396	1388	130	1497	84	15
29296	Montgomery	4107	4300	41	106	147	10.	3821	2747	222	1246	173	7
21182	Morgan	2616	2860	20	94	113	10.	2608	1353	176	1236	185	26
10504	Newton	1278	1377	155	43	36	5.	965	892	96	633	26	2
24009	Noble	3069	3417	4	130	35	2.	2888	1443	99	1760	106	8
4329	Ohio	632	597	1	25	3	—	553	406	38	120	9	—
17192	Orange	2091	2481	15	42	52	5.	1830	1521	55	849	53	5
14053	Owen	1812	1585	14	42	95	—	1621	711	66	784	161	12
22214	Parke	2329	2598	9	184	212	22.	2031	1891	254	684	346	11
18073	Perry	2089	1762	11	15	28	1.	1931	520	30	1130	34	5
19634	Pike	2212	2172	4	59	187	16.	1984	1515	68	489	298	4
20540	Porter	1871	2913	21	37	76	1.	1852	1510	45	1241	120	12
21670	Posey	2722	2291	5	86	26	2.	2767	1193	140	745	132	4
13312	Pulaski	1887	1474	203	58	27	1.	1250	729	222	586	135	14
20520	Putnam	2965	2453	21	86	132	11.	2922	1354	92	1079	91	7
29013	Randolph	2682	4045	63	525	128	7.	2158	1988	366	2471	272	20
19452	Ripley	2549	2686	13	67	67	3.	2431	1492	77	884	163	23
19349	Rush	2569	2950	21	160	57	3.	2312	1931	185	1075	77	6
8323	Scott	1068	802	5	31	4	—	1033	327	34	531	18	—
26802	Shelby	3900	3201	35	242	81	2.	3432	1254	235	1969	319	21
20676	Spencer	2335	2560	14	122	50	4.	2428	1268	117	1142	151	6
10667	Starke	1334	1550	1	35	44	5.	1208	787	49	696	54	6
14274	Steuben	1427	2418	6	255	24	4.	1266	1290	477	1210	41	5
84312	St. Joseph	9709	7961	371	436	657	60.	5391	3145	452	5240	1285	87
32439	Sullivan	3880	2630	16	205	667	65.	3707	1406	274	1068	1045	93

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Hanly.	Benson.	Belmer.	Wilson.	Taft.	Chafin.	Roosevelt.	Deba.	H'mer
9914 Switzerland	1446	1214	—	58	36	2.	1342	882	62	322	75	5
40063 Tippecanoe	4918	6358	40	298	108	9.	4442	3006	173	2838	191	3
17459 Tipton	2337	2166	7	203	62	4.	2185	1262	201	914	113	13
6260 Union	826	997	3	38	19	—	705	643	63	342	88	1
77438 Vanderburg	10028	9966	43	185	717	34.	7219	4839	187	2738	2572	127
18865 Vermilion	2343	2607	4	133	771	130.	1780	1621	230	680	550	21
87930 Vigo	11165	8934	103	516	1677	101.	7256	3103	707	4988	1862	144
26926 Wabash	3168	3849	25	293	277	29.	2371	1363	285	2432	308	50
10899 Warren	1011	1823	5	67	45	5.	872	1183	64	695	46	—
21911 Warrick	2244	2396	159	88	57	5.	2213	1421	254	819	310	37
17445 Washington	2414	1871	7	48	29	2.	2233	712	63	1113	61	7
43757 Wayne	5007	6112	42	303	295	32.	3806	1851	229	4457	1032	116
22418 Wells	2928	1947	6	285	56	4.	2760	812	301	1080	132	7
17602 White	2262	2442	6	71	35	4.	2059	1613	99	822	41	5
16892 Whitley	2510	2191	4	170	26	2.	2206	1082	154	990	70	4

Total	334063	341005	3898	16368	21855	1659.	281890	151267	19248	162007	36931	3130
Plurality		6942					119883					
Per cent.....	46.47	47.44		.54	2.28	3.04	.23.	43.07	23.11	2.94	24.76	5.64 .48
Total vote.....				718848			..			654473		

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

(For long term.)

John W. Kern, Dem.	325,588
Harry S. New, Rep.	337,083
Dyer, Prog.	4,272
Haynes, Pro.	15,598
Zimmerman, Soc.	21,558
Baker, Soc. Lab.	1,562

(For short term.)

Thomas Taggart, Dem.	325,577
James E. Watson, Rep.	335,193
Clifford, Prog.	4,798
Hickman, Pre.	16,095
Henry, Soc.	21,626

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.	
George K. Denton, Dem.	23,278
S. Wallace Cook, Rep.	22,955
Wm. E. McElderry, Prog.	285
Wm. Crecelius, Pro.	623
Benj. S. Reese, Soc.	323
2. The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan.	
William A. Cullop, Dem.	23,759
Oscar E. Bland, Rep.	24,764
Stephen H. Burton, Prog.	304
Jimmi M. Garten, Pro.	2,860
Andrew J. Biddinger, Soc.	622
3. The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington.	
William E. Cox, Dem.	24,738
John H. Edwards, Rep.	21,831
William Wagoner, Prog.	134
William D. Bartle, Pro.	277
Alvia L. Ogle, Soc.	511
4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.	
Lincoln Dixon, Dem.	24,925
Manly D. Wilson, Rep.	22,753
Floyd W. Kissell, Prog.	677
Wm. Carmichael, Pro.	67
5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermilion and Vigo.	
Ralph W. Moss, Dem.	20,285
Everett Sanders, Rep.	20,977
Dayton F. Haworth, Pro.	1,536
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	8,866
6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.	
Finley H. Gray, Dem.	22,853
Daniel W. Comstock, Rep.	23,831
George R. Carter, Pro.	344
Ralph Test, Soc.	1,198

7. The county of Marion.

Chalmers Schlosser, Dem.	34,732
Merrill Moores, Rep.	40,862
Edward F. Jones, Prog.	229
Edward W. Clark, Pro.	753
Joseph A. Leonard, Soc.	2,259

8. The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.

Jacob P. Denny, Dem.	23,854
Albert H. Vestal, Rep.	26,136
Carl Thompson, Prog.	332
Fred S. Hurlburt, Soc.	1,753

9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton.

David F. Maish, Dem.	24,547
Fred S. Purnell, Rep.	27,712
G. Stanley West, Pro.	1,425
John C. Kohlenbeck, Soc.	1,316

10. The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White.

George E. Hersham, Dem.	23,077
Wm. R. Wood, Rep.	31,895
John G. Brown, Pro.	471
Isaac S. Wade, Soc.	622

11. The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash.

George W. Rauch, Dem.	24,578
Milton Kraus, Rep.	25,006
Lyman H. Jackman, Pro.	2,350
Walter J. Conarty, Soc.	2,071

12. The counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.

Cyrus Cline, Dem.	20,603
Louis W. Fairfield, Rep.	23,773
William I. Bailey, Pro.	942
J. Lloyd Armstrong, Soc.	1,211

13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke.

Henry A. Barnhart, Dem.	30,537
Andrew J. Hickey, Rep.	30,246
John M. Jolly, Pro.	1,476
William C. Alexander, Soc.	1,825

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Democrats	25	36	61
Republicans	25	64	39

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James P. Goodrich, Rep.	
Lieutenant-Governor—Edgar D. Bush, Rep.	
Secretary of State—Ed Jackson, Rep.	
Auditor—Otto L. Klaus, Rep.	
Treasurer—Uz McMurtrie, Rep.	
Attorney-General—Ele Stansbury, Rep.	
Clerk of Supreme Court—J. Fred France, Dem.	
Reporter of Supreme Court—Will H. Adams, Rep.	
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Horace Ellis, Rep.	

IOWA (Population, 1916, 2,220,321).

Counties.	President 1916					President 1912				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc.	Lab.	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.
Population (99)	Hughes.	Wilson.	Hanly.	Belmer.	Benson.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Deba.	Chafin.
14420 Adair	1922	1619	10	—	17.	1195	890	1248	31	38
10998 Adams	1401	1365	9	—	16.	1215	571	913	32	52
17328 Allamakee	2411	1714	8	2	24.	1767	1273	1269	39	13
28701 Appanoose	3327	2510	32	16	461.	2058	969	2356	359	65
12671 Audubon	1581	1247	6	2	7.	963	689	692	10	13

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Hanly.	Reimer.	Benson.	Wilson.	Roovers.	East.	Dea.	Chas.
23156 Benton	3189	2556	29	8	106.	2472	1234	1831	199	72
44865 Black Hawk	6742	4270	79	23	247.	3702	4724	1601	411	211
27626 Boone	2955	2338	70	19	256.	1601	2835	802	537	106
15843 Bremer	2684	1132	11	1	19.	1944	741	1013	24	42
19748 Buchanan	3000	1808	24	—	23.	1866	1455	1271	23	104
15981 Buena Vista	2045	1454	17	—	48.	921	1852	755	61	46
17119 Butler	2722	877	18	—	40.	926	1553	903	28	87
17090 Calhoun	2276	1515	42	2	66.	1132	1324	963	85	65
20117 Carroll	2408	2085	22	2	18.	2326	1188	664	53	51
19047 Cass	2763	1801	8	1	51.	1510	1096	1724	103	02
17765 Cedar	2862	1595	14	2	30.	1938	1364	1036	43	39
25011 Cerro Gordo	3556	2889	49	—	105.	1742	1813	1334	212	100
16741 Cherokee	1573	1646	24	—	22.	980	1680	381	56	45
15375 Chickasaw	1999	1697	13	—	20.	1911	1022	802	35	21
10736 Clarke	1507	1175	33	1	19.	980	595	882	21	81
12766 Clay	1649	1234	17	1	75.	707	1347	679	50	41
25576 Clayton	3347	2379	17	2	72.	2919	1471	1239	142	90
45394 Clinton	5576	3903	69	11	291.	3633	3188	1890	403	91
20041 Crawford	2756	1919	11	—	44.	2193	1181	1169	66	61
23623 Dallas	2900	2495	40	8	95.	1718	1361	1825	200	144
13315 Davis	1476	1811	18	—	39.	1453	353	1184	44	31
16347 Decatur	1962	2111	24	2	36.	1654	773	1351	90	55
17888 Delaware	2837	1332	22	3	49.	1389	1145	1394	83	43
36145 Des Moines	4132	3827	73	21	292.	3169	2090	2136	537	132
8137 Dickinson	1249	893	5	—	35.	502	850	457	38	15
57450 Dubuque	5772	6063	11	5	372.	6237	3421	1620	415	31
9816 Emmet	1409	809	7	—	34.	486	738	602	99	18
27919 Fayette	3872	2311	39	5	140.	2379	2240	1192	250	166
17119 Floyd	2691	1250	25	5	99.	1244	1256	1216	142	48
14780 Franklin	2464	691	11	2	22.	694	1403	776	67	129
15623 Fremont	1732	2085	35	6	45.	1762	861	973	65	38
16023 Greene	2845	1455	41	5	85.	980	1165	1324	29	63
13574 Grundy	2227	1015	6	2	14.	1149	4216	12	48	48
17474 Guthrie	2316	1805	28	2	37.	1390	1803	1258	74	72
15242 Hamilton	3037	1125	39	2	78.	1041	2282	831	53	68
12731 Hancock	1726	913	15	1	24.	710	899	860	8	30
20921 Hardin	3335	1481	56	7	46.	1072	2362	732	87	201
23162 Harrison	2610	2932	49	2	96.	2157	1836	1528	226	74
18640 Henry	2470	1728	31	6	24.	1580	856	1663	47	105
12920 Howard	1562	1560	38	3	34.	1416	837	750	69	63
12182 Humboldt	1676	809	8	—	20.	634	1377	477	16	39
11296 Ida	1412	1244	14	—	92.	1087	1144	530	18	13
18409 Iowa	2494	1763	23	2	18.	1841	875	1237	24	45
21258 Jackson	2533	2186	22	6	66.	2259	1003	1174	109	255
27034 Jasper	3092	3282	48	5	141.	2487	1531	1766	397	164
15551 Jefferson	2167	1734	37	1	29.	1311	786	1378	72	115
25914 Johnson	2704	3650	15	2	32.	3327	763	1645	92	59
19050 Jones	2848	1966	18	—	26.	2189	689	1622	34	83
21160 Keokuk	2822	2486	48	1	51.	2434	1232	1361	74	119
21971 Kossuth	2647	1748	16	2	26.	1813	1860	857	21	35
36702 Lee	4395	3993	49	11	139.	3891	2299	2016	285	56
60720 Linn	8212	6131	119	11	278.	5422	3038	4326	487	242
12855 Louisa	1876	1061	17	8	38.	851	1070	53	43	43
13462 Lucas	1772	1536	40	8	224.	968	855	939	110	62
14624 Lyon	1760	1137	1	—	46.	896	1361	412	89	19
15621 Madison	1871	1711	39	4	25.	1185	1121	1274	89	104
29860 Mahaska	3143	3151	133	4	98.	2576	1705	1682	202	283
22995 Marion	2459	3094	31	3	145.	2276	1419	1191	297	72
30279 Marshall	4172	2414	101	5	224.	2192	3106	926	324	199
15811 Mills	1707	1600	27	3	38.	1312	1093	850	67	33
13435 Mitchell	1963	1033	16	—	37.	1082	1171	590	29	30
16633 Monona	1777	1910	—	—	25.	1358	1289	1109	36	32
25429 Monroe	2144	2095	47	12	451.	2485	1495	1385	586	61
16604 Montgomery	2333	1431	18	3	82.	1206	1713	917	106	32
29505 Muscatine	3929	2694	34	12	573.	2697	2796	789	758	88
17262 O'Brien	2021	1787	10	—	29.	1506	1659	629	53	32
8956 Osceola	1258	874	7	—	28.	786	1609	520	29	14
24002 Page	2993	1747	68	3	106.	1462	2216	980	197	132
13845 Palo Alto	1594	1630	22	1	40.	1274	755	953	101	62
23129 Plymouth	2666	2258	62	1	30.	2038	2065	825	28	46
14908 Pocahontas	1808	1658	18	4	37.	1176	1277	760	67	29
11438 Polk	11285	12327	211	59	787.	7239	8110	4665	1695	866
55832 Pottawattamie	5982	6283	78	9	181.	4993	4538	1753	489	93
19530 Poweshiek	1748	1580	61	—	99.	1631	1792	902	107	113
12904 Ringold	1733	1351	15	—	25.	958	939	916	45	70
16555 Scott	2057	1629	16	1	35.	1124	1819	622	58	42
60090 Sac	8329	5212	40	46	1143.	5632	4977	1568	1444	58
16552 Shelby	1898	2060	12	1	25.	1841	1073	872	38	29
25248 Sioux	2261	2049	7	3	37.	1453	2566	575	55	15
24083 Story	3722	1772	76	5	49.	1224	2515	1247	76	172
22156 Tama	3061	2572	40	5	57.	2446	1722	1179	45	73
16312 Taylor	2219	1775	18	1	44.	1372	899	1365	40	78
16616 Union	2050	1985	37	2	30.	1528	1115	1076	75	79
15020 Van Buren	1994	1735	32	4	32.	1495	675	1538	52	63
37743 Wapello	4398	3994	41	10	786.	3102	1838	2755	699	76
18194 Warren	2182	1910	55	2	30.	1396	1102	1386	53	114
19925 Washington	2745	2139	44	1	34.	2003	1230	1267	84	116

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Hanly.	Reimer.	Benson.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Debs.	Chaffin.
16184 Wayne	1936	1935	32	3	71..	1581	796	1193	88	113
34629 Webster	3917	3196	62	5	151..	2370	1371	2123	316	147
11914 Winnebago	1713	564	29	—	23..	390	1035	532	142	132
21729 Winneshiek	2876	1956	15	2	121..	2105	2136	802	61	26
67616 Woodbury	5735	3819	79	8	212..	4564	5463	2441	440	165
9950 Worth	1463	566	12	2	34..	402	1147	354	42	37
17951 Wright	2599	1135	11	—	65..	755	1856	805	54	75
Soldiers	1108	1102	6	2	23..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	280449	221699	3371	459	10976..	185325	161819	119835	16967	8440
Plurality	58750	—	—	—	—	23506	—	—	—	—
Per cent	54.04	42.73	.65	.09	1.92..	37.63	32.87	24.34	3.45	1.71
Total vote	—	—	518745	—	—	—	492356	—	—	—

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.	20,308
Charles A. Kennedy, Rep.	14,230
F. B. Whitaker, Dem.	140
Lee W. Mix, Pro.	140
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.	25,365
Harry E. Hull, Rep.	18,392
M. F. Cronin, Dem.	183
James M. Dowell, Prog.	1,711
J. B. Miller, Rep.	130
Otis W. Babcock, Pro.	130
3. Counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.	31,423
Burton E. Sweet, Rep.	14,755
James C. Murtagh, Dem.	86
A. J. Adkins, Prog.	675
Fred Splin, Soc.	675
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, and Worth.	23,415
Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep.	16,437
Carl Evans, Dem.	414
A. E. Bufkin, Soc.	128
Frank Betzer, Pro.	128
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.	27,319
James W. Good, Rep.	14,622
Robert Melvin Peet, Dem.	58
L. M. Osborn, Prog.	501
Myron F. Witte, Soc.	164
James W. Lee, Pro.	164
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.	21,690
C. W. Ramseyer, Rep.	14,830
S. Kirkpatrick, Dem.	1,305
Geo. W. Morrill, Soc.	1,305
7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.	25,882
Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.	14,617
H. C. Evans, Dem.	421
J. P. Steele, Prog.	1,061
W. M. Whitenack, Soc.	1,061
8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.	24,073
Horace M. Towner, Rep.	15,907
H. B. Bracewell, Dem.	647
Wm. James, Soc.	647
9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.	23,369
William R. Green, Rep.	18,681
John C. Pryor, Dem.	47
J. Sizer, Prog.	94
E. R. Mitchell, Pro.	94
10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago.	32,241
Frank P. Woods, Rep.	17,225
J. R. Files, Dem.	246
A. B. Quanton, Prog.	723
John Z. Hughes, Soc.	211
Chas. F. Lusk, Pro.	211
11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.	25,947
George C. Scott, Rep.	25,796
T. J. Steele, Dem.	77
Edward H. Crane, Prog.	435
J. E. North, Soc.	435

LEGISLATURE.

Senate House, J. B.

Republicans	40	94
Democrats	10	24

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—William L. Harding.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Ernest R. Moore.
 Secretary of State—William S. Allen.
 Auditor of State—Frank S. Shaw.
 Treasurer of State—William C. Brown.
 Attorney-General—H. M. Havner.

KANSAS (Population, 1916, 1,829,545).

Counties.	President 1916
Population (1905)	Hughes. Wilson. Benson. Hanly.
27640 Allen	4120 4043 354 105
13829 Anderson	2385 2739 227 77
28107 Atchison	4624 4634 101 153
9916 Barber	1632 2061 172 118
17876 Barton	2833 3281 211 106
24607 Bourbon	3370 5209 302 86
21314 Brown	4232 3503 190 125
23058 Butler	3614 4248 296 215
7527 Chase	1356 1533 80 51
11429 Chautauqua	2085 1737 345 29
35162 Cherokee	4350 6138 931 116
4248 Cheyenne	498 787 177 105
4093 Clark	653 1102 59 85
15251 Clay	2691 2631 227 93
18388 Cloud	2790 2837 189 294
15205 Coffey	2879 3121 161 61
3281 Comanche	730 963 111 93
31790 Cowley	5282 5943 612 204
51178 Crawford	7067 8064 3279 129
8976 Decatur	1007 2431 146 47
24351 Dickinson	4322 4971 180 116
14422 Doniphan	2826 1916 91 35
24724 Douglas	4968 3831 171 255
7023 Edwards	1157 1431 90 189
10128 Elk	1769 2051 163 41
12170 Ellis	1136 1335 55 32
16444 Ellsworth	1944 1936 74 69
6908 Finney	1234 1370 183 103
11393 Ford	2336 3043 185 235
20834 Franklin	3833 4128 304 284
12681 Geary	1730 1740 97 23
6044 Gove	642 861 55 43
8700 Graham	1150 1801 241 36
1087 Grant	200 208 32 9
3121 Gray	660 889 90 68
1355 Greeley	210 168 69 35
16060 Greenwood	2957 2948 174 53
3360 Hamilton	511 522 101 26
14748 Harper	1797 2648 195 244
19200 Harvey	3468 3129 332 161
993 Haskell	248 349 57 31
2930 Hodgeman	564 761 45 136
16851 Jackson	3439 2896 34 60
15826 Jefferson	3152 2904 116 77
19148 Jewell	2021 1450 135 248
18288 Johnson	3767 3923 137 38
3296 Kearny	533 483 109 31
13366 Kernman	1891 2626 167 250
6174 Kiowa	901 955 40 302
31423 Labette	5327 6421 656 90
2603 Lane	363 659 81 29
41207 Leavenworth	5534 6002 536 104
10142 Lincoln	1716 2106 54 64
14735 Linn	2699 2930 256 51
4240 Logan	590 709 70 37
24927 Lyon	4210 5581 356 308
22415 Marion	2453 2789 274 105
23380 Marshall	4581 4275 185 106

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Neely.
21521 McPherson	3791	3739	238	213
5655 Meade	972	977	71	142
20080 Miami	3086	4047	199	61
14089 Mitchell	2413	3197	137	78
49474 Montgomery	6359	9053	764	175
12397 Morris	2288	2577	87	53
1333 Morton	405	457	51	42
19072 Nemaha	3591	3579	61	69
23754 Neosho	4052	4890	238	57
5883 Ness	927	1213	177	147
11614 Norton	1616	2876	173	49
19906 Osage	3770	4276	287	103
12827 Osborne	2149	2621	82	229
11811 Ottawa	2003	2691	117	123
8859 Pawnee	1484	2124	120	121
14150 Phillips	2271	2912	149	96
17622 Pottawatomie	3688	2834	61	43
11156 Pratt	1820	2607	130	241
6380 Rawlins	803	1271	165	52
37853 Reno	6832	6649	941	425
17447 Republic	2882	3805	147	85
15106 Rice	2493	2800	138	369
5733 Riley	3230	2837	299	87
11282 Kooks	1621	2394	111	108
7836 Rush	1223	1478	173	62
10800 Russell	2011	1934	79	90
20338 Saline	3976	4846	225	143
3047 Scott	415	684	110	45
73095 Sedgwick	10871	13368	868	924
4091 Seward	678	1103	97	84
61874 Shawnee	12597	9452	510	402
5651 Sheridan	760	1189	55	23
4549 Sherman	582	1196	87	23
15365 Smith	2605	2431	175	181
12510 Stafford	1811	2143	174	194
1034 Stanton	180	170	22	32
2453 Stevens	391	646	46	85
30654 Sumner	4078	5518	458	305
5455 Thomas	641	1299	101	19
5398 Trego	867	1094	68	32
12721 Wabauusee	2640	1706	89	43
2759 Wallace	381	497	79	48
20229 Washington	3765	3316	127	73
2006 Wichita	818	333	43	28
19810 Wilson	2970	3493	555	87
9450 Woodson	1861	1794	161	44
100068 Wyandotte	13863	17850	1028	880
Soldier vote	286	235	2	2
Total	277658	314588	24685	12882
Plurality		36930		
Per cent.	44.09	49.95	3.92	2.04
Total vote		629813		

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 74,845 votes; Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.	
D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep.....	37,705
Herbert J. Corwine, Dem.....	23,272
Charles A. Richardson, Soc.....	1,508
Eva Harding, Ind.....	5,144
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.	
Edward E. Little, Rep.....	42,780
Joseph Taggart, Dem.....	38,815
J. B. Stevens, Soc.....	3,321
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.	
P. P. Campbell, Rep.....	40,272
William S. Hyatt, Dem.....	32,837
T. P. Laughlin, Soc.....	9,177
J. N. Chapman, Pro.....	1,962
4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabauusee and Woodson.	
Dundley Doolittle, Dem.....	29,370
Clyde W. Miller, Rep.....	26,851
E. B. Greene, Pro.....	872
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.	
G. T. Helvering, Dem.....	32,198

Charles M. Harger, Rep.....	29,861
O. Van Osdel, Soc.....	1,783
6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.	
J. R. Connelly, Dem.....	40,005
Otis L. Benton, Rep.....	28,332
A. Bennie, Soc.....	2,514
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita.	
John S. Simmons, Rep.....	31,621
Joett Shouse, Dem.....	38,999
H. U. Keckler, Soc.....	3,511
H. E. Kershner, Pro.....	13,566
8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner.	
W. A. Ayres, Dem.....	26,993
Thomas C. Wilson, Rep.....	24,220
J. Hayden Kershner, Pro.....	1,721

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	31	86	117	
Democrats	9	37	46	
Socialists		2	2	

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Arthur Capper, Rep.	
Lieutenant-Governor—W. Y. Morgan, Rep.	
Secretary of State—J. T. Botkin, Rep.	
Treasurer—Walter L. Payne, Rep.	
Auditor—Fred W. Knapp, Rep.	
Attorney-General—S. R. Brewster, Rep.	

KENTUCKY (Population, 1916, 2,379,639).

Counties.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Soc.	S. L.
Population (120)	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Neely.	Reimer.
16503 Adair	1675	1863	14	1	—
14832 Allen	1647	2147	34	4	2
10146 Anderson	1521	1065	26	1	—
12690 Ballard	2222	692	13	75	1
25293 Barren	3370	2462	33	23	—
13988 Bath	1796	1600	16	8	—
28447 Bell	1373	3321	19	54	2
9420 Boone	2008	531	9	—	—
17462 Bourbon	2715	2167	31	7	—
23444 Boyd	2738	2883	60	62	2
14668 Boyle	2052	1494	23	3	—
10908 Bracken	1675	1082	18	47	1
17540 Breathitt	2067	158	22	3	—
21034 Breckinridge	2172	2549	55	13	2
9487 Bullitt	1508	826	7	1	—
15805 Butler	1158	2456	23	10	—
14063 Caldwell	1605	1672	17	49	2
19867 Calloway	3334	1026	18	135	—
59369 Campbell	7290	5696	96	613	2
9048 Carlisle	1646	494	12	33	—
8110 Carroll	1757	535	18	1	—
21966 Carter	1954	2818	28	19	1
15479 Casey	1352	1949	30	8	2
33845 Christian	3644	4694	44	54	1
17987 Clark	2620	1731	31	6	—
17739 Clay	820	2271	6	5	1
8153 Clinton	357	1268	14	—	—
12296 Crittenden	1457	1794	34	19	1
9846 Cumberland	653	1394	15	—	—
41020 Daviess	5396	4078	70	29	2
10469 Edmonson	935	1339	14	7	2
9814 Elliott	1151	525	10	1	—
12273 Estill	1180	1524	21	—	1
47715 Fayette	6348	5472	70	19	2
16066 Fleming	2240	1836	40	1	2
18623 Floyd	2217	1823	10	16	—
21135 Franklin	3345	1426	18	12	—
14114 Fulton	2200	747	28	17	4
4697 Gallatin	1060	283	4	—	1
11894 Garrard	1375	1628	20	4	—
10581 Grant	1841	1078	36	3	1
35359 Graves	1497	1890	17	131	—
19653 Grayson	1353	2368	28	13	—
11871 Green	1239	1412	19	—	1
18475 Greenup	1820	1821	32	92	—
8512 Hancock	833	918	12	32	1
22696 Hardin	3272	1887	12	16	1

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.	Prog.	Reimer
10566 Harlan	690	2670	22	53	—	1
16873 Harrison	2773	1409	52	7	—	—
18173 Hart	2048	2031	20	36	6	—
23952 Henderson	3699	2218	49	125	2	3
13716 Henry	2595	1902	23	5	—	2
11750 Hickman	1832	539	15	24	—	—
34291 Hopkins	3757	3615	31	102	—	4
10734 Jackson	252	1968	16	3	—	—
262920 Jefferson	28840	25386	205	883	12	93
12613 Jessamine	1727	1326	65	—	—	—
17482 Johnson	1253	2500	22	41	2	2
70365 Kenton	10402	5267	103	411	10	24
10791 Knott	1454	571	4	—	—	—
22116 Knox	1126	3192	20	24	3	—
10701 Larue	1350	936	12	1	1	1
19872 Laurel	1171	2323	18	78	3	3
20067 Lawrence	1910	1988	26	18	—	—
9531 Lee	793	1135	12	1	—	4
8976 Leslie	133	1516	4	2	1	1
10623 Letcher	1121	2220	11	12	1	1
16887 Lewis	1276	2324	40	69	1	4
17897 Lincoln	2212	1868	35	41	2	3
10627 Livingston	1287	923	12	83	—	3
24977 Logan	3373	2501	43	31	—	3
9423 Lyon	1191	748	12	9	—	5
26951 Madison	3295	3017	22	10	2	1
13654 Magoffin	1433	1535	23	5	2	3
16330 Marion	2063	1396	15	3	—	—
15771 Marshall	2263	1201	20	46	—	2
7291 Martin	280	1100	8	15	1	1
18611 Mason	2820	2127	46	7	—	—
35064 McCracken	4556	3058	28	211	3	18
McCreary	324	1680	5	22	1	1
13241 McLean	1589	1459	24	41	—	—
9733 Meade	137	803	8	36	1	—
6153 Menefee	730	369	—	1	1	—
14063 Mercer	2093	1531	31	4	—	2
10453 Metcalfe	1046	1170	15	4	1	1
13663 Monroe	882	2008	7	1	2	1
12868 Montgomery	1705	1195	11	12	2	1
16259 Morgan	2319	1123	14	7	4	4
28598 Muhlenburg	2900	3533	22	146	—	5
16836 Nelson	2639	1546	31	4	—	2
10601 Nicholas	1829	964	29	6	2	2
27642 Ohio	2723	3286	48	156	3	2
7248 Oldham	1455	642	14	5	—	2
14248 Owen	2911	663	23	10	—	—
7979 Owsley	197	1173	9	3	—	—
11985 Pendleton	178	1206	26	13	1	2
11255 Perry	904	2217	26	53	1	4
31679 Pike	3414	4212	42	31	—	4
6268 Powell	757	587	—	—	—	—
35996 Pulaski	2531	4136	59	16	2	2
4121 Robertson	663	415	5	—	—	—
14473 Rockcastle	968	1932	7	8	—	3
9438 Rowan	881	941	12	5	1	—
10861 Russell	895	1298	24	5	—	—
16956 Scott	2611	1486	21	7	2	4
18041 Shelby	2919	1863	17	5	1	2
11460 Simpson	1857	955	11	5	—	—
7567 Spencer	1271	591	6	1	—	—
11961 Taylor	1360	1332	19	5	—	—
16483 Todd	2051	1671	31	28	—	2
14539 Trigg	1723	1523	14	60	4	2
6512 Trimble	1819	259	5	5	1	—
19886 Union	2754	1184	5	49	1	—
30579 Warren	4228	3002	54	11	4	6
13940 Washington	1654	1654	12	3	—	—
17518 Wayne	1373	1638	22	1	—	3
20974 Webster	2673	2082	28	20	—	—
31982 Whitley	1171	3919	15	33	2	4
9864 Wolfe	1108	645	6	—	—	—
12571 Woodford	1786	1300	11	9	—	—
Total	269990	241854	3036	4734	122	321
Plurality	27253	—	—	—	—	—
Per cent	51.84	46.59	.53	.91	.02	.06
Total vote	518028	—	—	—	—	—

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 219,584 votes; Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 102,766; Debs, Soc., 11,647; Chaflin, Pro., 3,233; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 956.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

- The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
- A. W. Barkley, Dem. 30,029
- G. P. Thomas, Rep. 16,128

J. B. McDowell, Pro.	164
I. O. Ford, Soc.	840
2. The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.	
D. H. Kincheloe, Dem.	24,138
W. T. Fowler, Rep.	19,253
E. M. Ashby, Pro.	135
C. G. Tettler, Soc.	324
3. The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.	
R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Dem.	22,194
F. Frank Taylor, Rep.	19,518
M. L. Moore, Pro.	217
E. G. Vance, Soc.	169
4. The counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.	
Ben Johnson, Dem.	25,012
John P. Haswell, Jr., Rep.	21,958
C. R. Crowe, Pro.	250
J. M. Schultz, Soc.	258
5. The county of Jefferson.	
Swager Sherley, Dem.	29,204
W. C. Owens, Rep.	27,861
Dr. J. B. Stroud, Pro.	344
E. M. Rasmussen, Soc.	885
6. The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.	
A. B. Rouse, Dem.	26,966
J. E. Sheppard, Rep.	14,959
J. W. Lancaster, Pro.	291
H. Piaggensburg, Soc.	924
7. The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.	
J. Campbell Cantrill, Dem.	28,734
W. J. Manby, Rep.	19,304
8. The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.	
Harvey Helm, Dem.	21,187
L. T. Neat, Rep.	18,026
J. S. Coke, Pro.	218
D. W. Vandever, Soc.	34
9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.	
W. J. Fields, Dem.	32,957
A. J. Pennington, Rep.	27,119
Perry Hannah, Pro.	385
G. W. Burchett, Soc.	281
10. The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry (Knott county missing).	
Willis Stanton, Dem.	10,562
J. W. Langley, Rep.	18,540
W. W. Preston, Pro.	269
11. The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.	
S. B. Dishman, Dem.	14,280
Caleb Powers, Rep.	33,867
W. B. Gregg, Pro.	245

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	27	63	90
Republicans	11	87	48

GOVERNORS.	Senators.	House.	J. B.
Governor—A. O. Stanley, Dem.			
Secretary of State—James P. Lewis, Rep.			
Treasurer—Sherman Goodpastor, Dem.			
Auditor—R. L. Greene, Dem.			
Attorney-General—M. M. Logan, Dem.			

LOUISIANA (Population, 1916, 1,829,130).

Population in 1910.	Parishes. (64)	President, 1916.	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Soc.	Benson
202	31847 Acadia	1165	22	1			
81	Allen	708	2	—			
106	23887 Ascension	531	61	—			
221	24123 Assumption	489	373	—			
44	34102 Avoyesville	1253	12	—			
59	Beauregard	968	2	—			

Population.	Hughes, Wilson.	Prog. Benson
21776 Bienville	20 1229	5 14
21738 Bossier	151 9	4 1
55290 Caddo	151 3109	4 1
62767 Calcasieu	165 1798	10 1
5593 Caldwell	20 554	3 14
4288 Cameron	10 163	—
10415 Catahoula	20 459	1 —
25050 Claiborne	15 1276	1 —
14278 Concordia	10 264	3 —
27689 DeSoto	17 1104	— 15
34580 East Baton Rouge	130 1482	35 —
11637 East Carroll	3 219	— —
20055 East Feliciana	21 489	1 —
Evangeline	26 808	37 —
11989 Franklin	10 684	— 4
15958 Grant	31 640	4 8
31262 Iberia	134 802	850 —
30954 Iberville	160 471	23 —
13818 Jackson	27 980	2 —
18247 Jefferson	56 1041	8 —
Jefferson Davis	200 656	17 17
28733 Lafayette	73 1066	476 —
33111 La Fourche	157 629	1149 —
9402 LaSalle	20 610	8 —
18485 Lincoln	42 932	4 1
16227 Livingston	35 503	18 1
10676 Madison	1 187	— —
18786 Morehouse	3 564	1 3
36455 Natchitoches	45 1181	7 25
339075 Orleans (city)	2581 30938	516 —
25830 Ouachita	35 1215	3 2
12524 Plaquemines	43 461	7 —
25289 Pointe Coupee	37 301	15 —
44545 Rapides	134 2184	24 —
11402 Red River	4 567	— —
15769 Richland	7 650	— —
19874 Sabine	30 1147	5 —
5277 St. Bernard	23 363	5 —
11207 St. Charles	30 297	3 —
9172 St. Helena	9 319	6 —
23009 St. James	185 520	22 —
14338 St. John the Baptist	115 289	8 —
66661 St. Landry	117 139	121 —
23070 St. Martin	36 971	392 —
39368 St. Mary	162 652	606 —
18917 St. Tammany	95 782	15 —
29160 Tangipahoa	159 1326	12 —
17060 Tensas	5 204	2 —
28320 Terre Bonne	113 606	588 —
20451 Union	22 1106	1 10
26390 Vermilion	78 1340	832 10
17384 Vernon	— —	— —
18886 Washington	66 1094	14 —
19186 Webster	6 1040	2 15
12636 West Baton Rouge	28 237	5 —
6249 West Carroll	14 311	2 14
13449 West Feliciana	8 261	5 —
18357 Winn	50 868	— 104
Total	6466 79875	6349 284
Plurality	73409	—
Per cent	6.98 85.95	6.74 0.3
Total vote	92974	—

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.	17,939
Albert Estopinal, Dem.	17,939
2. Parish of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.	16,328
H. Garland Dupre, Dem.	16,328
3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, La Fourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne and Vermilion.	6,481
Whit P. Martin, Prog.	6,481
Wade C. Martin, Dem.	6,382
E. J. Rodrigue, Rep.	359
4. Parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne.	8,306
John T. Watkins, Dem.	8,306
5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and Lincoln.	7,650
Riley J. Wilson, Dem.	7,650
D. G. Chatham, Soc.	187
6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West	—

Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.	7,377
Jared Y. Sanders, Dem.	7,377
7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis.	394
L. Lazoar, Dem.	7,307
M. McManus, Soc.	394
8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.	7,318
J. B. Aswell, Dem.	7,318
H. O. Bower, Soc.	449

LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic.
STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)
Governor—Ruffin G. Pleasant.
Lieut.-Gov.—Fernand L. Mouton.
Secretary of State—James J. Bailey.
Treasurer—Henry Hunsicker.

MAINE (Population, 1916, 772,489).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (16)	President 1916			
		Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.	Hughes, Wilson, Benson, Hanly
59822	Androscoggin	4496	5464	279	47
74664	Aroostook	5775	2420	48	50
112014	Cumberland	11768	9795	321	76
19119	Franklin	1988	1908	63	26
35675	Hancock	3191	3303	125	21
52863	Kennebec	6731	5527	223	51
28981	Knox	2211	3434	179	22
18216	Lincoln	1781	1718	51	14
36256	Oxford	4026	3615	96	33
85285	Penobscot	7322	7395	135	70
19887	Piscataquis	2141	1763	30	20
18574	Sagadahoc	1828	1791	91	20
36301	Somerset	3567	3134	236	24
28383	Waldo	2413	2539	104	21
42905	Washington	3890	3459	63	36
68526	York	6973	6853	142	64

Total	69506	64118	2186	595
Plurality	5388	—	—	—
Per cent	50.96	47.00	1.60	.41
Total vote	136405	—	—	—

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 51,113 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 48,493; Taft, Rep., 26,545; Debs, Soc., 2,511; Chafin, Pro., 944.

FOR U. S. SENATOR (LONG TERM), 1916.

Frederick Hale, Rep.	79,841
Charles F. Johnson, Dem.	69,434
For U. S. SENATOR (SHORT TERM), 1916.	—
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.	81,319
Dean Sills, Dem.	68,201

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.	20,357
Louis E. Goodall, Rep.	20,357
Lamont A. Stevens, Dem.	16,807
2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.	19,328
Wallace W. White, Jr., Rep.	19,328
D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem.	18,791
3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo.	23,656
John A. Peters, Rep.	23,656
John E. Bunker, Dem.	20,002
4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington.	17,647
Ira G. Hersey, Rep.	17,647
Leonard A. Pierce, Dem.	12,969
LEGISLATURE.	—
Republicans	28 105 123
Democrats	3 46 49

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Carl E. Milliken, Rep.
Secretary—Joseph E. Alexander, Rep.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Simpson, Rep.

MARYLAND (Population, 1916, 1,362,807).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (23)	President 1916			
		Dem.	Rep.	Soc. S. L.	Wilson, Hughes, Hanly, Benson, Farmer
62411	Allegany	4559	5760	147	377 29
39555	Anne Arundel	4111	2705	134	137 29
122399	Baltimore	15226	12633	336	158 53

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Haaly.	Benson.	R'mer
10223 Calvert	910	375	87	27	8
19216 Caroline	1965	1668	55	7	19
33934 Carroll	4016	3602	108	15	32
23759 Cecil	2587	1959	42	13	26
16386 Charles	1363	1374	80	9	33
28669 Dorchester	2750	2468	76	11	15
52673 Frederick	6094	5725	119	75	13
20105 Garrett	1031	1808	35	67	13
27965 Harford	3345	2302	60	16	9
16196 Howard	1913	1346	35	11	18
16957 Kent	1886	1673	20	12	16
32089 Montgomery	3805	2913	85	43	8
36147 Prince George	3493	3058	76	83	24
16339 Queen Anne	2206	1242	43	3	5
17030 St. Mary	1443	1064	57	33	14
26455 Somerset	1885	2364	105	38	11
19620 Talbot	2180	1753	131	19	8
48671 Washington	5642	5093	91	267	7
26815 Wicomico	3285	2539	88	5	5
21341 Worcester	2438	1520	107	31	31
55845 Baltimore city	60226	49805	836	1216	330

Total	138359	117347	2903	2674	756
Plurality	21012				
Per cent.	52.80	44.78	1.11	1.02	.29
Total vote....			262039		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., had 112,674 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Taft, Rep., 54,956; Debs, Soc., 3,996; Chafin, Pro., 2,244; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 322.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Joseph Irwin France, Rep.	113,662
David J. Lewis, Dem.	109,740
James W. Frizzell, Pro.	3,325
S. L. V. Young, Soc.	2,590
Frank N. H. Lang, Soc. Lab.	1,143

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne, Caroline, Kent and Cecil.	
Jesse D. Price, Dem.	17,047
Robert F. Duer, Rep.	16,581
James T. Anthony, Pro.	1,083
2. Baltimore city, wards 15 and 16; counties of Carroll, Harford and Baltimore.	
Joshua Frederick C. Talbot, Dem.	24,828
William H. Lawrence, Rep.	20,420
John S. Green, Pro.	3,513
William H. Champlin, Soc.	425
3. Baltimore city, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th precincts of the 18th ward.	
Charles P. Coady, Dem.	16,546
Charles W. Main, Rep.	13,857
Harry S. Johnson, Pro.	343
Ferdinand Bracklein, Soc.	740
4. Baltimore city, wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20 and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th precincts of the 18th ward.	
J. Charles Linthicum, Dem.	19,774
J. Frank Fox, Rep.	17,639
Daniel Shipley, Pro.	432
Franklin F. Warthen, Soc.	396
5. Baltimore city, wards 21, 23 and 24 and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 15th ward, counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel and Howard.	
Sydney E. Mudd, Rep.	17,407
Jackson H. Ralston, Dem.	13,999
John E. Wetherald, Pro.	462
James L. Smiley, Soc.	539
6. Counties of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Montgomery and Frederick.	
Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep.	19,932
Henry D. Etchison, Dem.	17,214
William A. Walker, Pro.	831
Ross V. Ayres, Soc.	1,019

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans	11	44	55
Democrats	16	56	72
People's		2	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Emerson C. Harrington, Dem.
 Secretary—Thomas W. Simmons.
 Treasurer—John M. Dennis.
 Comptroller—Hugh H. McMullen, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.

MASSACHUSETTS (Population, 1916, 3,719,156)

Counties.	President 1916				
Population (14) in 1910.	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. S.-L. Reimer.	S.-L. Reimer.
27542 Barnstable	2836	1892	39	55	11
105259 Berkshire	9187	8357	484	103	53
318573 Bristol	22578	18065	932	332	143
45044 Dukes	464	309	9	5	—
436477 Essex	35909	32489	2093	426	169
45600 Franklin	4353	3054	166	60	13
231369 Hampden	18207	17028	781	204	77
63327 Hampshire	5748	4202	190	85	13
669915 Middlesex	60802	49844	1660	609	151
2962 Nantucket	249	307	6	1	1
187506 Norfolk	19284	12702	615	188	55
144337 Plymouth	13515	11009	1041	142	45
731388 Suffolk	42492	61047	1998	353	258
399657 Worcester	32541	27540	1064	432	103
Absent voters.	19	40	—	—	—

Total	268784	247885	11058	2993	1097
Plurality	20899				
Per cent.	50.54	46.61	2.08	.56	.21
Total vote....			531817		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 173,408 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 122,238; Taft, Rep., 155,948; Debs, Soc., 12,616; Chafin, Pro., 2,754, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,102.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.	267,177
John F. Fitzgerald, Dem.	234,238
William N. McDonald, Soc.	26

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).	
Allen T. Treadway, Rep.	19,667
Timothy C. Collins, Dem.	11,795
W. S. Hutchins, Soc.	1,227
2. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).	
Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.	20,064
Theobald M. Connor, Dem.	11,895
George H. Wrenn, Soc.	1,343
3. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).	
Calvin D. Paige, Rep.	19,371
Michael A. Scanlon, Dem.	9,905
4. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).	
Samuel E. Winslow, Rep.	17,647
John H. Hunt, Dem.	13,315
Richard D. Murphy, Pro.	802
5. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).	
John J. Rogers, Rep.	20,345
Roger S. Hoar, Dem.	11,097
6. County of Essex (part).	
Augustus P. Gardner, Rep.	21,916
Arthur Howard, Dem.	8,578
Charles W. Fitzgerald, Soc.	2,049
7. County of Essex (part).	
Michael F. Phelan, Dem.	16,597
Charles N. Barney, Rep.	14,350
Samuel Bramhall, Soc.	1,075
8. County of Middlesex (part).	
Frederick S. Dietrick, Dem.	14,308
Frederick W. Dallinger, Rep.	21,178
9. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).	
Alvan T. Fuller, Ind.	17,079
Ernest W. Roberts, Rep.	16,765
10. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 (precincts 1 and 2) of Boston, in Suffolk county.	
Peter F. Tague, Dem.	13,646
James L. Hourihan, Rep.	3,684
11. Wards 10, 11 (precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 12, 13, 19, 21, 22, 23 of Boston, in Suffolk county.	
George H. Tinkham, Rep.	18,421
Francis J. Horgan, Dem.	12,244
12. Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24 of Boston, in Suffolk county.	
James A. Gallivan, Dem.	22,105
Charles H. S. Robinson, Rep.	10,613

13. Counties of Middlesex (part), Norfolk (part), Suffolk (ward 25 in Boston) and Worcester (part).
 William H. Carter, Rep. 25,527
 William H. Murphy, Dem. 12,985
14. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Suffolk (ward 26 in Boston).
 Richard Olney II., Dem. 21,707
 Henry L. Kincaide, Rep. 17,702
 John McCarty, Soc. 1,419
15. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part).
 William S. Greene, Rep. 15,788
 Arthur J. B. Cartier, Dem. 9,203
16. Counties of Barnstable, Bristol (part), Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk (part) and Plymouth (part).

Joseph Walsh, Rep. 18,505
 Ralph W. Crosby, Dem. 3,292

LEGISLATURE. Senate House, J. B.

Republicans 34 172 206
 Democrats 6 62 63
 Socialist — 1 5
 All others — 5 5

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Samuel McCall, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Calvin Coolidge, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Albert P. Langtry, Rep.
 Treasurer and Receiver-General—Charles L. Burdill, Rep.
 Auditor—Alonso B. Cook, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Henry C. Atwill, Rep.

MICHIGAN (Population, 1916, 3,054,854).

Counties.	President, 1916.					President 1912.				
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.S.L.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.S.L.	Prog.
Population in 1910.	High.	Wilson.	Benson.	Haas.	Reimer.	Wilson.	Chas.	Reimer.	Roosevelt.	
5703 Alcona	573	453	38	10	3	294	145	9	32	1
7675 Alger	687	650	55	24	2	264	264	18	52	—
39819 Allegan	4803	3591	223	136	10	2130	1935	133	295	26
19865 Alpena	2020	1392	61	12	2	710	1112	24	63	4
15692 Antrim	1336	932	150	52	8	601	455	36	181	—
9640 Arenac	911	938	59	32	4	423	453	43	116	3
6127 Baraga	748	462	88	8	2	297	281	17	37	—
22633 Barry	3157	2491	112	99	7	1590	1806	121	105	5
68238 Bay	6708	5996	317	66	43	2614	2989	238	521	83
10638 Benzie	900	770	159	64	14	565	331	102	266	8
53622 Berrien	7511	6054	231	132	63	2757	4234	179	445	—
25605 Branch	3100	3062	93	98	3	1879	2185	126	170	8
56638 Calhoun	6484	8037	648	194	49	3469	3793	229	989	166
20624 Cass	2518	2666	142	60	9	1472	2081	75	344	—
19157 Charlevoix	1877	1152	307	70	24	1300	563	46	409	6
17872 Cheboygan	1576	1389	89	21	5	900	979	31	146	15
24472 Chippewa	2305	1768	140	47	8	890	833	251	193	7
9240 Clare	1049	769	33	2	2	561	437	30	126	7
23129 Clinton	3381	2094	39	64	1	1737	1729	91	41	5
3934 Crawford	409	450	19	6	1	261	187	9	35	1
30108 Delta	3088	1781	244	40	16	1114	1061	45	246	—
20524 Dickinson	2393	1291	213	43	7	1384	361	43	234	7
30499 Eaton	3802	3461	107	97	14	2335	2481	112	123	19
18561 Emmet	1724	1363	290	45	7	835	925	56	420	—
64555 Genesee	9353	9311	416	197	38	3417	3016	255	659	35
8413 Gladwin	935	729	63	36	6	639	336	26	88	5
23333 Gogebic	2204	1540	123	128	9	825	572	147	124	21
23784 Grand Traverse	1917	1848	331	63	26	910	943	58	292	19
28820 Gratiot	3434	2960	60	121	9	1810	1836	83	45	3
29673 Hillsdale	3463	3424	43	178	5	1443	2238	176	60	6
88098 Houghton	8013	4615	273	401	14	3575	2385	371	448	10
34758 Huron	4743	1816	74	59	2	1821	1238	51	69	2
53310 Ingham	7846	7694	623	235	59	3519	3927	326	573	50
33550 Ionia	3530	3911	139	159	9	2045	2766	168	173	12
9753 Isosco	984	729	24	19	1	519	420	25	30	2
15164 Iron	2139	877	125	21	5	1037	221	25	108	27
23029 Isabella	2700	2143	73	87	5	1424	1403	64	142	4
53426 Jackson	6938	8058	203	219	14	2465	4230	204	373	33
60427 Kalamazoo	5951	7164	794	243	21	2659	3683	407	1448	40
8097 Kalkaska	724	430	80	20	6	449	298	44	129	4
159145 Kent	16095	20364	939	502	3	6538	9437	452	1900	60
7156 Keweenaw	860	194	21	26	2	497	60	17	33	1
4939 Lake	588	347	29	5	—	230	189	9	46	—
26033 Lapeer	3345	1937	23	101	9	1735	1208	104	39	4
10608 Leelanaw	984	763	56	21	2	624	349	23	86	4
47907 Lenawee	6247	5519	78	159	9	2999	4247	218	141	—
17736 Livingston	2469	2297	9	65	4	1407	1963	104	14	1
4004 Luce	527	257	6	17	—	234	102	8	11	—
9249 Mackinac	1082	908	31	6	—	612	733	28	—	2
32606 Macomb	4552	3108	42	93	9	2519	2838	110	31	6
26688 Manistee	2360	2177	106	52	9	1237	1804	79	290	14
46739 Marquette	5263	2625	331	98	13	2617	1000	109	492	22
21332 Mason	2198	1589	175	72	—	843	1072	104	176	3
19468 Mecosta	2455	1478	255	84	7	1054	971	85	203	6
25648 Menominee	2671	1854	117	43	2	1192	1199	34	132	4
14005 Midland	2104	1454	60	15	6	906	671	43	45	1
10606 Missaukee	1160	917	26	25	2	672	346	35	83	8
32917 Monroe	3787	4202	47	82	1	2251	2933	89	70	9
32069 Montcalm	3894	2801	103	140	10	1876	1381	114	290	19
3755 Montmorency	396	272	54	7	1	325	163	3	16	—
40577 Muskegon	5692	4465	601	128	27	1526	1679	73	639	29
19220 Newaygo	2417	1625	—	90	16	961	778	78	246	9
49576 Oakland	7730	6659	292	200	25	4087	3676	252	217	4
18379 Oceana	1957	1387	170	82	10	856	804	115	121	11
8907 Ogemaw	878	743	42	51	1	539	317	42	78	6

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.	Reimer.	Taft.	Wilson.	Chafin.	Debs.	Reimer.	Roosevelt.
8650 Ontonagon	2193	1285	18	47	—	721	359	21	137	—	513
17889 Osceola	1235	888	122	25	5	1328	612	96	103	5	1417
2027 Oscoda	245	175	5	5	—	110	68	1	3	1	159
6552 Otsego	531	519	9	16	5	449	195	15	12	—	381
45301 Ottawa	5484	3941	244	85	6	1831	2043	125	335	16	4416
11249 Presque Isle	1407	806	60	3	6	732	263	12	59	1	899
2274 Roscommon	311	239	24	3	5	136	150	6	30	2	295
89290 Saginaw	9544	8434	312	144	27	5040	5850	175	1292	—	5679
33930 Sanilac	4659	1867	38	117	2	2170	1172	113	72	4	3227
8681 Schoolcraft	994	623	45	15	9	596	341	14	49	3	575
33246 Shiawassee	3926	3308	180	233	7	2314	1939	265	250	13	2908
52341 St. Clair	6538	4617	129	99	9	2974	3011	112	241	26	4428
25499 St. Joseph	3132	3567	191	62	7	1224	2396	90	326	10	2399
34913 Tuscola	4461	2329	52	171	13	2568	1257	148	58	11	3357
33185 Van Buren	4302	3225	167	66	16	2112	2006	88	257	—	2828
44714 Wadsworth	6505	5279	136	106	—	2495	4164	121	118	16	3642
531590 Wayne	70056	60935	3204	980	9	27034	22916	583	3693	285	35170
20769 Wexford	2333	1683	115	95	—	1076	820	127	311	17	1716
Total	337952	283993	16012	8085	831	152244	150751	8934	23211	1252	214584
Plurality	55959										62340
Per cent.....						27.63	27.36	1.62	4.21	.23	38.95
Total vote.....							509076				

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Wayne county (part).	
Frank E. Doremus, Dem.....	29,571
Hugh Shepherd, Rep.....	26,679
Daniel G. Powell, Jr.....	1,506
2. Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne (part), Lenawee and Monroe counties.	
Mark R. Bacon, Rep.....	Elected
Samuel W. Beakes, Dem.....	
H. F. Robert, Prog.....	
3. Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo counties.	
John M. C. Smith, Rep.....	24,897
Leroy H. White, Pro.....	757
James W. Marsh, Dem.....	23,117
William J. Rogers, Soc.....	1,654
4. Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren counties.	
Edward L. Hamilton, Rep.....	26,764
Roy J. Wade, Dem.....	20,445
Roy Potter	1,047
5. Kent and Ottawa counties.	
Carl E. Mapes, Rep.....	24,258
Peter J. Danhoff, Dem.....	21,639
Olof J. Hansen	1,068
A. B. Cheney	521
6. Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne (part) counties.	
William S. Kellogg, Dem.....	30,664
Patrick H. Kelley, Rep.....	38,110
James B. Walker.....	1,638
F. H. Grabowski.....	156
7. Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola counties.	
Louis C. Crampton, Rep.....	30,101
Varnum J. Bowers, Dem.....	14,020
Melvin Lamb	309
C. E. Crissman.....	587
8. Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Montcalm, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties.	
Joseph W. Fordney, Rep.....	23,288
William A. Leemiller, Dem.....	23,692
A. Parsons	770

9. Benzie, Gr. Traverse, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford counties.	
James C. McLaughlin, Rep.....	24,624
Curtis D. Alway, Dem.....	5,726
Wm. H. Henderson	1,717
Charles Crabtree	150
10. Alcona, Arenac, Bay, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon counties.	
Gilbert A. Currie, Rep.....	24,240
Henry C. Haller, Dem.....	16,056
George A. Alpin.....	952
F. E. Terry.....	448
11. Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmett, Kalkaska, Luce, Mackinac, Menominee, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle and Schoolcraft counties.	
Frank D. Scott.....	24,840
John J. Reyecraft, Dem.....	14,499
Ernest Moore	56
Rudolph R. Miller	1,623
12. Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette and Ontonagon counties.	
William J. MacDonald, Dem-Prog.....	12,882
W. Frank James, Rep.....	22,998
13. Wayne county (part).	
Charles A. Nichols, Rep.....	32,317
Eugene P. Berry, Dem.....	20,821
Albert T. Renner.....	880
Webb Doane	335

LEGISLATURE (1916).

	Senate.	House.
Republicans	21	54
Democrats	5	35
Progressives	6	11

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Albert E. Sleeper, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. D. Dickinson, Rep.
Treasurer—John W. Haarer, Rep.
Secretary of State—Coleman C. Vaughan, Rep.
Attorney-General—Grant Fellows, Rep.
Auditor—O. B. Fuller, Rep.

MINNESOTA (Population, 1916, 2,279,603).

Counties.	Population (86) In 1910.	President 1916				U. S. Sen. 1916			Governor 1916					
		Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	S.-L.	
		Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.	Kellogg.	Lawler.	Calderw.	D. Burnquist.	Dwyer.	Bantall.	Anderson.	Hanson.	
10371 Aitken	1122	877	385	42	1194	546	562	1487	385	398	126	44		
12493 Anoka	1262	1171	77	66	1272	704	595	1767	540	114	171	37		
18940 Becker	1761	1453	181	91	1884	870	686	2306	697	224	222	50		
19337 Beltrami	1831	1912	716	56	1798	1168	725	2226	787	773	180	78		
11615 Benton	1020	945	81	22	1144	653	307	1343	563	92	82	37		
9367 Big Stone.....	810	869	77	48	894	503	371	1175	413	83	139	33		
29337 Blue Earth.....	2864	2211	95	131	2594	1718	1143	3797	1229	127	311	60		
20134 Brown	2078	1101	252	39	1996	1080	440	2370	725	254	115	66		
17559 Carlton	1096	1115	425	90	1158	749	611	1451	549	510	208	34		
17455 Carver	1950	960	34	24	1819	1076	323	2298	731	40	79	48		
11620 Cass	932	1260	281	42	1078	710	613	1460	564	302	128	46		
13458 Chippewa	1311	1134	261	93	1213	545	915	1951	407	293	219	39		
13537 Chisago	1749	944	130	32	1583	361	828	2468	226	126	83	32		
19640 Clay	1549	1716	104	84	1819	933	670	2254	831	144	201	54		

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.	Kellogg.	Lawler.	Caldwell.	D. Barnquist.	Dryer.	Bentall.	Anderson.	Johnson.
6870 Clearwater	493	544	158	36	596	272	351	846	143	178	81	93
1336 Cook	125	162	63	13	172	88	80	216	48	60	27	10
12651 Cottonwood	1425	162	116	63	1172	355	761	1744	805	103	167	19
16861 Crow Wing	1715	1568	445	101	1898	1031	775	2318	824	517	173	62
25171 Dakota	1881	2373	144	110	1904	2021	715	2507	1507	205	224	85
12094 Dodge	1260	895	45	53	1194	417	576	1623	333	51	145	16
17669 Douglas	1709	1398	176	113	1722	641	984	2572	506	186	303	47
19949 Faribault	2184	1193	76	151	1967	637	923	2564	616	102	308	49
25680 Fillmore	2950	1315	92	164	2594	712	1173	3483	616	83	304	41
22282 Freeborn	2413	1344	106	153	2303	670	1052	2952	560	119	363	53
31637 Goodhue	3471	1875	122	173	2803	983	2020	4522	725	144	345	68
9114 Grant	878	778	66	61	929	278	501	1346	199	68	125	11
33480 Hennepin	27957	36395	3302	771	30574	22434	12594	39756	19790	6206	2414	663
14297 Houston	1783	744	23	28	1542	568	526	1898	533	37	122	39
9831 Hubbard	685	799	171	37	854	459	275	956	378	183	98	18
12615 Isanti	1123	995	217	56	984	306	905	1748	166	249	162	37
17208 Itasca	1163	1504	429	47	1423	1086	462	1636	890	527	112	54
14491 Jackson	1503	1272	75	41	1448	745	608	1965	632	84	138	39
6461 Kanabec	776	608	174	23	804	314	362	1085	214	209	56	18
18969 Kandiyohi	1612	1968	167	104	1602	715	1551	2784	488	216	399	40
9669 Kittson	709	749	107	44	776	303	529	1217	211	87	117	27
6431 Koochiching	474	1089	255	19	698	679	322	917	545	295	64	36
15435 Lac qui Parle	1614	1047	100	98	1655	490	702	2224	357	101	222	18
8011 Lake	401	606	366	50	462	344	435	574	205	520	93	11
18609 Le Sueur	1430	1723	53	46	1378	1500	582	2022	1184	73	115	58
9874 Lincoln	777	1714	40	42	863	623	458	1262	517	42	145	42
15722 Lyon	1389	1893	200	78	1599	938	872	2216	748	207	530	42
18691 McLeod	1772	1305	69	59	1681	1083	552	2224	824	120	151	65
3249 Mahanomen	262	411	43	4	819	275	102	391	212	61	21	28
16338 Marshall	1461	1513	204	83	1632	713	841	2279	507	214	248	56
17518 Martin	1741	1756	83	107	1395	935	761	2651	633	90	201	49
17022 Meeker	1780	1475	67	54	1707	801	903	2462	578	258	153	54
10705 Miller	1127	1113	243	33	1255	495	702	1739	339	273	133	47
24035 Morrison	1887	1650	225	100	1812	1385	739	2354	1100	229	179	79
22640 Mower	2520	1572	64	82	2259	960	915	3001	827	91	190	64
11755 Murray	1137	1193	69	37	1266	745	351	1615	584	79	100	18
14125 Nicollet	1288	814	38	58	1090	679	496	1526	429	46	119	25
15210 Nobles	1413	1280	46	62	1453	815	425	1860	668	64	104	25
13446 Norman	1046	1076	227	130	1120	440	921	1597	371	227	305	22
22497 Olmsted	2101	1926	90	112	2116	978	1146	2886	931	95	240	59
46036 Otter Tail	4328	2858	502	258	4382	1569	1793	5524	1155	560	571	148
Pennington (new)	868	1004	237	35	1005	467	641	1365	368	273	155	46
15878 Pine	1531	1507	341	70	1414	1002	897	2117	377	356	159	57
9553 Pipestone	1010	732	151	32	953	468	438	1235	364	158	116	20
36001 Polk	2471	3498	381	155	2944	1722	1745	4180	1381	605	473	101
12746 Pope	1321	1121	57	78	1486	395	658	1984	301	37	234	49
223675 Ramsey	13317	22291	1684	516	14826	17895	5190	21260	12789	2467	1010	482
15940 Red Lake	463	694	50	21	661	396	200	762	362	55	69	22
18425 Redwood	2029	1361	121	49	1969	840	691	2508	636	138	158	49
23123 Renville	2432	1660	115	191	2196	952	1260	3133	753	150	357	65
25911 Rice	2403	2083	56	98	2527	1440	849	3239	1075	82	254	132
10222 Rock	1196	705	66	33	1218	404	289	1396	355	54	95	22
11338 Roseau	821	834	405	55	877	424	720	1187	807	425	185	42
163274 St. Louis	10834	12056	2544	615	11689	9568	3938	13681	7829	2954	1539	368
14833 Scott	972	1361	13	24	835	1342	245	1135	1100	23	97	56
8136 Sherburne	965	731	41	47	1036	349	376	1279	274	59	134	27
15540 Sibley	1737	973	37	34	1597	759	534	2094	583	45	120	45
47733 Stearns	4312	3850	141	104	4725	3311	959	2743	2502	187	389	159
16146 Steele	1734	1497	41	47	1855	1043	592	2308	936	43	122	45
8293 Stevens	943	787	24	40	940	588	254	1182	453	37	91	20
12949 Swift	1339	1151	85	55	1190	708	782	1798	605	87	176	38
23407 Todd	1919	1922	339	132	2087	1317	881	2544	1075	409	313	83
8049 Traverse	774	779	27	9	834	482	189	1086	368	34	43	17
18554 Wabasha	1787	1449	41	84	1750	1138	557	2152	973	52	134	47
8652 Wadena	938	651	116	20	980	408	290	1118	368	132	71	32
13466 Waseca	1522	1178	47	60	1511	926	507	1962	738	60	118	54
26013 Washington	2167	1610	149	118	2265	1070	755	2910	801	154	196	41
11382 Watonwan	1300	801	30	35	1215	442	419	1667	354	32	76	23
9063 Wilkin	690	808	42	21	816	497	246	1009	403	64	79	25
33398 Winona	2916	2907	133	87	2145	2220	812	3711	816	183	284	135
28082 Wright	2683	2262	87	97	2539	1406	1199	3591	1111	156	289	107
15406 Yellow Medicine	1501	1238	149	107	1581	516	783	2191	877	133	231	57
Total	179544	179152	20117	7793	135171	117543	78426	245852	93115	26306	19885	5476
Plurality	392				67678			152737				
Per cent.	46.35	46.24	5.19	2.02	48.58	30.84	20.58	62.94	23.83	6.73	5.09	1.41
Total vote					387378		381140			390633		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 64,334 votes; Wilson, Dem., 106,426; Roosevelt, Prog., 125,856; Debs, Soc., 27,505; Chafin, Pro., 7,886; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,212.

For president in 1916 Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 468 votes and Meier, Pro. (elector), 290.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Hous-

ton, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.

Sydney Anderson, Rep., 25,278.

Henry M. Lamberton, Dem., 13,290.

2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.

Franklin F. Ellsworth, Rep. (no op.), 23,392.

3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McCleod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington.	
Charles R. Davis, Rep.	25,527
E. F. Kelly, Jr., Dem.	10,354
4. County of Ramsey.	
Darius F. Reese, Rep.	11,737
Carl C. Van Dyke, Dem.	23,516
Hermion W. Phillips, Soc.	1,854
H. O. Peterson, Pro.	1,305
5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county.	
Ernest Lundeen, Rep.	19,131
Madison C. Bowler, Dem.	11,849
Thomas E. Lattimer, Soc.	7,526
Arthur Markve, Pro.	6,589
6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Todd and Wadena.	
Harold Knutsen, Rep.	20,889
William F. Donohue, Dem.	13,107
John Knutsen, Pro.	2,766
7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine.	
Andrew J. Volstad, Rep.	21,305
Irve Townsend, Dem.	6,519
E. B. Lobock, Pro.	11,961
8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis.	
Clarence B. Miller, Rep.	17,758
Bert N. Wheeler, Dem.	7,621
Juls J. Anderson, Soc.	9,034
9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahanomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin.	
Halvor Steenerson, Rep.	25,429
Carl E. Swanson, Dem.	8,313
T. A. Thompson, Soc.	4,347
10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis.	
Lowell E. Jepson, Rep.	13,170
Neil M. Cronin, Dem.	7,143
J. G. Soltis, Soc.	3,782
Thomas D. Schall, Pro.	19,696

LEGISLATURE.

There are no party divisions. Under the law every legislator is elected as a nonpartisan.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas Frankson, Rep.
Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, Rep.
Auditor—Jacob A. O. Preus, Rep.
Treasurer—Henry Rines, Rep.
Attorney-General—Lyndon A. Smith, Rep.

MISSISSIPPI (Population, 1916, 1,951,674).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (79)	President 1916	Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Prog.
25265	Adams	671	42	1	2
18159	Alcorn	1452	125	13	11
22954	Amite	1024	16	6	2
28851	Attala	1267	110	25	7
10245	Benton	713	38	—	—
43905	Bolivar (no election).				
17726	Calhoun	1225	45	33	16
23139	Carroll	943	34	15	4
22946	Chickasaw	1215	47	40	—
14367	Choctaw	873	53	30	6
17403	Chickasaw	435	5	1	1
21630	Clarke	1092	49	26	10
20203	Clay	832	27	1	2
34217	Coahoma	697	21	3	2
35914	Copiah	1486	20	4	2
16909	Covington	836	63	72	7
23130	De Soto	861	12	—	4
20722	Forrest	1146	54	62	12
15193	Franklin	769	22	6	2
6599	George	341	32	29	3
6050	Greene	399	32	4	6
15727	Grenada	649	28	6	4
11207	Hancock	512	68	2	9

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Prog.
34658 Harrison	1395	197	54	11
63726 Hinds	2220	97	20	8
39088 Holmes	1070	21	14	8
10260 Issaquena	94	8	2	—
14526 Itawamba	1407	184	—	19
15451 Jackson	743	87	22	8
18498 Jasper	1040	38	37	5
28221 Jefferson	456	3	1	—
12860 Jefferson Davis	634	45	4	5
29885 Jones	1664	196	215	23
20348 Kemper	939	71	18	3
21833 Lafayette	1570	47	9	16
11741 Lamar	744	89	49	47
46919 Lauderdale	3058	157	85	14
13090 Lawrence	725	18	6	2
18298 Leake	1434	31	28	—
28894 Lee	1633	91	5	7
36290 Le Flore	853	28	2	1
28597 Lincoln	1282	105	21	7
30703 Lowndes	1028	29	8	6
32505 Madison	782	36	20	2
15599 Marion	792	51	3	1
26796 Marshall	1017	8	1	2
33178 Monroe	1684	82	15	7
17706 Montgomery	997	35	25	6
17980 Neshoba	1459	69	43	11
23085 Newton	1341	19	60	5
28503 Noxubee	656	10	1	1
19676 Oktibbeha	911	48	1	3
34274 Panola	1262	29	—	2
10593 Pearl River	521	35	1	2
7685 Perry	395	32	23	—
37272 Pike	1451	53	12	3
19688 Pontotoc	1314	110	2	9
16931 Prentiss	1342	164	30	15
11593 Quitman	272	12	1	1
23944 Rankin	1104	8	12	4
16723 Scott	1106	25	18	5
15694 Sharkey	246	6	3	3
17201 Simpson	966	24	6	4
16603 Smith	1271	30	18	9
Stene	451	31	5	6
28787 Sunflower	879	20	2	1
29078 Tallahatchie	1061	6	—	1
19714 Tate	1074	18	3	4
14631 Tippah	1547	82	11	5
13067 Tishomingo	1031	175	18	16
18646 Tunica	173	—	—	—
18997 Union	1666	89	9	13
Waithall	665	12	11	2
27488 Warren	1364	73	6	10
48933 Washington	836	47	2	3
14709 Wayne	787	47	34	8
14853 Webster	944	143	47	9
18975 Wilkinson	460	8	4	4
17139 Winston	1152	47	28	3
21519 Yalobusha	1175	49	7	15
46672 Yazoo	1146	25	7	2
Total	80422	4253	1469	498
Plurality	76169			
Per cent.	92.82	4.91	1.70	.57
Total vote.	86642			

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo.
2. The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.
3. The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington.
4. The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster and Attala.
5. The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper.
6. The counties of Covington, Greene, Hancock,

Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Simpson and Pearl River.	
B. P. Harrison, Dem.	12,639
F. T. Maxwell, Soc.	716
7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Pike, Amite and Wilkinson.	
Percy E. Quin, Dem.	7,496
8. The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds and Rankin.	
J. W. Collier, Dem.	6,147

LEGISLATURE.

The members of the legislature are democrats.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Theodore C. Bilbo.
Lieutenant-Governor—Lee M. Russell.
Secretary—J. W. Power.
Treasurer—Dr. J. P. Taylor.
Attorney-General—Ross A. Collins.

MISSOURI (Population, 1916, 3,410,692).

Population (114) in 1910.	President 1916.			
	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Pro. Hanly.	Soc. Benson.
22790 Adair	2275	2681	37	243
15282 Andrew	1853	2087	21	16
13604 Atchison	1697	1626	27	27
21687 Audrain	2572	1741	16	26
23869 Barry	2752	2633	17	148
16747 Barton	2217	1597	39	153
25869 Bates	3255	2597	67	129
14881 Benton	1285	1842	27	26
14576 Bollinger	1533	1624	13	69
30533 Boone	5601	2180	22	30
39020 Buchanan	10973	7761	91	279
20624 Butler	2135	2717	14	173
14605 Caldwell	1683	2069	23	3
24400 Callaway	3882	2009	12	16
11582 Camden	930	1261	8	41
27621 Cape Girardeau	2993	3753	43	75
23098 Carroll	2822	2973	37	43
5504 Carter	586	469	6	66
22973 Cass	3397	2104	42	60
16089 Cedar	1410	1874	27	75
23503 Chariton	3135	2183	36	22
15832 Christian	938	1978	14	141
12811 Clark	1692	1782	12	28
26302 Clay	3902	1307	12	37
15297 Clinton	2153	1551	47	18
21957 Cole	2915	2746	10	31
20311 Cooper	2537	2830	29	19
13576 Crawford	1312	1642	48	47
15613 Dade	1618	1941	23	54
13181 Dallas	1022	1428	12	46
17605 Daviess	2375	2842	42	12
12531 DeKalb	1647	1640	31	12
13245 Dent	1457	1252	5	66
16694 Douglas	737	1730	14	164
30328 Dunklin	3723	1924	8	375
29830 Franklin	2468	4325	42	84
12347 Gasconade	510	2513	13	19
16820 Gentry	2404	1823	46	33
63831 Greene	7179	7534	122	540
16744 Grundy	1789	2481	53	46
20466 Harrison	2205	2741	77	62
27242 Henry	3653	2727	49	70
8741 Hickory	552	1144	11	59
14539 Holt	1615	2030	28	14
15683 Howard	2866	1121	19	16
21065 Howell	1861	2132	23	223
8563 Iron	1027	874	8	25
23852 Jackson	44556	22943	339	1095
23873 Jasper	10613	3358	197	911
27373 Jefferson	3021	3310	19	130
28297 Johnson	3701	2966	22	62
12403 Knox	1657	1460	22	37
17363 Laclede	1755	1877	8	87
30154 Lafayette	4073	4049	30	93
26583 Lawrence	2809	3229	44	260
15514 Lewis	2357	1429	20	24
17033 Lincoln	2468	1642	19	11
25253 Linn	3447	2801	47	81
19453 Livingston	2609	2424	35	39
13539 McDonald	1631	1414	26	93
30868 Macon	3805	2034	50	162
11273 Madison	1310	1230	8	21
10088 Maries	1319	725	7	20
30572 Marion	4534	2759	52	52

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.
12335 Mercer	1042	1733	31	23
16717 Miller	1395	1862	8	38
14557 Mississippi	1874	1330	7	43
14375 Moniteau	1675	1748	16	35
18304 Monroe	3738	742	14	85
15604 Montgomery	1988	2079	33	18
12893 Morgan	1368	1578	6	13
19488 New Madrid	2715	2039	19	99
27136 Newton	2158	2929	64	249
28833 Nodaway	3874	3540	44	41
14681 Oregon	1799	660	5	82
14283 Osage	1383	1769	8	24
11926 Ozark	654	1331	9	26
19559 Pemiscot	1396	1988	8	10
14808 Perry	2447	2076	3	95
33913 Pettis	4665	4319	63	252
15796 Phelps	1887	1487	8	36
22556 Pike	3344	2322	12	25
14429 Platte	2974	921	8	11
21561 Polk	2149	2613	30	63
11438 Pulaski	1339	1003	5	40
14308 Putnam	1035	2106	43	59
12913 Ralls	1994	826	14	9
26182 Randolph	5080	2111	36	45
24151 Ray	3380	1718	29	32
9592 Reynolds	1209	592	4	34
13099 Ripley	1325	1053	10	105
24695 St. Charles	1924	3518	11	35
16412 St. Clair	1881	1718	34	114
35738 St. Francois	3675	3015	33	157
10607 Ste. Genevieve	1218	1137	3	14
82417 St. Louis	7587	12485	98	451
687029 St. Louis city	74053	83798	431	3482
29448 Saline	4503	2966	56	24
9602 Schuyler	1341	995	25	15
11899 Scotland	1592	1243	14	51
22372 Scott	2816	2285	24	202
11443 Shannon	1212	783	3	141
14864 Shelby	2550	1195	23	21
47807 Stoddard	3274	2482	23	314
11559 Stone	622	1525	6	116
18598 Sullivan	2446	2420	23	40
9134 Taney	678	1123	7	34
21458 Texas	2290	1809	27	86
28827 Vernon	3779	2211	37	195
9123 Warren	487	1752	3	41
13378 Washington	1394	1657	7	24
15181 Wayne	1594	1528	14	91
17377 Webster	1903	2114	33	61
8007 Worth	1079	892	36	7
18315 Wright	1593	2176	16	77
Total	397908	369339	3881	14608
Plurality		28659		
Per cent	50.64	47.01	49	1.86
Total vote		785736		
For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received				
330,746 votes; Taft, Rep., 207,321; Roosevelt, Prog., 124,371; Chaflin, Pro., 5,380; Debs, Soc., 28,466; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,778.				
FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.				
James A. Reed, Dem.				396,166
Walter S. Dickey, Rep.				371,710
H. O'Hare, Soc.				14,654
Joseph Scheidler, Soc.-Lab.				962
FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.				
1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.				
E. S. Brown, Rep.				18,566
M. A. Romjue, Dem.				22,840
M. L. Ferguson, Soc.				596
2. The counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.				
W. W. Rucker, Dem.				24,964
O. A. Pickett, Rep.				17,936
E. A. Hill, Soc.				354
3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.				
Joshua W. Alexander, Dem.				21,568
L. T. Moulton, Rep.				17,769
Julius C. Hughes, Pro.				298
George Miller, Soc.				219
4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.				
C. E. Booher, Dem.				22,155
Jacob Geiger, Rep.				18,632

A. B. Wray, Pro.....	211
J. B. Kunzelmann, Soc.....	348
5. Jackson county.	
William P. Borland, Dem.....	46,065
I. B. Kimbrell, Rep.....	31,292
E. D. Wilcox, Soc.....	1,059
Karl Oberhew, Soc.-Lab.....	86
6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.	
C. C. Dickinson, Dem.....	18,869
R. O. Crawford, Rep.....	15,948
7. The counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.	
Courtney W. Hamlin, Dem.....	26,766
S. P. Houston, Rep.....	25,953
S. H. McElvain, Pro.....	314
8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Monticau, Morgan, Osage.	
Dorsey W. Shackelford, Dem.....	17,599
North T. Gentry, Rep.....	16,255
9. The counties of Andrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.	
Champ Clark, Dem.....	23,755
W. L. Cole, Rep.....	21,704
H. Schumacher, Soc.....	249
W. L. Kolkmeier, Soc.-Lab.....	29
10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.	
Jacob E. Meeker, Rep.....	63,663
E. J. Brennan, Dem.....	43,271
J. F. Berghman, Soc.....	3,080
Frank Worsche, Soc.-Lab.....	214
11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th (except precinct 11) wards of the city of St. Louis.	
W. L. Igoe, Dem.....	23,928
J. H. Bartoe, Rep.....	17,434
W. C. Long, Soc.....	684
Jos. Spaltl, Soc.-Lab.....	41
12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3 and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.	
L. C. Dyer, Rep.....	16,345
M. J. Gill, Dem.....	12,465
L. H. Davis, Soc.....	360
E. Snavelly, Soc.-Lab.....	47
13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.	
Walter L. Hensley, Dem.....	17,850
M. E. Rhodes, Rep.....	17,537
N. N. Cunningham, Soc.....	566
14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.	
Joseph J. Russell, Dem.....	30,889
David W. Hill, Rep.....	29,727
N. B. Wilkinson, Soc.....	2,088
15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.	
Perl D. Decker, Dem.....	26,240
Joe J. Manlove, Rep.....	24,013
W. H. Dalton, Pro.....	326
A. E. Elmer, Soc.....	1,915
Robert Hood, Soc.-Lab.....	103
16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.	
T. L. Rubey, Dem.....	17,303
A. H. Harrison, Rep.....	16,058
H. M. Fouty, Soc.....	592

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.House.J.B.	
Democrats	26	77	103
Republicans	8	65	73

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Frederick D. Gardner, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Wallace Crossley, Dem.
 Secretary of State—John L. Sullivan, Dem.
 Auditor—George E. Hackmann, Rep.
 Treasurer—George H. Middelkamp, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Frank W. McAllister, Dem.

MONTANA (Population, 1916, 459,494).

Counties. Population in 1910.	President 1916.			
	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	
6466 Beaverhead	1463	1455	89	
Big Horn	740	506	16	
Blaine	1261	857	77	
3491 Broadwater	1100	584	53	
13962 Carbon	1926	1726	380	
28833 Cascade	6612	3253	758	
17191 Chouteau	2738	1486	187	
14123 Custer	2602	1591	144	
12726 Dawson	2835	2105	190	
12958 Deer Lodge	4171	1869	109	
Fallon	1845	1169	95	
17385 Fergus	5749	3290	382	
18785 Flathead	2978	2913	550	
14079 Gallatin	3661	2527	116	
2942 Granite	812	574	89	
Hill	3242	1709	428	
5601 Jefferson	1124	712	104	
21853 Lewis and Clark	4337	3423	201	
3638 Lincoln	1136	807	292	
4229 Madison	1672	1279	67	
7190 Meagher	1432	1158	47	
Mineral	788	252	188	
23596 Missoula	4069	2926	562	
Musselshell	2036	1738	274	
10731 Park	2050	1957	300	
Phillips	1252	990	104	
5964 Powell	1373	939	83	
Prairie	622	539	22	
11666 Ravalli	1967	1623	233	
Richland	1947	1223	184	
7985 Rosebud	1608	1337	95	
3713 Sanders	1178	793	151	
Sheridan	3264	1724	371	
56848 Silver Bow	13084	6784	1563	
Stillwater	1197	1042	69	
4025 Sweet Grass	839	890	44	
9546 Teton	2273	1603	292	
Toole	1075	698	195	
13630 Valley	2102	1111	56	
Wibaux	585	466	56	
22944 Yellowstone	4259	3281	251	

Total	101104	66909	9467
Plurality	34195		
Per cent.....	56.97	37.69	5.34
Total vote.....	177480		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 27,941 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,456; Taft, Rep., 18,512, and Debs, Soc., 10,885.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....	85,580
Charles N. Pray, Rep.....	72,753
Henry LaBeau, Soc.....	9,292

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

*John M. Evans, Dem.....	84,499
Harry B. Mitchell, Dem.....	70,578
George W. Farr, Rep.....	66,974
*Jeannette Rankin, Rep.....	77,932
John H. McGuffey, Soc.....	9,002
A. F. Meissner, Soc.....	8,479
*Elected.	

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.House.J.B.	
Democrats	13	49	62
Republicans	23	46	74

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Samuel V. Stewart, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—William W. McDowell, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart, Rep.
 Attorney-General—S. C. Ford, Rep.
 State Treasurer—H. L. Hart, Rep.
 State Auditor—William Keating, Dem.
 Supt. Public Instruction—May Trumper, Rep.

NEBRASKA (Population, 1916, 1,271,375).

Population in 1910.	Counties.	President, 1916.				President 1912			
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Pro. Barnes.	Rep. Taft.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Debs.	Pro. Cox.	Prog. Roosevelt.
20900	Adams	2657	2041	88	801	2117	188	125	943
14003	Antelope	1881	1495	32	877	1228	50	33	917
	Arthur	286	143	9	—	—	—	—	—
1444	Banner	166	142	17	53	57	35	8	128
1672	Blaine	246	184	13	126	165	33	7	107
13145	Boone	2005	1225	35	570	1360	61	40	942
6131	Box Butte	914	591	28	229	520	97	20	424
8826	Boyd	852	809	47	281	651	57	23	653
6083	Brown	901	528	42	296	483	92	21	415
21907	Buffalo	2877	2216	136	1081	2061	261	57	1256
12726	Burt	1425	1508	23	865	1040	41	20	1005
15403	Butler	2332	1120	35	823	1756	40	37	586
19786	Cass	2595	1927	135	967	2009	154	66	1132
15191	Cedar	1715	1727	21	722	1515	9	17	1045
3613	Chase	551	369	40	234	216	38	24	265
10414	Cherry	1734	1091	124	689	1052	229	35	631
4551	Cheyenne	834	563	41	262	348	78	21	281
15729	Clay	1975	1737	69	557	1694	52	63	1292
11610	Colfax	1628	897	47	620	998	80	12	390
13782	Cuming	1424	1551	51	77	759	1484	30	8
25668	Custer	3609	2047	222	88	1051	2428	353	79
6564	Dakota	1032	612	37	409	612	50	12	357
8254	Dawes	1088	751	49	298	583	65	15	610
15961	Dawson	1989	1444	60	40	451	1613	76	54
1786	Deuel	340	181	16	64	135	25	1	157
11477	Dixon	1350	1208	29	26	582	823	24	38
22145	Dodge	2644	2446	160	57	1324	1987	209	74
168546	Douglas	24796	14557	1755	309	6212	12953	2154	124
4098	Dundy	570	347	43	17	148	304	72	10
14674	Fillmore	1911	1561	42	34	972	1736	78	44
10303	Franklin	1345	1081	38	31	334	1148	58	31
8572	Frontier	1138	736	67	27	293	657	120	37
12083	Furnas	1607	1163	43	26	354	1266	83	55
30325	Gage	3835	3383	83	75	1336	2593	173	88
3538	Garden	598	306	34	16	136	282	48	18
3417	Garfield	426	302	57	9	192	234	135	5
4933	Gosper	617	434	20	11	129	524	10	16
1097	Grant	241	157	6	6	82	93	7	2
8047	Greeley	1289	627	43	15	371	913	65	21
20361	Hall	2483	2555	159	60	1047	2086	249	58
13459	Hamilton	1816	1444	31	50	450	1433	37	63
638	Harlan	1267	834	92	25	325	142	64	613
3011	Hayes	282	219	39	9	196	139	41	8
5415	Hitchcock	733	435	25	10	123	471	60	23
15545	Holt	2213	1568	77	37	778	1456	120	43
981	Hooker	218	199	3	5	103	122	19	2
10783	Howard	1695	698	54	18	481	1115	87	24
16852	Jefferson	1841	1813	177	37	655	1399	226	43
10187	Johnson	1117	1373	14	14	672	890	27	21
9106	Kearney	1396	760	46	17	338	1012	44	33
3692	Keith	544	389	46	12	188	304	85	5
3452	Keyapaha	401	316	40	14	258	221	70	11
1942	Kimball	388	223	20	14	73	109	18	8
13858	Knox	2329	1910	53	23	1028	1864	81	26
72793	Lancaster	9093	7042	314	222	2566	6685	445	264
15684	Lincoln	2192	1309	213	43	690	1129	400	60
1521	Logan	283	172	25	8	97	153	17	6
2188	Loup	219	164	36	9	131	114	59	7
19101	Madison	184	106	15	9	1181	1720	56	37
2470	McPherson	2358	2428	47	39	114	180	45	8
9379	Merrick	1349	1178	79	19	526	40	119	690
4584	Morrill	888	470	57	12	227	392	75	25
8926	Nance	1165	930	17	16	630	716	22	27
12095	Nemaha	1658	1498	46	35	672	1374	68	45
12019	Nuckolls	1732	1411	70	27	738	1312	73	38
19323	Otoe	2344	2121	53	39	922	1946	71	51
10582	Pawnee	1171	1228	33	38	593	958	53	51
2570	Perkins	397	210	41	5	101	254	32	3
10451	Phelps	1425	971	71	33	254	974	76	33
10122	Pierce	1030	1228	15	14	694	948	15	17
19006	Platte	2412	1918	41	28	589	2015	45	32
10521	Polk	1600	1060	46	50	485	996	89	140
11056	Red Willow	1418	977	144	24	256	927	191	26
17448	Richardson	2650	2039	64	70	965	1980	107	53
3627	Rock	449	375	46	6	231	280	56	15
17866	Saline	2646	1469	32	33	1185	1942	53	89
9274	Sarpy	1320	885	33	16	404	857	71	23
21179	Saunders	2671	1957	89	61	864	2080	90	59
8355	Scotts Bluff	1587	1144	169	29	314	495	230	32
15895	Seward	1787	1855	24	15	788	1575	27	27
722	Sheridan	1158	604	79	26	377	630	123	31
9378	Sherman	1208	706	79	19	455	675	124	20
5599	Sioux	737	344	33	13	151	375	63	8

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.	Taft.	Wilson.	Debs.	Chaffin.	Roosevelt
7542 Stanton	899	736	17	12..	471	725	16	5	297
14775 Thayer	1581	1772	74	28..	703	1491	87	50	964
1191 Thomas	261	244	18	7..	86	172	22	3	104
8704 Thurston	1255	717	26	13..	436	834	63	12	492
9480 Valley	1383	840	51	15..	552	789	121	44	561
12738 Washington	1555	1297	76	16..	599	1182	91	20	906
10697 Wayne	1006	1208	19	25..	600	808	20	9	725
12008 Webster	1469	1191	61	41..	536	1163	79	7	915
2292 Wheeler	270	163	59	2..	71	194	38	4	179
18721 York	2206	2011	48	61..	962	1886	86	92	1086
Total	158827	117771	7141	2907	54029	109008	10174	3419	72614
Plurality	41056					36394			
Per cent.	55.26	40.97	2.49	1.01..	21.75	43.66	4.09	1.37	29.13
Total vote		287270				249298			

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....	143,082
John L. Kennedy, Rep.-Prog.....	131,359
E. E. Olmsted, Soc.....	7,425
D. B. Gilbert, Pro.....	4,429

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.	
J. A. Maguire, Dem.....	16,894
C. F. Reavis, Rep.....	21,021
Glen H. Abel, Soc.....	693
2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.	
C. O. Lobeck, Dem.....	25,617
Benjamin S. Baker, Rep.....	17,578
G. C. Porter, Soc.....	2,922
3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.	
D. V. Stephens, Dem.....	28,055
William P. Warner, Rep.-Prog.....	25,541
J. M. Woodcock, Soc.....	748
4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.	
Charles H. Sloan, Rep.-Prog.....	24,054
William L. Stark, Dem.....	18,798
John Itner, Soc.....	680
5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hull, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.	
A. C. Shallenbarger, Rep.....	22,686
S. E. Barton, Rep.-Prog.....	13,293
W. C. Elliott, Soc.....	1,062
6. Counties of Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Kearapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.	
Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep.....	33,559
E. B. McDermott, Dem.....	22,317
John Canright, Soc.....	2,171

LEGISLATURE.

Senate.House.J.B.

Democrats	23	60	83
Republicans	10	40	50

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Keith Neville, Dem.
 Secretary—Charles W. Pool, Dem.
 Auditor—William H. Smith, Dem.
 Treasurer—George E. Hall, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Willis E. Reed, Dem.

NEVADA (Population, 1916, 106,734).

Counties.	Pres. 1916	Presid't 1912
Population (16)	Dem. Rep. Soc. Rep.	Dem. Soc. Prog.
Wilson, Hughes, Benson, Taft, Wilson, Debs/Rosev't		
2811 Churchill	831 531 184..	157 357 212 305
3321 Clark	1115 529 194..	114 360 108 264
1895 Douglas	301 337 43..	80 144 22 172
1830 Eureka	263 239 15..	65 228 20 123
6825 Humboldt	1681 1004 291..	208 719 359 536
1786 Lander	473 321 130..	69 197 63 200
8133 Elko	2020 1072 225..	403 582 259 514
9695 Esmeralda	1135 709 418..	246 713 379 248
3489 Lincoln	634 202 51..	100 275 28 144
3568 Lyon	769 669 174..	135 337 239 354
Mineral	617 385 99..	59 219 131 146
7513 Nye	1601 1019 536..	346 861 714 419
3089 Ormsby	610 534 63..	150 294 166 65

Population	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.	Taft.	Wilson.	Debs.	Chaffin.	Rosev't
3045 Storey	463	403	6..	165	400	82	212		
17434 Washoe	3341	3225	397..	646	1446	206	1149		
7441 White Pine. 1922	948	239..	259	515	302	431			

Total	17766	12127	3065..	3196	7956	3313	5620		
Plurality	5639								
Per cent.	53.34	36.4	9.19..	16.3	40.36	16.9	26.59		
Total vote							2015		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 348 votes.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Key Pittman, Dem.....	12,765
Samuel Platt, Rep.....	10,618
A. Grant Miller, Soc.....	9,517

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

E. E. Roberts, Rep.....	13,973
Edwin E. Caine, Dem.....	13,236
M. J. Scanlon, Soc.....	5,343

LEGISLATURE.

Senate.House.J.B.

Republicans	12	27	39
Democrats	9	25	34
Socialists	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Maurice Sullivan, Dem.
 Secretary of State—George Brodigan, Dem.
 Treasurer—Ed Malley, Dem.
 Comptroller—George A. Cole, Dem.
 Attorney-General—George B. Thatcher, Dem.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Population, 1916, 442,506)

Counties.	Pres. 1916	Pres. 1912
Population (10)	Wilson.	Hughes
21309 Belknap	2310	2579
16316 Carroll	2003	2259
30659 Cheshire	2779	3337
30753 Coos	3247	2762
41652 Grafton	4644	4795
26072 Hillsborough	10937	9927
15335 Merrimack	5967	5970
52188 Rockingham	5637	5585
33951 Strafford	4040	4037
19337 Sullivan	2215	2192

Total	43779	43723
Plurality	56	
Per cent.	50.03	49.97
Total vote		87502

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,927 votes; Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Roosevelt, Prog., 17,794; Debs, Soc., 1,981, and Chaffin, Pro., 535.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).	
Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep.....	21,826
Gordon Woodbury, Dem.....	19,806
2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).	
Edward H. Wason, Rep.....	22,296
Raymond B. Stevens, Dem.....	20,145

LEGISLATURE.

Senate.House.J.B.

Republicans	16	242	258
Democrats	8	160	168

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Henry W. Keyes, Rep.
 Secretary of State—E. N. Pearson.

NEW JERSEY (Population, 1916, 2,948,017).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (21)	President, 1916.			
		Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Pro. Benson, Hanly.	Dem. S.L. Wilson & Fisher.	Dem. S.L. Wilson & Fisher.
71894	Atlantic	9713	132	133	5467
133002	Bergen	18494	595	113	11530
66565	Burlington	8803	115	158	6535
142029	Camden	18318	1101	350	14010
19745	Cape May	2904	37	66	2097
55153	Cumberland	5692	308	323	4573
512886	Essex	54167	2280	184	34596
37268	Gloucester	5352	118	538	3745
537231	Hudson	42518	1811	73	44663
33569	Hunterdon	3408	45	65	4462
125657	Mercer	14213	460	154	10621
114426	Middlesex	11851	185	103	9975
94734	Monmouth	11624	103	120	10729
74704	Morris	8530	214	172	6798
21318	Ocean	3286	31	28	2076
215902	Passaic	18754	1561	128	13340
26999	Salem	4080	68	84	3353
38820	Somerset	4707	34	50	3553
23781	Sussex	2461	70	42	3093
140197	Union	16705	1040	97	10328
43187	Warren	3302	107	201	5374
Total		268982	10405	3182	211018
Plurality		57964			
Per cent.		54.40	2.11	.64	42.68
Total vote				494442	

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 88,824 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 145,409; Wilson, Dem., 178,282; Debs, Soc., 15,900; Chafin, Pro., 2,875.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep.	244,715
James E. Martine, Dem.	170,019
Barbour, Pro.	7,178
Doughty, Soc.	13,358
Katz, Soc.-Lab.	1,826

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.	
William J. Browning, Rep.	26,589
Millard F. Cattell, Dem.	15,329
Grafton E. Day, Pro.	1,636
Josiah H. Snyder, Soc.	1,667
2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.	
Isaac Bacharach, Rep.	24,865
J. W. Gamble, Pro.	1,654
William Myers, Dem.	14,220
Abraham Warren, Soc.	880
3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.	
Robert Carson, Rep.	22,380
Thomas J. Scully, Dem.	22,369
A. D. Albertson, Soc.	604
M. V. McDuffie, Pro.	880
4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.	
Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep.	18,131
Azariah M. Beekman, Dem.	16,926
William Lunger, Pro.	500
J. L. Van Nest, Soc.	744
5. Counties of Union and Morris.	
John H. Capstick, Rep.	20,951
William E. Tuttle, Jr., Dem.	17,176
B. F. Breisford, Soc.	1,493
Bernard Burgholz, Soc.-Lab.	217
William H. Chandler, Pro.	613
6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).	
John R. Ramsey, Rep.	21,464
Robert N. Heath, Dem.	18,770
Charles P. DeYoe, Soc.	1,295
Franklin P. Lefferts, Pro.	746
7. Part of Passaic county.	
Dow H. Drukker, Rep.	15,931
Thomas J. Beardmore, Dem.	7,980
Morris Korshot, Soc.	3,326
Emil Rauer, Soc.-Lab.	188
Charles Schweikert, Pro.	2,617
8. Essex (part) and Hudson (part).	
Edward W. Gray, Rep.	18,663
Stephen Bircher, Soc.	1,050
Eugene F. Kinkead, Dem.	15,395

9. Essex (part).	
Richard Wayne Parker, Rep.	14,461
John Berryman, Pro.	382
John A. Matthews, Dem.	13,625
John T. Wierrett, Soc.	1,923
10. Essex (part).	
Frederick R. Lehlbach, Rep.	21,822
J. Alexander Cairns, Soc.	1,492
Dallas Flannagan, Dem.	12,381
Joseph A. Wiegand, Pro.	303
11. Hudson (part).	
John J. Eagan, Dem.	15,769
Valentine Bausch, Soc.	1,113
Edward C. Brennan, Rep.	9,049
Charles C. Hendrick, Ind. Dem.	708
12. Hudson (part).	
James A. Hamill, Dem.	17,365
Arthur T. Dear, Rep.	12,058
Robert Hillas, Pro.	145
Edward H. Mead, Soc.	892

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.	
		J.B.		J.B.	
Democrats	6	16	22		
Republicans	15	44	59		

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Walter E. Edge, Rep.
Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.
Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
Comptroller—Edward I. Edwards, Dem.

NEW MEXICO (Population, 1916, 410,283).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (26)	President, 1916.			
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.
23606	Bernalillo	2399	2714	77	6
16850	Chaves	2279	882	185	5
16460	Colfax	2024	1839	38	1
11443	Curry	1205	356	323	2
12893	Doña Ana	1079	1806	22	
12400	Eddy	1405	425	99	6
14813	Grant	2305	1869	96	4
10927	Guadalupe	1173	1067	36	—
7822	Lincoln	870	889	43	1
3913	Luna	796	418	45	4
12963	McKinley	564	669	2	5
12611	Mora	1505	1590	13	—
7069	Otero	824	561	128	2
14912	Quay	1562	598	234	26
16719	Rio Arriba	1528	1992	1	—
12064	Roosevelt	1088	230	150	11
8579	Sandoval	734	611	—	—
8504	San Juan	637	335	46	—
2239	San Miguel	2263	2933	29	9
14770	Santa Fe	1406	1830	15	7
3536	Sierra	493	460	23	—
14761	Socorro	1573	1954	16	6
12008	Taos	910	1320	46	2
10119	Torrance	679	948	68	3
11404	Union	1996	1495	246	12
13320	Valencia	394	1540	17	—
Total		33691	31161	1999	112
Plurality		2530			
Per cent.		50.31	46.54	2.98	.17
Total vote			66963		

For president in 1912, Wilson, Dem., received 20,407 votes; Taft, Rep., 17,733; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,347 and Debs, Soc., 2,859.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Andrieus A. Jones, Dem.	34,141
Frank A. Hubbell, Rep.	30,622
W. P. Metcalf, Soc.	2,033

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

William B. Walton, Dem.	32,750
Benigno C. Hernandez, Rep.	32,056
A. J. Eggum, Soc.	2,052

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.	
		J.B.		J.B.	
Republicans	14	29	43		
Democrats	10	20	30		

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—E. C. de Baca, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. E. Lindsey, Rep.
Secretary of State—Antonio Lucero, Dem.
Treasurer—H. L. Hall, Dem.
Attorney-General—Harry L. Patton, Dem.

NEW YORK (Population, 1916, 10,273,375).

Counties. (62)	President 1916					Governor 1914				
	Rep. Hughes	Dem. Wilson	Am. Hughes	Pro. Soc. Hanly	S. L. Benson	Dem. G. Ryan	Rep. Whitman	Prog. Davenn	Soc. Strobel	Pro. S. L. Hunter
173666 Albany	26416	18754	107	160	285	41	11540	25712	457	260
41412 Allegany	6208	3191	100	486	94	2	1082	4401	553	101
Bronx (new)	40192	47564	585	95	6995	306	26427	29865	1897	4910
78809 Broome	11316	8865	79	883	209	13	3220	6858	277	163
65919 Cattaraugus	8680	6563	138	421	377	9	2235	6401	454	288
67106 Cayuga	7816	6391	—	336	117	14	2330	6819	341	172
106128 Chautauqua	14280	7146	435	863	923	47	2097	10586	694	748
54662 Chemung	6548	7460	57	609	220	5	3232	4093	159	100
35575 Chenango	5150	3885	50	345	54	6	822	3453	310	32
48280 Clinton	4980	4190	24	148	21	3	2337	3838	98	18
42658 Columbia	5227	1938	84	714	75	2	2449	4936	206	18
29249 Cortland	4473	2693	52	314	105	3	767	3738	151	34
45575 Delaware	6202	4951	62	248	153	7	1112	4558	271	85
87661 Dutchess	10879	8899	196	151	133	20	3782	9838	342	144
528985 Erie	62718	45425	—	447	2303	447	23340	49662	3239	1940
33458 Essex	4605	2373	33	62	21	1	1016	3127	551	34
45717 Franklin	5084	3593	59	172	17	8	1865	4119	218	17
44534 Fulton	5680	4084	69	297	425	28	1650	4231	803	743
37615 Genesee	5535	2798	53	267	19	4	1138	4363	361	34
30214 Greene	3616	2621	29	104	59	4	1244	3334	82	62
4373 Hamilton	609	623	—	11	3	1	440	417	44	3
56356 Herkimer	7641	6268	288	176	188	11	3364	5715	947	210
80297 Jefferson	11105	7089	74	454	324	17	2642	8613	490	207
1634351 Kings	118962	125095	1077	445	10220	415	73566	95382	4760	8285
24849 Lewis	3400	2675	28	120	12	1	1253	2559	295	7
38037 Livingston	5108	3598	74	196	18	5	1627	4325	308	18
39289 Madison	5813	3936	65	260	126	13	1568	4680	385	103
283212 Monroe	39016	21760	251	1110	1443	134	9791	33587	3072	1426
57567 Montgomery	6644	5346	60	104	112	18	2702	6000	401	217
83930 Nassau	13746	8409	133	73	127	15	4726	8547	756	82
2762522 New York	111047	138520	1328	261	12013	435	90666	85478	5604	8804
92036 Niagara	11939	8356	253	312	316	16	3353	10926	430	235
154157 Oneida	18549	19041	144	625	307	30	7312	14565	1998	376
202098 Onondaga	7477	19867	212	1369	1113	64	1174	21427	1752	920
52286 Ontario	7480	5285	—	349	53	4	2045	5972	472	42
115751 Orange	13119	10192	487	217	238	23	5281	10334	1386	163
32000 Orleans	4854	2529	36	159	19	2	1090	2835	145	20
71664 Oswego	9846	6209	—	959	46	3	2885	7556	326	32
47216 Otsego	5859	5975	71	326	74	3	1558	4337	353	46
14665 Putnam	1703	1289	8	18	5	—	606	1265	70	8
284041 Queens	34609	31258	—	115	2355	104	21808	22043	983	1924
122276 Rensselaer	14629	13816	327	201	273	26	10935	13729	1327	273
85969 Richmond	7174	8809	115	109	204	23	5768	5477	255	161
46873 Rockland	4977	4467	54	55	85	9	1843	3790	349	75
89005 St. Lawrence	13024	6056	111	407	67	11	3041	9767	744	80
61917 Saratoga	8004	6711	40	280	154	4	3308	7191	196	127
88235 Schenectady	9378	8961	381	328	1446	71	3547	7013	601	2389
23855 Schoharie	2825	3456	25	233	11	2	885	2240	75	15
14004 Schuyler	1946	1628	6	136	13	—	372	1340	40	7
26972 Seneca	3281	2845	30	327	25	1	1286	2946	96	22
83362 Steuben	10094	8029	349	645	196	11	3208	5620	658	309
96138 Suffolk	12649	8415	73	174	168	16	5658	9487	447	128
33808 Sullivan	4328	3657	24	65	110	7	2016	3243	131	83
25624 Tioga	3330	2749	41	172	94	6	835	2204	125	37
33647 Tompkins	4650	3454	79	316	121	10	1319	3340	580	104
91769 Ulster	10630	7233	55	354	71	5	345	928	246	44
32223 Warren	4835	3835	48	95	126	11	1360	4085	167	75
47778 Washington	3297	3007	40	185	108	8	1830	6225	278	48
50179 Wayne	7241	4795	124	427	22	3	1524	5798	610	44
283055 Westchester	33688	22383	885	195	932	103	14728	26179	2029	691
31880 Wyoming	4893	2783	60	208	22	4	1001	4080	270	22
18642 Yates	2920	1666	21	129	24	—	492	2179	141	19
Total	865851	756880	9659	19031	45985	2665	541269	686701	45586	37793
Plurality	111890						145432			
Per cent.	50.93	44.52	.57	1.12	2.71	.16	37.59	47.69	3.17	2.62
Total vote.			1700071					1439969		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 655,475 votes; Taft, Rep., 455,428; Debs, Soc., 63,381; Chaflin, Pro., 19,427; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

William M. Calder, Rep.	836,301
William F. McCombs, Dem.	604,051
Bainbridge Colby, Prog.	15,166
Colvin, Pro.	19,425
Cannon, Soc.	61,159
Gillhaus, Soc.-Lab.	4,084

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part).	
Lathrop Brown, Dem.	16,283
Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.	28,995

John A. Duryea, Pro.	244
Rudy J. Brossman, Soc.	361
2. County of Queens (part).	
Charles P. Caldwell, Dem.	24,064
Theron H. Burden, Rep.	19,466
P. A. Blanderoth, Pro.	108
Charles H. Georgi, Prog.	186
Benjamin Katz, Soc.	2,611
3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).	
Joseph V. Flynn, Dem.	11,644
Jared J. Chambers, Rep.	10,371
Frederick K. Oakley, Pro.	71
William A. Ross, Soc.	1,552
4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).	
Harry H. Dale, Dem.	8,845
Michael Stein, Rep.	7,942

Reuben S. Goodell, Pro.....	36	Martin Ansonge, Rep.-Am.....	10,925
Richard Haffner, Soc.....	2,451	Alexander Braunstein, Soc.....	1,434
5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Charles H. Simmons, Pro.....	57
James P. Maher, Dem.....	12,627	22. Part of New York city (New York county).	
Charles W. Philipbar, Rep.....	11,244	Henry F. Bruckner, Dem.....	21,190
Oscar Christiansen, Pro.....	83	James A. Francis, Rep.....	9,833
Hans A. Hansen, Soc.....	1,356	John Johnson, Pro.....	91
6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Max B. Gallin, Soc.....	2,244
Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.....	28,881	23. Part of New York city (New York county).	
Charles I. Stengle, Dem.....	17,380	William S. Bennet, Rep.....	22,720
William H. Hoople, Pro.....	189	Daniel C. Oliver, Dem.....	25,257
Alexander Fichandler, Soc.....	1,222	R. G. Green, Pro.....	285
7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		J. George Gobeysage, Soc.....	5,810
John J. Fitzgerald, Dem and Ind. L.....	15,419	24. Part of New York city (New York and West-	
Alexander Fraser, Soc.....	452	chester counties).	
Ralph W. Bowman, Rep.....	8,302	Woodson E. Oglesby, Dem.....	18,393
John McKee, Pro.....	112	Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep.....	25,656
8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Mary G. Schonberg, Soc.....	3,710
Daniel J. Griffin, Dem. and Ind. L.....	22,788	25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part).	
William L. Morehouse, Rep.....	13,358	James W. Husted, Rep.....	23,523
John J. McDonald, Pro.....	175	Chester D. Fugsley, Dem.....	14,796
Joso Leips, Soc.....	1,204	Herman Kebbe, Soc.....	574
9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Levi W. Parent, Pro.....	523
Oscar W. Swift, Rep. and Ind. L.....	25,664	26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.	
Herman H. Torborg, Dem.....	16,558	Roslyn M. Cox, Dem.....	18,823
Ludwig Lore, Soc.....	2,815	Edmund Platt, Rep.....	23,299
10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Henry Schefer, Soc.....	420
Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.....	11,041	William C. Ramsdell, Pro.....	471
Frank Wasserman, Dem.....	8,849	27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Colum-	
Henry A. Roberts, Pro.....	82	bia and Schoharie.	
William M. Feigenbaum, Soc.....	4,567	Charles B. Ward, Rep.....	24,633
11. County of Richmond (Staten Island) and part		James O. Woodward, Dem.....	17,673
of lower New York city.		Edward A. Smiley, Pro.....	972
Daniel J. Riordan, Dem.....	12,998	Samuel J. Minkler, Soc.....	873
Montague Lesser, Rep.....	9,502	28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in	
Hiram C. Horton, Pro.....	169	Rensselaer county.	
Samuel P. Kramer, Soc.....	460	Rollin B. Sanford, Rep.....	27,619
12. Part of New York city (New York county).		Michael F. Collins, Dem.....	21,409
Meyer Loudon, Soc.....	6,102	John Chaloux, Pro.....	294
Louis M. Block, Rep.....	968	Allin Depew, Soc.....	507
Leon Sanders, Dem.....	5,759	29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington,	
T. N. Holden, Pro.....	18	Saratoga and Warren.	
Solomon Suffrin, Prog.....	17	James S. Parker, Rep.....	31,880
13. Part of New York city (New York county).		W. I. Griffin, Dem. (declined).	
Frank Dostal, Rep.....	3,886	Charles E. Robbins, Pro.....	2,134
Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.....	5,113	Walter B. Corbin, Soc.....	1,732
Hilda G. Claessens, Soc.....	1,644	30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton	
James F. Gillespie, Pro.....	17	and Hamilton.	
14. Part of New York city (New York county).		George R. Lunn, Dem.....	19,819
Fiorello H. La Guardia, Rep.....	7,247	Henry S. DeForest, Rep.....	10,197
Michael E. Farley, Dem.....	6,879	Alexander T. Blessing, Pro.....	970
Samuel Fishman, Pro.....	80	Herbert M. Merrill, Soc.....	2,126
William L. Sockheim, Soc.....	2,536	31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St.	
15. Part of New York city (New York county).		Lawrence.	
Michael F. Conry, Dem.....	13,283	Bertrand H. Snell, Rep.....	24,936
William Hankel, Jr., Rep.....	7,960	Louis F. Roberts, Dem.....	10,934
James E. Mitchell, Pro.....	80	Franklin D. Wallace, Pro.....	887
Nathan Block, Pro.....	105	Willard C. Thompson, Prog.....	211
Emmett O'Reilly, Soc.....	768	Henry Dodd, Soc.....	132
16. Part of New York city (New York county).		32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and	
Peter J. Deoling, Dem.....	12,019	Madison.	
Walbridge S. Taft, Rep.....	10,678	Luther W. Mott, Rep.....	28,740
William Henkel, Amer.....	40	Otto Pfaff, Dem.....	14,322
Matthew Lindsay, Pro.....	42	David Watson, Pro.....	2,209
Jeremiah C. Frost, Soc.....	506	George H. Rockburn, Sr., Soc.....	580
17. Part of New York city (New York county).		33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.	
John F. Carew, Dem.....	11,193	Charles A. Talcott, Dem.....	18,912
L. Bates, Jr., Rep and Prog.....	9,467	Homer P. Snyder, Rep.....	25,252
Alfred H. Saunders, Pro.....	49	Fred L. Mould, Pro.....	668
Adele Seitzer, Soc.....	890	Carl F. Loysen, Soc.....	607
18. Part of New York city (New York county).		34. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and	
Thomas G. Patten, Dem. and Ind. L.....	11,760	Chenango.	
George B. Francis, Rep. and Prog.....	12,104	George W. Fairchild, Rep.....	27,049
Howard G. Myers, Pro.....	50	Cortland A. Wilber, Dem.....	15,874
Irving Ottenberg, Soc.....	2,407	Levi Hoag, Pro.....	2,536
19. Part of New York city (New York county).		Joseph White, Soc.....	629
Walter M. Chandler, Rep.....	19,783	35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.	
Michael Schaaf, Dem.....	14,736	Walter W. Magee, Rep.....	31,316
Volney B. Cushing, Pro.....	100	Arlington H. Mallery, Dem.....	16,053
Leon A. Malkiel, Soc.....	1,513	Louis D. Soivay, Pro.....	2,231
20. Part of New York city (New York county).		Gustave A. Strebel, Soc.....	1,891
Isaac Siegel, Rep.....	4,531	36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates	
Bernard R. Rosenblatt, Dem.....	3,891	and Ontario.	
Albert T. Hull, Pro.....	42	Norman J. Gould, Rep.....	28,321
Morris Hillquitt, Soc.....	4,129		
21. Part of New York city (New York county).			
Murray Hulbert, Dem. and Ind. L.....	14,016		

Hiram G. Hotchkiss, Dem.	15,291
Anson L. Gardner, Pro.	1,535
Preston Wright, Soc.	301
37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.	
Harry H. Pratt, Rep.	23,024
Frederick W. Palmer, Dem.	20,290
Casper G. Dickery, Pro.	2,162
Joseph G. Roth, Soc.	658
38. Monroe county (part).	
Thomas B. Dunn, Rep.	29,812
Jacob Gerling, Dem.	13,861
Lucius C. Atwater, Pro.	746
Charles Swain, Soc.	1,390
39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.	
Archie D. Sanders, Rep.	23,812
David A. White, Dem.	13,411
William Schalber, Pro.	1,365
William H. Hilsdorf, Soc.	425
40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).	
S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep.	27,474
Andrew B. Gillfillan, Dem.	14,966
John G. Wallenmeier, Amer.	612
Elbert A. Stevens, Pro.	508
George A. Till, Soc.	892
41. County of Erie (part).	
Charles B. Smith, Dem.	21,188
William H. Crosby, Rep.	15,442
Martin Heister, Soc.	1,090
42. County of Erie (part).	
Daniel A. Driscoll, Dem.	15,384
William F. Waldow, Rep.	15,586
Samuel Fawkes, Soc.	579
43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chau- tauga.	
Charles M. Hamilton, Rep.	27,144
A. F. French, Dem.	11,408
Arthur A. Amidon, Pro.	1,891
Ralph L. Eberman, Soc.	1,503

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	36	99	135
Democrats	15	49	64
Socialists	—	2	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Charles S. Whitman, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Schoeneck, Rep.
Secretary of State—Francis M. Huxo, Rep.
Comptroller—Eugene M. Travis, Rep.
Attorney-General—E. Woodbury, Rep.
Treasurer—James L. Wells, Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1916, 2,402,738).

Population (1900)	Pres. 1916	Dem. Rep.	Pres. 1912	Dem. Rep.	Prog.
28712 Alamance	2476	2278	2132	150	1637
11592 Alexander	954	1187	852	523	497
7745 Alleghany	796	641	652	208	256
25465 Anson	2046	301	1487	125	118
19074 Ashe	1898	1939	1643	478	1241
Avery	360	1158	217	138	950
30877 Beaufort	1957	1274	1605	295	548
28039 Bertie	1461	116	1571	43	61
8006 Bladen	1246	651	1140	31	511
14482 Brunswick	810	989	777	280	456
49798 Buncombe	4229	3830	2716	426	2285
21408 Burke	1621	1474	1365	48	1288
26240 Cabarrus	2080	2314	1738	389	1584
20579 Caldwell	1725	1659	1627	482	1167
5649 Camden	368	86	303	40	62
13776 Carteret	1165	1246	1153	218	537
13838 Caswell	849	338	705	154	45
27918 Catawba	2569	2624	2110	203	1872
22635 Chatam	1399	1501	1652	70	1343
14126 Cherokee	1362	1362	906	734	477
11303 Chowan	610	91	663	60	77
3909 Clay	400	453	372	17	387
29494 Cleveland	2764	1497	2351	81	943
28020 Columbus	2143	1327	1668	155	892
25594 Craven	1780	542	1819	79	190
35294 Cumberland	1971	1217	1678	235	870
7693 Currituck	945	87	622	6	8
4841 Dare	470	368	397	238	80
29440 Davidson	2675	2801	2484	1509	1143
13394 Davie	910	1245	823	810	345
25442 Duplin	1824	1527	1757	32	1066
35276 Durham	2463	1837	2197	124	1204

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevelt.
32010 Edgecombe	2028	135	1851	102	77
47311 Forsyth	4115	3585	3042	1689	1262
24692 Franklin	2057	396	1856	71	346
37063 Gaston	3019	2542	2333	214	1279
10455 Gates	826	309	618	95	179
4749 Graham	476	460	416	261	223
25102 Granville	1713	648	1561	192	343
13083 Greene	1066	294	894	124	152
60497 Guilford	4616	3670	3830	460	1979
37646 Halifax	2312	299	2300	42	135
22174 Hargett	1992	1608	1364	148	1035
21020 Haywood	2403	1523	2068	354	861
16262 Henderson	1166	1795	1092	801	280
15436 Hertford	977	209	742	61	195
8840 Hyde	780	110	626	63	40
34315 Iredell	8385	2073	2528	76	300
12998 Jackson	1306	1288	1210	315	729
41401 Johnston	3468	2857	2757	1335	1083
8721 Jones	712	233	635	35	125
11376 Lee	1054	573	862	451	60
22769 Lenoir	1666	667	1568	122	347
17132 Lincoln	1521	1369	1280	49	1066
12191 Macon	1146	1069	1020	134	841
20132 Madison	972	1965	897	430	1320
17797 Martin	1472	281	1251	229	34
13528 McDowell	1274	1218	1037	343	773
67031 Mecklenburg	4508	1257	3967	284	533
17245 Mitchell	462	1298	385	203	716
14967 Montgomery	1222	1196	1012	144	846
17010 Moore	1337	1047	1167	252	678
33727 Nash	2189	826	1862	172	576
32637 New Hanover	2355	492	2021	140	107
22323 Northampton	1518	45	1625	57	53
14125 Onslow	1197	785	901	66	550
15064 Orange	1230	1158	997	172	821
9966 Pamlico	710	527	694	74	329
16693 Pasquotank	1177	700	972	77	184
15471 Pender	970	400	967	19	268
11054 Perquimans	645	238	647	228	41
17256 Person	953	917	820	784	184
36340 Pitt	2839	719	2803	347	433
27640 Polk	679	750	675	153	501
9491 Randolph	2747	3031	2665	370	1809
19673 Richmond	1553	650	1319	82	174
51945 Robeson	2894	1453	2706	154	660
36442 Rockingham	2316	1957	1939	694	778
37521 Rowan	3053	2320	2748	280	1537
28385 Rutherford	2445	1871	2180	82	1553
29982 Sampson	1369	2727	1265	84	2520
15363 Scotland	938	137	751	9	75
19909 Stanly	2110	1941	1702	105	1548
20151 Stokes	1569	1852	1144	1450	210
29705 Surry	2029	2977	1919	2277	608
10403 Swain	829	1128	766	220	853
7191 Transylvania	821	841	631	107	537
5219 Tyrrell	416	392	297	224	100
39377 Union	2662	702	1786	92	457
19425 Vance	1451	558	1204	568	294
63229 Wake	4627	2461	3996	238	1517
26266 Warren	1217	227	867	112	46
11362 Washington	651	486	503	384	149
13556 Watauga	1141	1352	933	420	619
35698 Wayne	2625	1446	2293	95	1090
30282 Wilkes	1632	3470	1636	331	2571
28269 Wilson	2052	730	1741	82	561
15428 Yadkin	879	1721	713	791	599
12702 Yancey	1273	1082	1112	60	1036

Total	168383	120890	144507	29139	69667
Plurality	47493		75377		
Per cent.	58.05	41.71	59.24	11.94	28.35
Total vote.	289837		244555		

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 509 votes and Hanly, Pro., 55.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.	
John H. Small, Dem.	13,221
Leslie E. Jones, Rep.	
2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.	
Claude Kitchen, Dem.	13,255
W. O. Dixon, Rep.	1,999

Population	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.	Wilson.	Taft.	Debs.	Chas'n.	Reimor.	R'eve
15761 Carroll	2286	1672	61	56..	1293	1096	108	128	8	1039
26351 Champaign	3695	3338	70	30..	2392	2392	172	62	6	1423
66435 Clark	8715	8498	533	192..	5217	6036	1909	246	46	3239
26551 Clermont	3549	4247	106	27..	3610	2543	269	51	9	1115
22680 Clinton	3520	2602	52	47	2010	2916	146	72	5	841
76619 Columbiana	8118	7788	999	421..	4816	4601	1916	915	32	3811
30121 Coshocton	2831	4629	284	159..	3465	1984	667	148	22	968
34036 Crawford	2673	6014	215	68..	4733	1432	588	93	22	1176
637425 Cuyahoga	51287	71533	5662	418..	43610	14176	10096	373	545	33824
42933 Darke	4322	6186	115	242..	5027	3107	296	595	9	1175
24498 Defiance	2565	3359	97	34..	2784	872	331	51	7	1459
27182 Delaware	3461	3754	49	104..	2934	2584	123	157	8	1510
38327 Erie	4170	5152	317	32..	3504	2695	961	54	30	1675
39201 Fairfield	3380	6172	111	81..	5101	1672	188	138	6	1774
21744 Fayette	2772	2616	67	31..	2261	2186	141	69	3	844
221567 Franklin	24107	34103	1172	345..	20697	12791	5005	398	87	11737
23914 Fulton	2933	2507	69	28..	1805	929	164	55	8	2304
25745 Gallia	2860	2277	67	24..	1765	1355	170	48	5	2027
14670 Geauga	1806	1345	43	24..	873	579	77	24	7	1618
29733 Greene	4458	2913	209	115..	2107	3242	533	151	17	993
42716 Guernsey	4228	4232	776	130..	2726	3426	1342	180	45	1373
460732 Hamilton	64038	51929	3739	310..	42969	42119	7542	384	167	16828
37860 Hancock	4268	5416	211	81..	3912	2775	313	93	25	1236
30407 Hardin	4119	4304	113	31..	3912	2775	313	93	25	1236
19076 Harrison	2517	1911	50	36..	1714	1950	147	76	5	704
25119 Henry	2482	3252	91	38..	2994	840	204	55	11	1166
28711 Highland	3727	3964	60	45..	3314	2757	185	80	7	1116
22650 Hocking	2357	2907	134	27..	2295	1354	368	46	14	935
17909 Holmes	955	2846	43	21..	2429	465	123	29	4	581
34206 Huron	4048	4136	139	57..	3317	1707	356	71	22	2810
30791 Jackson	3116	2922	127	38..	2049	1860	612	53	29	1584
45423 Jefferson	6658	5250	500	109..	3171	4777	1193	205	27	2042
30181 Knox	3646	4578	96	63..	3632	2530	396	96	14	1226
22927 Lake	2887	2596	106	29..	1429	1155	299	29	15	2115
39488 Lawrence	4363	2821	165	33..	2042	2650	407	45	6	1937
55590 Licking	5935	8183	268	114..	4438	3385	605	110	23	1203
30084 Logan	4345	3483	45	56..	2727	1977	229	84	9	2278
76037 Lorain	6868	7658	464	52..	4591	2226	1556	67	25	5156
192728 Lucas	16711	30779	3000	136..	13999	5622	5173	216	158	12442
19902 Madison	2809	2667	16	24..	2172	2271	66	45	1	681
116151 Mahoning	11256	13013	741	215..	6838	5339	2422	312	57	5226
33971 Marion	4264	5273	264	49..	4024	3218	639	98	15	934
23598 Medina	2754	2964	111	36..	2108	685	302	55	10	2514
25594 Meigs	3184	2628	189	30..	1738	2719	548	63	19	1353
27536 Mercer	2065	3893	55	184..	3531	1324	126	67	5	570
415047 Miami	5772	5582	433	36..	4310	3615	1010	111	22	2056
24244 Monroe	1504	3322	51	36..	3199	1055	123	77	7	380
163763 Montgomery	19683	24339	2618	235..	15544	10841	7079	250	83	6236
16097 Morgan	2136	1833	105	67..	1633	1448	141	126	3	705
16815 Morrow	2062	2345	39	95..	1880	1240	102	132	7	1124
57488 Muskingum	7597	6328	376	201..	5376	4134	1015	221	20	3207
18601 Noble	2290	2175	32	53..	1842	1804	96	76	5	681
22360 Ottawa	1793	3347	46	8..	2728	791	104	23	8	957
22730 Paulding	2647	2313	85	23..	2296	1542	153	53	2	1223
35396 Perry	3953	3860	381	67..	3147	1739	806	104	36	2220
26158 Pickaway	2629	3820	21	42..	3311	2282	82	68	5	569
15723 Pike	1616	2091	29	17..	1691	1184	81	34	4	443
30307 Portage	3142	4269	215	57..	2855	1162	681	101	5	2583
22834 Preble	2881	3387	59	53..	2859	2135	177	76	1	910
29972 Putnam	2243	4294	53	38..	4000	1000	144	69	15	1182
47667 Richland	4886	6985	343	69..	5201	2389	925	97	28	2058
40069 Ross	4857	5154	109	50..	4494	3600	464	122	16	1096
35171 Sandusky	3557	5264	132	84..	4333	1576	446	77	13	2103
48463 Scioto	6356	4808	521	124..	3508	3609	1222	163	23	2012
42421 Seneca	4301	6451	320	89..	5082	2362	667	147	20	2062
24663 Shelby	2352	3801	110	58..	3305	1613	245	52	9	678
122987 Stark	14159	15316	1208	322..	3908	6023	3606	309	71	6802
102353 Summit	11593	13343	1260	343..	7736	3502	2436	378	117	7472
52786 Trumbull	6167	6091	684	138..	3477	2832	1640	161	38	3556
57035 Tuscarawas	5404	7608	806	54..	4978	3417	2177	105	70	1749
21871 Union	3182	2747	47	31..	2362	2051	121	59	5	1209
29119 Van Wert	3802	3753	131	43..	3287	2490	209	60	10	1050
13096 Vinton	1420	1433	53	7..	1228	952	203	15	8	581
24497 Warren	3610	2937	60	35..	2101	2788	207	61	10	1100
45422 Washington	4745	5267	335	97..	4637	3326	618	121	17	1222
38058 Wayne	3676	5930	135	106..	4737	1674	350	137	14	2351
25198 Williams	3132	3552	131	58..	2875	1145	219	81	15	2081
46330 Wood	5034	5796	202	76..	4356	2020	473	133	21	3021
20760 Wyandot	2078	3250	33	11..	2848	1409	93	22	4	854
Total	514753	604161	38092	8080..	424834	278168	90144	11511	2630	229807
Plurality	94048	146666								
Per cent.	44.18	51.86	3.27	.69..	40.94	26.87	8.70	1.11	.25	22.19
Total vote.	1165086							1037094		

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Myron T. Herrick, Rep. 535,391

Atlee Pomerene, Dem. 571,488

C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc. 38,187

Aaron S. Watkins, Pro. 12,060

Jacob S. Coxe, Ind. 2,965

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Part of Hamilton county.	
Nicholas Longworth, Rep.	33,903
Edward H. Brink, Dem.	24,290
Hugo Ruehmele, Soc.	1,642
2. Part of Hamilton county.	
Victor Heintz, Rep.	29,612
Stanley K. Bowdle, Dem.	28,156
John Stuhlfuth, Soc.	2,131
3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.	
Charles W. Dustin, Rep.	27,571
Warren Gard, Dem.	37,982
Jeremiah F. Meuchner, Soc.	4,699
4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami and Shelby.	
J. E. Russell, Rep.	25,378
B. F. Welty, Dem.	29,416
5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.	
Nelson E. Matthews, Rep.	20,424
John S. Snook, Dem.	22,852
6. Counties of Adams, Athens, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Pike and Scioto.	
Charles C. Kearns, Rep.	21,315
A. G. Turnipseed, Dem.	20,811
A. Bagby, Soc.	830
7. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union and Warren.	
Simcoe D. Fess, Rep.	39,975
George Thorne, Dem.	141
John A. Rehn, Soc.	2,049
8. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot.	
John H. Clark, Rep.	21,525
John A. Key, Dem.	25,164
9. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa.	
Frank L. Mulholland, Rep.	19,882
Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem.	31,921
Thomas C. Devine, Soc.	3,091
10. Counties of Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton.	
Robert M. Switzer, Rep.	21,185
Charles W. Hasler, Dem.	15,375
11. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway and Ross.	
Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep.	19,022
H. C. Claypool, Dem.	20,144
Frank Forshaw, Soc.	720
12. County of Franklin.	
Hugh Huntington, Rep.	26,415
Clement L. Brumbaugh, Dem.	31,362
Frank V. Irish, Pro.	282
F. C. Southard, Soc.	1,348
13. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood.	
Franklin P. Riegler, Rep.	21,523
Arthur W. Overmeyer, Dem.	26,882
Emil G. Goltz, Soc.	1,019
14. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit.	
S. H. Williams, Rep.	26,010
E. R. Bathrick, Dem.	32,301
Frank Hamilton, Soc.	2,217
15. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.	
W. C. Mooney, Rep.	22,934
George White, Dem.	23,221
Frank L. Martin, Soc.	1,472
16. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.	
Roscoe C. McCullogh, Rep.	31,945
John J. Whitacre, Dem.	24,948
17. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking and Richland.	
E. Lee Porterfield, Rep.	23,705
William A. Ashbrook, Dem.	31,749
Wilbur Simpson, Soc.	1,030
18. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson.	
David A. Hollingsworth, Rep.	26,991
William B. Francis, Dem.	24,538
Robert Carson, Soc.	2,621
19. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull.	
John G. Cooper, Rep.	26,983
William S. King, Dem.	21,828

20. Part of Cuyahoga county.

Eugene Quigley, Rep.	17,235
William Gordon, Dem.	26,950
John G. Willert, Soc.	2,097

21. Part of Cuyahoga county.

R. S. Taylor, Rep.	10,138
Robert Crosser, Dem.	22,263
Moses Benjamin, Soc.	1,845

22. Part of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake counties.

Henry I. Emerson, Rep.	29,270
Stephen M. Young, Dem.	23,611

LEGISLATURE.

Republicans	11	56	67
Democrats	25	72	97

Senate, House, J.B.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James M. Cox, Dem.	
Lieutenant-Governor—Earl D. Bloom, Dem.	
Secretary of State—W. D. Fulton, Dem.	
Auditor—A. V. Donahy, Dem.	
Treasurer—Chester E. Bryan, Dem.	
Attorney-General—Joseph McGhee, Dem.	

OKLAHOMA (Population, 1916, 2,202,081).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (77)	Pres., 1916			Pres., 1912		
		Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Wigs.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Wigs.
10535	Adair	1190	1010	212	916	850	
18132	Alfalfa	1390	1378	471	1179	1714	
13808	Atoka	1480	925	524	1100	669	
13631	Beaver	1382	918	426	926	1070	
19699	Beckham	1850	527	890	1566	648	
17960	Blaine	1214	1341	678	744	831	
29854	Bryan	2974	1287	787	2278	711	
35685	Caddo	2735	2272	1112	2514	2413	
23501	Canadian	2200	1590	423	2047	1794	
25358	Carter	2949	1013	935	1860	652	
16778	Cherokee	1594	1379	273	1094	962	
21862	Choctaw	1945	957	614	1392	692	
4553	Cimarron	388	238	138	342	263	
18843	Cleveland	4759	885	579	1471	938	
15817	Coal	1418	824	567	1109	571	
41489	Comanche	2130	1221	790	1931	1320	
	Cotton	1500	685	366	1063	587	
17404	Craig	1901	1647	189	1772	1391	
26223	Creek	3496	2820	1286	1681	1902	
23231	Custer	1771	1507	556	1774	1693	
11465	Delaware	1227	859	221	983	732	
14132	Dewey	1600	796	891	1075	1086	
15375	Ellis	1960	983	590	918	1373	
33050	Garfield	2347	284	682	2353	2900	
26545	Garvin	2697	804	1061	2134	740	
30909	Grady	3243	1272	819	2577	1121	
18760	Grant	1706	1517	298	1559	1729	
16449	Greer	1675	369	482	1334	351	
11328	Harmon	1091	147	257	895	197	
8189	Harper	798	662	408	523	679	
18875	Haskell	1486	976	477	1388	902	
20400	Hughes	2188	1219	793	1769	1228	
23737	Jackson	2096	409	684	1819	588	
17430	Jefferson	1739	493	621	1118	361	
16734	Johnson	1727	756	671	1289	506	
26999	Kay	2249	2482	373	2380	2508	
18825	Kingsfisher	1364	1728	417	1235	1527	
27526	Kiowa	2279	1017	1111	1831	1167	
11321	Latimer	950	668	335	722	482	
29127	LeFlore	2576	1944	643	2019	1538	
34779	Lincoln	2258	2388	1047	2187	2459	
31740	Logan	1701	2702	557	1700	2546	
10236	Love	1125	268	365	750	499	
15248	Major	763	946	626	689	1200	
11619	Marshall	1352	449	618	958	315	
13596	Mayes	1574	1229	227	1391	1077	
15659	McClain	1541	678	492	1273	583	
20681	McCurain	1763	795	643	1059	704	
20961	McIntosh	1748	898	552	1325	970	
12744	Murray	1305	458	350	987	321	
52743	Muskogee	4009	2532	324	3631	2385	
14945	Noble	1246	1243	216	1189	1266	
14223	Nowata	1355	1334	178	1012	1087	
19995	Okfuskee	1337	670	526	952	651	
85232	Oklahoma	7971	5291	1215	6963	5706	
21115	Okmulgee	2406	1860	754	1243	1140	
20101	Osage	2052	1528	423	1900	1713	
15713	Ottawa	1877	1642	215	1384	1315	
17332	Pawnee	1491	1396	628	1316	1323	

Population	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benton.	Wilson.	Taft
23735 Payne	2140	1767	833..	1534	1669
47650 Pittsburg	3441	1909	868..	2767	1574
14351 Pontotoc	2418	913	936..	1842	642
44356 Pottawatomie	3276	2042	1119..	3082	2107
10118 Pushmataha	1059	645	449..	747	479
12861 Roger Mills	1148	538	566..	902	716
17736 Rogers	1900	1435	531..	1637	1258
19964 Seminole	1444	872	921..	1172	715
25005 Sequoyah	1632	1179	524..	1416	1115
22252 Stephens	2343	607	1027..	1735	598
14249 Texas	1949	811	295..	764	683
19560 Tillman	2550	625	367..	1801	638
34955 Tulsa	4497	3857	849..	2747	2029
22086 Wagoner	1640	749	299..	888	555
17454 Washington	1839	1728	3181..	1561	1477
25034 Washita	2107	958	703..	1665	1100
17507 Woods	1417	1358	478..	1247	1679
16592 Woodward	1130	1092	605..	1083	1403

Total	149748	97299	48001..	119156	90786
Plurality	52449			28370	
Per cent.	50.74	32.99	16.27..	46.84	35.08
Total vote	295048			253801	

For president in 1912 Chafin, Prog., received 2,135 votes, and Debs, Soc., 41,674.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.	
T. A. Chandler, Rep.	18,218
James S. Davenport, Dem.	17,949
J. H. Reece, Soc.	3,611
S. E. Braden, Pro.	192
2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.	
W. W. Hastings, Dem.	15,158
Henry Ward, Rep.	10,224
J. A. Lewis, Soc.	3,511
3. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	
C. D. Carter, Dem.	21,182
Denton E. McVay, Rep.	30,286
H. M. Shelton, Soc.	6,862
4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Rogers, Seminole.	
Tom D. McKeown, Dem.	19,076
J. E. Gresshan, Rep.	12,400
Allen C. Adams, Soc.	8,026
5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Pawnee.	
Joe B. Thompson, Dem.	17,828
George H. Dodson, Rep.	12,736
R. L. Orlan, Soc.	5,294
Amos Phares, Pro.	251
6. Counties of Blaine, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.	
Scott Ferris, Dem.	18,232
H. H. Hinkle, Rep.	10,920
O. M. Morris, Soc.	6,727
7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.	
Jim McClintic, Dem.	17,810
P. W. Jones, Jr., Rep.	7,040
H. H. Ballard, Soc.	8,140
E. B. Heckler, Pro.	125
8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.	
Dick T. Morgan, Rep.	16,691
Z. A. Harris, Dem.	14,876
James Oth, Soc.	5,218
G. M. Henson, Pro.	352

LEGISLATURE. Senate, House, J.B.

Republicans	2	13	15
Democrats	19	86	105
Socialists	1	5	6

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. L. Williams.
 Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp.
 Secretary of State—J. L. Lyon.
 Attorney-General—S. P. Freeling.

Treasurer—W. L. Alexander.
 Superintendent Public Instruction—R. H. Wilson.
 Examiner and Inspector—Fred Parkinson.
 Commissioner Labor—W. G. Ashton.
 Commissioner Charities—William D. Mathews.

OREGON (Population, 1916, 835,741).

Population in 1910.	Counties.	President 1916			
		Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly
18076 Baker		2541	3897	324	69
10663 Benton		2902	2488	120	207
29931 Clackamas		6349	5334	556	222
16106 Clatsop		2568	2239	320	65
10580 Columbia		2023	1451	182	92
17959 Coos		3209	3352	708	74
9315 Crook		1675	2699	209	38
2044 Curry		541	512	118	8
19674 Douglas		3922	3679	420	117
3701 Gilliam		557	870	25	17
5607 Grant		941	1210	145	17
4059 Harney		872	1239	189	22
8016 Hood River		1314	1188	158	58
25756 Jackson		3538	4874	321	230
Jefferson		581	904	62	40
9567 Josephine		1660	1656	230	42
8554 Klamath		1631	1853	170	18
4653 Lake		793	971	98	27
37583 Lane		7553	5880	607	261
5587 Lincoln		1167	915	190	17
22662 Linn		4524	4675	318	253
8601 Malheur		1682	1937	293	54
39780 Marion		8316	5699	473	475
4357 Morrow		748	830	92	25
226261 Multnomah		41458	35755	1852	1083
13469 Polk		2899	2844	187	120
4243 Sherman		717	747	18	48
6266 Tillamook		1547	1175	95	53
20309 Umatilla		3664	4606	256	122
16191 Union		2253	3086	259	63
8364 Wallowa		1198	1960	165	20
16336 Wasco		2243	2287	103	80
21522 Washington		4888	3363	219	222
2484 Wheeler		629	570	10	6
18285 Yamhill		4010	3342	219	443

Total	126813	120087	9711	4729
Plurality	6726			
Per cent.	48.39	45.82	3.71	1.81
Total vote	261651			

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 34,673 votes; Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Chafin, Pro., 4,363; Debs, Soc., 13,213, and Roosevelt, Prog., 37,600.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.	
W. C. Hawley, Rep.	60,530
M. V. Weatherford, Dem.-Pro.	39,101
W. S. Richards, Soc.	7,243
2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler.	
N. J. Sinnott, Rep.-Dem.-Prog.	36,059
James H. Bartley, Soc.	6,028
3. The county of Multnomah.	
C. N. McArthur, Rep.	35,832
A. W. Laferty, Prog.-Ind.	27,649
John A. Jeffery, Dem.	9,824

LEGISLATURE. Senate, House, J.B.

Democrats	5	4	9
Republicans	24	55	79
Independents	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Withycombe, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Ben W. Olcott, Rep.
 Treasurer—T. B. Kay, Rep.
 Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. A. Churchill, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA (Population, 1916, 8,522,017)

Counties. Population in 1910.	President 1916				
	(67)	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro.S.-L. Harris/Romer
24319 Adams	3963	3290	82	184	—
1018463 Allegheny	52833	77433	7815	2062	81
67580 Armstrong	3590	6024	316	364	2
78353 Beaver	5805	6564	904	526	4
88579 Bedford	3263	3729	238	112	—
183222 Berks	19267	11937	3146	393	26
108858 Blair	7002	9895	491	519	30
54526 Bradford	3655	6178	200	707	2
76530 Bucks	7494	9280	238	172	4
72689 Butler	4544	5458	211	351	3
166131 Cambria	9416	10683	725	593	8
7644 Cameron	452	713	15	25	—
52846 Carbon	4099	4275	179	138	2
45424 Center	4120	4392	122	146	—
106213 Chester	5514	11845	204	295	6
36638 Clarion	3269	2595	175	278	1
93768 Clearfield	6180	5676	816	624	3
31545 Clinton	2967	2794	344	82	3
48167 Columbia	5785	3013	116	272	1
61565 Crawford	5814	5437	526	590	3
54479 Cumberland	6432	5296	167	421	3
136152 Dauphin	11433	13954	841	470	4
117906 Delaware	7742	16315	212	464	1
35871 Elk	2186	2829	225	163	2
115517 Erie	9641	8833	1000	1035	21
167449 Fayette	10416	9838	849	425	1
9435 Forest	463	617	110	113	9
59775 Franklin	5336	5674	325	276	1
9703 Fulton	1199	802	11	11	—
28882 Greene	3930	2096	67	83	1
38504 Huntingdon	2181	3906	169	162	—
66210 Indiana	2398	4887	381	808	3
63090 Jefferson	3253	4332	445	341	2
15013 Juniata	1497	1254	32	24	1
269570 Lackawanna	15727	17658	598	764	11
176729 Lancaster	10116	20292	551	1117	20
70632 Lawrence	3966	5134	602	680	3
59565 Lebanon	3821	5876	211	320	—
118382 Lehigh	11920	10588	900	300	4
144386 Luzerne	19093	25348	1249	575	8
80813 Lycoming	6640	6010	1087	728	8
47368 McKean	3161	4300	487	348	3
77699 Mercer	6390	5866	725	766	4
27785 Mifflin	1965	2105	277	95	1
22941 Monroe	3348	1456	17	65	—
193590 Montgomery	13658	20431	721	257	5
14865 Montour	1530	1068	16	48	1
127667 Northampton	11000	9610	457	558	4
111420 Northumberland	9333	8722	1012	305	12
24136 Perry	2348	2575	30	50	1
1549008 Philadelphia	90800	194163	4716	874	43
8033 Pike	971	598	14	20	—
29729 Potter	1733	2386	243	179	—
207894 Schuylkill	13396	17806	909	239	7
16800 Snyder	1249	1797	48	20	—
67717 Somerset	2957	6008	527	306	2
11293 Sullivan	1037	888	21	74	—
37746 Susquehanna	3145	3891	28	263	3
42829 Tioga	2294	5347	91	316	4
16249 Union	1272	1902	44	57	1
56329 Venango	3938	3856	553	1060	3
39673 Warren	2628	3413	346	749	5
143680 Washington	7747	10367	1056	587	2
29236 Wayne	2019	2869	52	197	1
231304 Westmoreland	13829	15283	2591	1017	17
15509 Wyoming	1444	1698	41	74	1
136405 York	16314	12276	730	1268	10

Total 521784 703734 42637 28525 417
 Plurality 181950
 Per cent. 40.23 54.26 3.29 2.19 .03
 Total vote..... 1297097

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 273,
 305 votes; Wilson, Dem., 395,619, and Roosevelt,
 Prog., Bull Moose and Washington, 447,426.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Phillander C. Knox, Rep.	680,451
Ellis L. Orvis, Dem.	450,106
Charles W. Erwin, Soc.	45,385
Herbert T. Ames, Pro.	20,089

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

At large—	Thomas S. Crago, Rep.	668,571
	*Mahon M. Garland, Rep.	657,945
	*Joseph McLaughlin, Rep.	605,666
	*John R. K. Scott, Rep.	661,930
	Joseph T. Kinsley, Dem.	439,846
	John J. Moore, Dem.	439,881
	Thomas Ross, Dem.	471,406
	Jacob B. Widellch, Dem.	427,723
	Socialist (highest)	46,894
	Prohibition (highest)	29,937
1.	Philadelphia county (part).	
	Lawrence E. McCrossin, Dem.	12,243
	William S. Vare, Rep.	33,330
	John Leonard Slivey, Soc.	927
2.	Philadelphia county (part).	
	Thomas E. Shea, Dem.	7,117
	George S. Graham, Rep.	23,921
	Harry A. Goldberg, Soc.	451
3.	Philadelphia county (part).	
	Joseph Hagerty, Dem.	7,611
	J. Hampton Moore, Rep.	23,753
4.	Philadelphia county (part).	
	Patrick H. Lynch, Dem.	11,101
	George W. Edmonds, Rep.	26,122
	Jacob H. Root, Soc.	904
5.	Philadelphia county (part).	
	Michael Donohoe, Dem.	17,074
	Peter E. Costello, Rep.	29,639
	John N. Lanberg, Soc.	1,023
6.	Philadelphia county (part).	
	J. Washington Logue, Dem.	25,685
	George P. Darrow, Rep.	56,207
	Robert A. Mays, Soc.	1,292
7.	Chester and Delaware counties.	
	Edward B. Cassatt, Dem.	35,102
	Thomas S. Butler, Rep.	27,879
	Walter M. Lodge, Soc.	428
	J. H. Paschall, Pro.	848
8.	Bucks and Montgomery counties.	
	Joseph Heacock, Dem.	20,232
	Henry Winfield Watson, Rep.	28,852
	Frank R. Whiteside, Soc.	964
	Charles N. Rambo, Pro.	467
9.	Lancaster county.	
	Henry F. Myers, Dem.	9,506
	William W. Griest, Rep.	20,058
	E. W. Stoner, Soc.	568
	S. S. Watts, Pro.	1,115
10.	Lackawanna county.	
	Victor Burschel, Dem.	14,694
	John R. Farr, Rep.	17,823
	Lee B. Woodcock, Soc.	473
	Glenn Clark, Pro.	695
11.	Luzerne county.	
	John J. Casey, Dem.	19,185
	T. W. Templeton, Rep.	24,237
	Earl E. Husted, Soc.	1,084
12.	Schuylkill county.	
	Robert E. Lee, Dem.	11,340
	Robert D. Heaton, Rep.	19,172
	W. J. McDonald, Soc.	888
13.	Berks and Lehigh counties.	
	Arthur G. Dewalt, Dem.	28,296
	Horace W. Schantz, Rep.	23,412
	Ellwood W. Leffler, Soc.	4,507
	G. A. Loose, Pro.	531
14.	Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.	
	John D. Brennan, Dem.	8,881
	Louis T. McFadden, Rep.	13,638
	Worthy Arthur, Soc.	302
	William S. Heermans, Pro.	1,279
15.	Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.	
	Chester H. Ashton, Dem.	10,766
	Edgar R. Kiess, Rep.	18,478
	P. A. McGowan, Soc.	1,789
16.	Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties.	
	John V. Leshar, Dem.	16,490
	I. Clinton Kline, Rep.	14,154
	William B. Koch, Soc.	1,186
17.	Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties.	
	George A. Harris, Dem.	17,420
	*Elected.	

Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.	18,673
Frank Thompson, Soc.	931
18. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.	
Harry B. Saussaman, Dem.	20,343
Aaron S. Kreider, Rep.	24,630
George A. Steiner, Soc.	1,424
J. A. Sprekel, Pro.	1,292
19. Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.	
Warren Worth Bailey, Dem.	21,007
John M. Rose, Rep.	22,652
Daniel W. Murphy, Soc.	1,252
20. Adams and York counties.	
Andrew R. Brodbeck, Dem.	18,490
Samuel H. McCall, Rep.	16,327
William H. Dehoff, Soc.	826
H. H. Trumpfeller, Pro.	1,177
21. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties.	
William E. Tobias, Dem.	13,944
Charles H. Rowland, Rep.	14,150
George Fox, Soc.	1,605
22. Butler and Westmoreland counties.	
Silas H. Kline, Dem.	16,165
Edward E. Robbins, Rep.	19,978
Charles Cunningham, Soc.	2,945
R. S. Irwin, Pro.	2,153
23. Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties.	
Bruce F. Sterling, Dem.	17,348
Robert F. Hopwood, Rep.	16,453
William H. Beam, Soc.	1,406
Daniel Sturgeon, Pro.	822
24. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties.	
William J. Mellon, Dem.	14,679
Henry W. Temple, Rep.	22,839
W. K. Ramsey, Soc.	2,833
J. B. Smith, Pro.	1,664
25. Crawford and Erie counties.	
Charles N. Crosby, Dem.	13,068
Henry A. Clark, Rep.	13,441
Ralph W. Tillotson, Soc.	1,612
26. Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties.	
Henry J. Steele, Dem.	18,374
Winfred D. Lewis, Rep.	14,857
Elmer E. Field, Pro.	1,035
27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties.	
Harry C. Golden, Dem.	10,751
Nathan L. Strong, Rep.	17,702
Reuben Elstein, Soc.	1,415
John B. DeSantis, Pro.	1,193
28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.	
E. H. Beehlin, Dem.	12,406
O. D. Bleakley, Rep.	16,514
William E. Ashe, Soc.	2,102
A. R. Rich, Pro.	3,470
29. Allegheny county (part).	
A. M. Thompson, Dem.	7,513
Stephen Geyer Porter, Rep.	21,123
Karl C. Jursek, Soc.	1,869
R. J. Smith, Pro.	631
30. Allegheny county (part).	
M. Clyde Kelly, Dem.	18,637
William H. Coleman, Rep.	18,386
William Adams, Soc.	2,147
31. Allegheny (part).	
John M. Morin, Dem.	20,497
James Devlin, Soc.	1,504
F. C. Brittain, Pro.	1,504
32. Allegheny (part).	
Guy E. Campbell, Dem.	
Andrew J. Barchfeld, Rep.	
No returns in this district on account of contest.	

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is republican.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh, Rep.
 Lieutenant Governor—Frank B. McClain, Rep.
 Secretary—Robert McAfee, Rep.
 Treasurer—Harmon M. Kephart, Rep.
 Secretary Internal Affairs—Henry Houck, Rep.

RHODE ISLAND (Population, 1916, 614,315).

Counties.	President 1916.				
	Pop. in 1910.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro. S.-L.
17602 Bristol	1576	1306	43	18	8
36378 Kent	5069	4498	173	40	24
39395 Newport	3317	2556	38	26	13
42447 Providence	32263	27630	1486	298	113
24942 Washington	2633	2065	18	47	1
Total	44858	38045	1758	429	159
Plurality	6813				
Per cent.	52.62	44.63	2.06	.50	.19
Total vote.			85249		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 27,703 votes; Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Chaffin, Pro., 616; Debs, Soc., 2,649; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 236, and Roosevelt, Prog., 16,878 votes.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.	47,048
Henry F. Lippitt, Rep.	39,211
Frederick W. A. Hurst, Soc.	1,996
Frank J. Sibley, Pro.	454
Peter McDermott, Soc.-Lab.	168

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).	
George F. O'Shaughnessy, Dem.	21,797
Ezra Dixon, Rep.	18,359
Walter E. Myers, Soc.	427
2. Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).	
Walter R. Stiness, Rep.	13,125
Sumner Mowry, Dem.	10,685
Ernest Sherwood, Soc.	591
3. County of Providence (part).	
Ambrose Kennedy, Rep.	15,199
Joseph McDonald, Dem.	13,319
Thomas F. Jones, Soc.	250

LEGISLATURE.

Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	25	63	88
Democrats	13	85	48

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—R. Livingston Beekman,
 Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker.
 Treasurer—Walter A. Read.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1916, 1,625,475).

Counties.	Pres., 1916.				
	Pop. in 1910.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Prog. Rep.
34804 Abbeville	900	8	1095	4	9
41849 Aiken	1750	28	1452	4	2
68568 Anderson	2608	6	228	68	25
18544 Bamberg	320	—	616	1	3
34209 Barnwell	1454	21	1139	5	15
30355 Beaufort	376	105	464	62	50
22487 Berkeley	457	6	323	13	5
16634 Calhoun	665	41	35	460	16
88594 Charleston	1929	129	1760	100	34
26179 Cherokee	1271	13	1259	7	16
29425 Chester	1182	17	1286	20	—
26301 Chesterfield	1883	3	1170	4	—
32188 Clarendon	894	18	932	32	—
35390 Colleton	974	31	797	12	14
36027 Darlington	1462	5	883	2	—
22615 Dillon	972	—	690	11	2
17891 Dorchester	716	44	576	13	18
28442 Edgefield	759	5	779	18	3
35671 Florence	728	—	622	8	3
22270 Georgetown	470	2	4	405	37
68377 Greenville	3384	81	8	3140	—
34225 Greenwood	1636	13	3	1307	11
25126 Hampton	852	—	631	—	—
26995 Horry	1638	—	863	7	3
Jasper	243	—	198	—	—
27094 Kershaw	989	14	708	25	7
26650 Lancaster	1426	1	1140	5	6
41550 Laurens	1895	14	1	1566	17
25318 Lee	779	14	571	6	3
32040 Lexington	2060	31	46	1201	30
20596 Marion	1019	3	710	11	3
31189 Marlboro	1071	2	719	—	—
McCormick	687	—	—	—	—
34586 Newberry	1719	19	20	1206	12
27337 Oconee	885	59	—	760	69

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.
55893 Orangeburg	2641	159	—	1550	95	40
25422 Pickens	1139	7	—	815	18	15
55143 Richland	2283	292	12	1557	161	23
20943 Saluda	1227	1	5	850	3	—
83465 Spartanburg	4503	112	1	3616	185	37
38472 Sumter	1357	142	—	910	52	31
29911 Union	1476	—	—	1609	56	20
37626 Williamsburg	1212	57	—	729	18	6
47718 York	1393	23	—	1641	12	12

Total61846 1550 135. 48357 1293 536

Plurality60296 47064

Per cent96.71 2.42 .21. 96.04 2.57 1.06

Total vote..... 63951 59350

In 1916, 162 votes were cast for "progressive" electors and 258 for "progressive republican" electors. For president in 1912 Debs, Soc., received 164 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties.
R. S. Whaley, Dem. 4,999
J. O. Ladd, Rep. 240
William Edgar Hard, Rep. 15
2. Aiken, Bamberg, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties.
James F. Byrnes, Dem. 7,681
Isaac Myers, Rep. 120
3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties.
Fred H. Dominick, Dem. 9,447
4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties.
Sam G. Nichols, Dem. 11,312
G. F. Mills, Rep. 74
5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.
D. E. Finley, Dem. 8,846
6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties.
J. W. Ragsdale, Dem. 9,767
7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Richland and Sumter counties.
A. F. Lever, Dem. 9,817
I. S. Levy, Rep. 683

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. I. Manning.
Secretary of State—W. Banks Dove.
State Treasurer—S. T. Carter.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Population, 1916, 698,509).

Counties.	President, 1916	Rep. Dem.	Soc. Pro.	Hughes, Wilson.	Benson, Hanly
Population (63) in 1910					
6143 Aurora	735	793	23	45	
15776 Beadle	1662	1828	21	24	
Bennett	67	222	4	4	
11061 Bon Homme	1231	1278	40	20	
14178 Brookings	1628	1385	46	94	
25867 Brown	2659	2676	472	77	
6451 Brule	729	975	40	6	
1588 Buffalo	80	182	1	2	
4993 Butte	537	930	135	10	
5244 Campbell	644	163	14	11	
14899 Charles Mix	1450	2011	41	12	
10301 Clark	1226	1016	28	56	
8711 Clay	1000	1207	25	14	
14092 Codington	1550	1344	47	50	
2929 Corson	503	641	41	7	
4458 Custer	392	488	50	1	
1625 Davison	1516	1374	66	46	
14372 Day	1758	907	121	86	
17778 Deuel	908	584	14	24	
1145 Dewey	352	379	14	4	
6400 Douglas	815	597	3	3	
6754 Edmunds	894	634	41	43	
6763 Fall River	668	922	44	10	
6716 Faulk	759	629	25	22	
10303 Grant	1098	772	43	67	
13061 Gregory	1434	1396	72	17	
Haakon	399	475	86	12	
17475 Hamlin	1039	692	26	36	
7870 Hand	801	905	49	27	
6237 Hanson	767	712	9	13	
4228 Harding	520	597	119	15	

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly
6271 Hughes	611	536	39	9
12319 Hutton	1636	519	63	27
3397 Hyde	438	305	40	5
Jackson	283	279	6	5
5120 Jerauld	612	589	5	58
12560 Kingsbury	1339	1099	70	95
10711 Lake	1398	1027	92	23
19694 Lawrence	2074	2157	114	20
12712 Lincoln	1591	936	62	50
10848 Lyman	981	1052	97	17
9539 McCook	1194	1021	48	24
6791 McPherson	992	224	16	7
8021 Marshall	808	885	56	24
12640 Meade	858	1224	141	20
Mellette	379	436	15	2
7661 Miner	1006	880	24	17
29631 Minnehaha	4318	1849	157	194
3695 Moody	973	893	39	22
12453 Pennington	1108	1399	122	24
11348 Perkins	890	929	118	13
4466 Potter	512	408	7	11
14897 Roberts	1259	1191	187	32
6607 Sanborn	711	898	28	56
15981 Spink	1660	1622	74	59
14975 Stanley	254	381	19	10
2462 Sully	281	268	8	—
8323 Tripp	1074	1341	40	10
13840 Turner	1573	1134	18	28
10676 Union	1108	1313	19	25
6488 Walworth	761	590	28	4
13135 Yankton	1429	1438	45	25
Ziebach	275	211	10	5

Total64261 59191 3760 1774

Plurality 5070

Per cent.....49.91 45.85 2.89 1.35

Total vote..... 128986

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 58,811 votes; Wilson, Dem., 48,942; Chafin, Pro., 3,910, and Debs, Soc., 4,662. There was no regular republican or Taft ticket in the field in election of 1912.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.
Charles H. Dillon, Rep. 28,674
O. D. Anderson, Dem. 19,846
H. W. Fenner, Soc. 863
2. Counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Spink, Sully and Walworth.
Royal C. Johnson, Rep. 28,366
J. J. Batterton, Dem. 16,342
Roller Glendenning, Soc. 862
E. F. Atwood, Pro. 1,592
3. Counties of Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Stanley, Tripp and Ziebach.
Harry L. Gandy, Dem. 16,581
John G. Bartine, Rep. 12,208
B. M. Mulcahy, Soc. 1,017

LEGISLATURE.

Republicans 35 90 125
Democrats 10 12 22

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Peter Norbeck.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. H. McMasters.
Secretary of State—Frank M. Rood.
Treasurer—C. H. Helgeson.
Superintendent Instruction—Charles H. Lugg.
Attorney-General—C. C. Caldwell.

TENNESSEE (Population, 1916, 2,288,004).

Counties.	President 1916	Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Pro.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
Population (96) in 1910								
17717 Anderson	540	1733	20	—				
22667 Bedford	2340	1360	—	1				
12452 Benton	1313	805	24	—				
6329 Bledsoe	423	681	—	—				
20509 Blount	1015	2462	1	18				

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes, Benson, Hanly.	Population.	Wilson.	Hughes, Benson, Hanly.
16336 Bradley	784	1482 18 6	31929 Weakley	3609	1768 6 —
72387 Campbell	485	1670 46 —	15420 White	1407	587 34 —
10825 Cannon	930	456 24 —	24213 Williamson	2036	600 10 —
23971 Carroll	2001	2217 40 1	25394 Wilson	2536	829 — —
19838 Carter	498	2261 — —	Total	150966	115641 2538 144
10540 Cheatham	1117	439 6 —	Plurality	35325	— — —
9090 Chester	862	645 42 —	Per cent.	56.06	42.95 .94 .05
23504 Claiborne	1053	1398 19 —	Total vote	269289	— — —
9009 Clay	680	578 17 —	FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		
19399 Cocke	595	1478 13 1	Ben W. Hooper, Rep.	—	118,775
15625 Coffee	1837	489 20 —	R. D. McKellar, Dem.	—	143,571
16076 Crockett	1608	1144 3 —	H. H. Mangum, Soc.	—	2,181
9327 Cumberland	428	924 3 —	FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.		
14478 Davidson	858	1368 194 —	1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke,		
10098 Decatur	887	898 17 —	Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins,		
15454 DeKalb	1407	1343 19 —	Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington,		
19965 Dickson	2105	1008 40 1	Sam R. Sells, Rep.	—	23,651
27721 Dyer	1997	459 36 —	Isenberg, Soc.	—	770
30257 Fayette	1812	116 2 —	2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell,		
7443 Pentress	348	925 44 3	Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott,		
20491 Franklin	2469	711 55 —	Sevier and Union.		
41636 Gibson	3412	1410 32 —	R. W. Austin, Rep.	—	19,839
32629 Giles	3209	1488 5 1	R. Cates, Ind.	—	1,005
13888 Grainger	843	1529 — 3	3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin,		
31083 Greene	2254	3055 — —	Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion,		
8322 Grundy	736	319 103 —	Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren,		
13650 Hamblen	741	796 31 —	Warren and White.		
89267 Hamilton	5828	4697 156 78	John A. Moon, Dem.	—	19,018
10778 Hancock	386	1229 — —	Jesse M. Littleton, Rep.	—	16,004
23011 Hardeman	1724	485 7 —	4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress,		
17521 Hardin	979	1811 10 —	Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam,		
23587 Hawkins	1142	1739 15 —	Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson,		
26210 Haywood	1677	61 11 —	Cordell Hull, Dem.	—	17,170
17030 Henderson	978	1373 — —	J. F. Benson, Rep.	—	11,287
25424 Henry	2988	1393 60 6	5. The counties of Bedford, Coffee, Cannon, De-		
16527 Hickman	1479	1026 23 —	Kalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Ruther-		
6224 Houston	627	207 42 1	ford.		
13908 Humphreys	1148	452 17 —	W. C. Houston, Dem.	—	14,556
15026 Jackson	1506	740 — —	Sid Houston, Rep.	—	2,287
5210 James	230	606 — 1	6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Houston,		
17755 Jefferson	520	1648 5 —	Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson and Stew-		
13191 Johnson	263	1812 — —	art.		
94187 Knox	4214	5791 106 —	Joseph W. Byrns, Dem.	—	17,090
8704 Lake	727	130 12 —	T. G. Tippins, Rep.	—	2,819
21105 Lauderdale	1572	532 2 —	7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Law-		
17568 Lawrence	4787	1837 10 —	rence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson,		
6033 Lewis	387	414 6 —	L. P. Padgett, Dem.	—	15,313
25908 Lincoln	2791	552 10 4	Solomon A. Vest, Rep.	—	8,955
13612 London	423	698 3 —	8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, De-		
14559 Macon	980	1600 — —	catur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, Mc-		
21046 McMinn	1090	1726 — —	Nairy and Perry.		
16356 McNairy	1461	1618 1 —	T. W. Sims, Dem.	—	13,474
39357 Madison	2659	1419 70 —	L. M. Rhodes, Rep.	—	13,253
18820 Marion	1155	1432 54 —	9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Hay-		
16872 Marshall	1652	461 21 —	wood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley.		
40456 Maury	2169	720 37 —	T. J. Garrett, Dem.	—	17,824
6131 Meigs	541	608 1 —	W. N. Beasley, Rep.	—	5,817
20715 Monroe	1263	1459 19 —	10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby		
33672 Montgomery	1976	991 52 —	and Tipton.		
4800 Moore	722	71 — —	Hubert Fisher, Dem.	—	13,396
11458 Morgan	563	1265 40 —	John W. Farley, Rep.	—	2,089
29946 Obion	3170	591 29 —	LEGISLATURE.		
15854 Overton	1512	1030 47 —	The legislature is democratic on joint ballot.		
8815 Perry	663	483 5 —	STATE OFFICERS.		
5087 Pickett	418	501 — —	Governor—T. C. Rye, Dem.		
14116 Polk	767	837 17 —	Secretary of State—R. R. Sneed, Dem.		
20023 Putnam	2100	1383 2 2	Treasurer—W. P. Hickerson, Dem.		
15410 Rhea	661	768 31 —	TEXAS (Population, 1916, 4,429,566).		
22860 Roane	669	1395 66 —	Counties.		
25466 Robertson	2106	733 82 2	Population (250)		
33199 Rutherford	2941	1116 101 14	Dem. Rep. Pro. Soc.		
12947 Scott	335	1436 — —	Wilson. Hughes, Hanly, Benson.		
4202 Sequatchie	301	2837 1 —	29656 Anderson	1984	501 5 187
22256 Sevier	10967	4515 202 —	975 Andrews	71	— — 3
191439 Shelby	2196	941 — —	17705 Angelina	1344	75 2 335
18548 Smith	1711	591 38 —	2106 Aransas	179	24 2 6
14860 Stewart	2601	1776 7 —	6525 Archer	527	104 6 34
28120 Sullivan	2565	627 76 —	2682 Armstrong	352	43 5 6
25621 Sumner	2035	383 70 —	10004 Atascosa	635	119 12 44
29459 Tipton	688	217 — —	17699 Austin	960	673 — 10
5874 Trousdale	226	961 — —	4921 Bandera	537	168 3 44
7201 Unicoi	389	1490 4 1	25344 Bastrop	1335	559 3 21
11414 Union	405	151 12 —	8411 Baylor	711	47 4 74
2784 Van Buren	1860	632 20 —	12090 Bee	534	152 2 29
16534 Warren	1831	2723 8 —	49186 Bell	3615	356 34 162
28968 Washington	1855	624 19 —	119676 Bexar	7008	4583 36 187
12062 Wayne			4311 Blanco	623	235 3 19

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.	Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.	
1386 Borden	84	1	3	83	15518 Hays	995	123	5	10	
19613 Bosque	1561	179	4	73	3170 Hemphill	496	141	13	25	
4827 Bowie	1941	414	6	273	20131 Henderson	1790	268	1	354	
13299 Brazoria	1033	581	34	80	13723 Hidalgo	1364	260	7	27	
18919 Brazos	1027	273	5	3	46760 Hill	3951	382	17	86	
5220 Brewster	207	43	1	7	137 Hockley	—	—	—	—	
2162 Briscoe	260	4	—	22	10008 Hood	693	64	1	84	
Brooks	101	63	2	1	31083 Hopkins	2568	218	14	231	
22985 Brown	1986	181	6	104	29564 Houston	1730	373	—	162	
18687 Burleson	1208	2	23	262	8881 Howard	747	30	1	99	
10755 Burnet	913	115	7	23	48116 Hunt	4242	424	17	155	
24237 Caldwell	1216	225	2	15	892 Hutchinson	114	28	3	8	
3635 Calhoun	338	84	8	64	1283 Irion	150	5	—	11	
12973 Callahan	959	74	5	83	11817 Jack	862	121	4	115	
27158 Cameron	1260	420	11	25	6471 Jackson	403	123	5	65	
9551 Camp	721	206	2	35	14000 Jasper	906	75	4	41	
2127 Carson	326	78	3	7	1678 Jeff Davis	234	74	2	1	
27587 Cass	1505	707	—	124	38182 Jefferson	3082	488	31	155	
1850 Castro	176	69	2	5	Jim Hogg	187	11	—	—	
4234 Chambers	239	101	3	43	Jim Wells	335	100	4	35	
29038 Cherokee	2002	241	4	245	34460 Johnson	3040	275	12	170	
9538 Childress	948	31	3	77	24299 Jones	1798	114	10	214	
17043 Clay	1324	177	5	54	14942 Karnes	889	238	4	5	
6412 Coke	484	29	3	42	35223 Kaufman	2780	427	—	172	
22618 Coleman	1700	96	2	182	4517 Kendall	232	590	1	5	
49021 Collin	4141	594	8	190	2655 Kent	212	2	—	25	
5224 Collingsworth	589	31	6	54	5505 Kerr	621	272	4	30	
18897 Colorado	1041	358	6	76	3261 Kimble	223	13	—	13	
8434 Comal	432	742	—	38	810 King	47	3	—	—	
27186 Comanche	1494	148	13	301	3401 Kinney	233	201	1	4	
6854 Concho	418	36	2	53	Kleberg	427	106	1	77	
26602 Cooke	2273	353	3	106	9625 Knox	884	64	2	105	
21703 Coryell	1802	188	3	72	46544 Lamar	3412	309	7	96	
4396 Cottle	455	12	67	1	540 Lamb	150	14	4	4	
331 Crane	—	—	—	—	9532 Lampasas	848	113	3	31	
1296 Crockett	65	16	—	5	4747 LaSalle	340	40	1	8	
1765 Crosby	456	31	—	46	1	26418 Lavaca	1784	936	6	241
Culberson	124	2	—	1	13132 Lee	571	836	1	82	
4001 Dallam	363	81	7	39	16538 Leon	979	335	—	162	
135743 Dallas	13410	2554	105	184	10686 Liberty	704	224	4	82	
2320 Dawson	238	14	2	14	34621 Limestone	2188	225	6	107	
3942 Deaf Smith	356	77	3	16	2634 Lipscomb	350	116	10	47	
14566 Delta	1254	72	9	115	3442 Live Oak	397	119	6	51	
31258 Denton	2844	451	10	157	6526 Llano	716	72	2	23	
23501 DeWitt	1056	1068	2	21	219 Loving	—	—	—	—	
3092 Dickens	389	15	—	39	3624 Lubbock	633	34	4	27	
3460 Dimmit	193	74	1	—	1713 Lynn	331	15	—	8	
5284 Donley	636	42	15	54	10318 Madison	790	120	6	41	
8964 Duval	597	37	—	3	10472 Marion	445	166	2	1	
23421 Eastland	1086	146	13	294	1549 Martin	125	14	—	22	
1178 Ector	120	2	—	5	5683 Mason	386	157	—	39	
3768 Edwards	299	73	1	74	13594 Matagorda	748	252	12	72	
53629 Ellis	4718	324	11	74	5151 Maverick	192	246	1	2	
52599 El Paso	3923	1770	34	111	13405 McCallloch	847	61	—	117	
32095 Erath	2024	184	17	287	73250 McLennan	4979	940	12	123	
35649 Falls	2037	729	—	232	1091 McMullen	115	29	—	7	
44801 Fannin	3493	471	9	236	13415 Medina	758	650	7	26	
25796 Fayette	1902	1212	6	40	2707 Menard	287	44	—	32	
12596 Fisher	950	46	6	229	3464 Midland	539	24	1	7	
4638 Floyd	600	48	7	78	36780 Mills	2198	576	4	230	
5726 Foard	475	41	—	88	9694 Mills	640	129	3	106	
18168 Fort Bend	788	329	68	16	8956 Mitchell	803	39	1	80	
9231 Franklin	684	62	—	42	25123 Montague	1803	245	5	242	
20557 Freestone	1575	637	1	98	15679 Montgomery	880	179	3	141	
8895 Frio	410	55	2	4	561 Moore	103	6	—	—	
1255 Gaines	80	—	—	4	10439 Morris	689	163	163	52	
44479 Galveston	3543	1263	46	73	2396 Motley	393	9	—	28	
1996 Garza	330	14	—	14	27406 Nacogdoches	1766	92	3	141	
9447 Gillespie	405	1463	2	12	47070 Navarro	3527	294	6	100	
1143 Glasscock	96	8	—	4	10850 Newton	493	34	8	23	
9909 Goliad	605	548	5	59	11999 Nolan	1048	91	1	79	
28055 Gonzales	1675	649	6	51	21955 Nueces	1820	404	21	142	
3405 Gray	482	69	2	35	1602 Ochiltree	238	41	—	8	
63996 Grayson	5092	1024	20	285	812 Oldham	138	42	4	—	
14140 Gregg	324	159	2	25	9528 Orange	758	92	33	—	
21205 Grimes	1108	108	2	25	19506 Palo Pinto	1431	124	11	282	
24913 Guadalupe	830	1812	1	7	20424 Panola	1228	125	2	71	
7566 Hale	908	80	7	43	26331 Parker	1797	173	17	240	
8279 Hall	925	49	6	88	1555 Parmer	194	64	6	10	
15315 Hamilton	1231	201	1	28	2071 Pecos	394	96	4	2	
935 Hansford	166	47	9	14	17459 Polk	918	107	2	113	
11213 Hardeman	932	94	6	123	12424 Potter	1288	166	6	99	
12947 Hardin	1279	158	7	90	5218 Presidio	245	27	1	—	
115693 Harris	10131	3009	74	433	6787 Rains	509	71	—	289	
37243 Harrison	1374	172	10	60	312 Randall	341	63	12	6	
1298 Hartley	161	30	1	1	392 Reagan	59	2	1	—	
16249 Haskell	1200	95	2	369	Real	242	14	3	25	

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson
28564 Red River.....	2021	356	5	141
4392 Reeves.....	346	43	1	6
2814 Refugio.....	408	232	9	47
950 Roberts.....	229	27	1	3
27454 Robertson.....	1513	218	2	44
3072 Rockwall.....	828	27	17	—
20858 Runnels.....	1487	196	6	133
26946 Rusk.....	1849	521	2	196
8582 Sabine.....	681	22	6	54
11264 San Augustine.....	682	18	1	51
9542 San Jacinto.....	442	255	1	1
7307 San Patricio.....	594	130	8	65
11245 San Saba.....	955	66	5	90
1893 Schleicher.....	163	10	—	1
10924 Scurry.....	994	40	3	78
4201 Shackelford.....	378	51	2	36
26423 Shelby.....	1767	131	6	175
1376 Sherman.....	152	39	2	9
41746 Smith.....	2422	773	16	270
3931 Somervell.....	278	20	—	84
13151 Starr.....	516	115	—	103
7986 Stephens.....	572	12	—	—
1493 Sterling.....	205	6	1	119
5370 Stonewall.....	502	21	—	—
1569 Sutton.....	130	13	—	—
4012 Swisher.....	381	62	2	10
19572 Tarrant.....	10269	1551	65	329
26293 Taylor.....	2134	120	2	118
1430 Terrell.....	181	59	—	2
1474 Terry.....	146	1	—	—
4563 Throckmorton.....	330	10	1	76
16422 Titus.....	1164	189	22	95
17832 Tom Green.....	1243	92	12	63
55620 Travis.....	3682	690	18	71
12768 Trinity.....	906	156	2	91
10253 Tyler.....	635	24	—	21
19960 Upshur.....	1346	198	10	121
501 Upton.....	42	6	1	—
11223 Uvalde.....	728	92	1	13
8613 Valverde.....	446	135	2	5
25651 Van Zandt.....	2040	232	11	648
14990 Victoria.....	897	476	6	35
16061 Walker.....	763	315	1	24
12138 Waller.....	635	182	2	6
2389 Ward.....	178	23	2	8
25561 Washington.....	1119	1806	3	8
22503 Webb.....	676	471	—	—
21123 Wharton.....	948	351	17	85
5258 Wheeler.....	554	56	7	83
16094 Wichita.....	2108	347	23	94
12000 Wilbarger.....	1242	99	2	116
Willacy.....	110	10	—	—
42225 Williamson.....	2761	656	14	80
17066 Wilson.....	869	345	7	30
442 Winkler.....	21	—	—	—
26450 Wise.....	2023	263	155	9
23417 Wood.....	1719	248	12	416
602 Yoakum.....	85	1	—	1
13657 Young.....	1175	71	71	71
3809 Zapata.....	26	214	—	—
1839 Zavalla.....	229	43	2	17
Total.....	235124	64356	2054	19135
Plurality.....	220768	—	—	—
Per cent.....	76.92	17.36	.55	5.17
Total vote.....	—	370669	—	—

FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1916.

C. A. Culbertson, D., 299,815; A. W. Atcheson, R., 48,697; F. H. Conibear, P., 1,758; F. A. Hickey, S., 19,046.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

At Large—J. McLeomore, D., 300,303; Garrett, D., 298,966; Taylor, R., 46,506; Warnken, R., 46,916; Teague, P., 1,614; Cook, P., 1,457; Langan, S., 18,583; Simpson, S., 18,202.

1. Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass and Marlon.

Black, D., 16,525; Morris, R., 2,182.
2. Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola and Harrison.

M. Dies, D., 15,956; Sweatland, R., 1,266.
3. Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rusk, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt and Kaufman.
Young, D., 15,169; Scoggin, S., 2,014.

- Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt and Rains.
- Rayburn, D., 17,785; Barlow, R., 2,043.
- Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill and Bosque.
- Summers, D., 24,949; Crews, R., 2,879.
- Counties of Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos and Milan.
- Hardy, D., 12,046; Wilson, S., 590.
- Counties of Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers and Galveston.
- Gregg, D., 10,921; Heigee, R., 4,149.
- Counties of Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison and Leon.
- Eagle, D., 18,980; Jones, 3,276.
- Counties of Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, DeWitt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad and Karnes.
- Mansfield, D., 16,453; Hughes, R., 4,149.
- Counties of Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Lee, Burleson and Washington.
- Buchanan, D., 15,734; Brooks, R., 2,405.
- Counties of McLellan, Falls, Bell, Coryell and Hamilton.
- Conally, D., 14,695; Vaughn, R., 1,443.
- Counties of Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Earth and Comanche.
- Wilson, D., 20,175; Zweifel, R., 1,843.
- Counties of Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Farmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman and Dallas.
- Jones, D., 33,883; Van Natta, R., 3,125.
- Counties of Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown and Coleman.
- Slayden, D., 22,435; Johnson, R., 5,748.
- Counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, LaSalle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavalla, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney and Valverde.
- Garner, D., 16,906; Wurzbach, R., 5,561.
- Counties of El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tim Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran and Hockley.
- Blanton, D., 30,050; Holliday, S., 2,826.

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—James E. Ferguson.

Secretary of State—John G. McKay.

Attorney-General—B. F. Looney.

Comptroller of Public Accounts—H. B. Terrell.

UTAH (Population, 1916, 434,083).

Counties, (27)		President 1916—			
Population in 1910.		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.
13894	Box Elder.....	2954	2414	34	—
23062	Cache.....	5314	3757	75	2
8624	Carbon.....	1472	1291	147	4
10131	Davis.....	2124	1644	23	2
	Duchesne.....	1450	685	410	—
6750	Emery.....	1401	879	88	—
3660	Garfield.....	843	517	16	1
1595	Grand.....	307	212	19	—
3933	Iron.....	1151	829	76	—
10702	Juab.....	2214	1247	151	—

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
1652 Kane	327	394	14	—
6118 Millard	1781	1299	94	6
2467 Morgan	484	464	8	—
1734 Plute	419	268	55	—
1885 Rich	456	323	—	—
131426 Salt Lake	30682	17637	1778	70
2577 San Juan	445	213	15	—
16704 San Pete	3385	2910	78	1
9775 Sevier	2081	1722	67	—
8200 Summit	1431	1190	240	—
7924 Tooele	1531	1125	113	1
7050 Uinta	1459	712	94	4
37942 Utah	8203	5202	410	11
8920 Wasatch	881	818	14	—
5123 Washington	1397	701	4	—
1749 Wayne	393	223	9	—
35179 Weber	8139	4704	368	46

Total

Plurality

Per cent.

Total vote.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 42,100 votes; Wilson, Dem., 36,579; Roosevelt, Prog., 24,174; Debs, Soc., 9,027.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

William H. King, Dem.-Prog. 80,895
George Sutherland, Rep. 56,862

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

First district—
Milton H. Welling, Dem.-Prog. 38,780
Timothy C. Hoyt, Rep. 28,880

Second district—
James H. Mays, Dem.-Prog. 39,409
Charles R. Mabey, Rep. 27,791

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J. B.

Dem.-Prog. 16 44 60

Republicans 4 — 4

Socialist — 1 4

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Simon Bamberger, Dem.-Prog.
Secretary of State—Hardin Bennon, Dem.-Prog.

Treasurer—Daniel O. Larson, Dem.-Prog.

Attorney-General—Dan B. Shields, Dem.-Prog.

VERMONT (Population, 1916, 363,699).

Population (14)	President 1916	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc.
		Hughes.	Wilson.	Hanly.	Benson.
20010 Addison	2765	874	53	11	—
21578 Bennington	2802	1590	33	83	—
26031 Caledonia	3024	1887	68	24	—
42447 Chittenden	3786	2772	58	43	—
7384 Essex	734	544	8	7	—
29866 Franklin	2796	2107	43	11	—
3761 Grand Isle	407	434	1	3	—
12385 Lamolille	1474	643	51	27	—
18703 Orange	2151	1879	46	51	—
23637 Orleans	2758	1047	41	7	—
48139 Rutland	5926	2785	134	81	—
41702 Washington	4216	2732	98	335	—
26933 Windham	3375	1698	37	42	—
33631 Windsor	4236	2216	38	70	—
Total	40250	22708	709	798	—
Plurality	17542	—	—	—	—
Per cent.	62.45	35.23	1.09	1.23	—
Total vote.	—	64465	—	—	—

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 23,205 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,070; Wilson, Dem., 15,350.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Carroll S. Page, Rep. 47,362
Oscar C. Miller, Dem. 14,956

N. E. Greenslet, Soc. 1,366

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamolille and Rutland.
Frank L. Greene, Rep. 22,030

Emmett B. Daley, Dem. 7,972
W. S. Newton, Pro. 609

John Spargo, Soc. 391

2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.

Porter H. Dale, Rep. 22,214

G. H. Pape, Dem.	7,933
John P. Marsh, Soc.	761
LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J. B.	
Republicans	30 293 233
Democrats	41
Socialist	1 1

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)
Governor—Horace F. Graham.
Treasurer—Walter F. Scott.
Secretary of State—Guy W. Bailey.
Auditor—Benjamin Gates.

VIRGINIA (Population, 1916, 2,192,019).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (100)	Pres. 1916		Pres. 1912		
		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Prog.	
		Wilson.	Hughes.	Taft.	Roosevelt.	
36650	Accomac	1745	299..	1825	153	110
29871	Albemarle	1376	223..	1215	144	126
15329	Alexandria city.	1038	364..	951	132	104
10281	Alexandria	515	412..	346	86	153
14173	Alleghany	544	432..	394	125	263
8720	Amelia	403	80..	325	52	50
18932	Amherst	1142	93..	765	64	60
8904	Appomattox	700	133..	654	28	51
32445	Augusta	1751	845..	1556	568	272
6538	Bath	387	219..	329	159	39
29549	Bedford	1628	298..	1219	142	343
5154	Bland	356	420..	289	206	118
17727	Bolton	900	775..	889	517	191
6247	Bristol city.	489	184..	405	86	64
19244	Brunswick	772	82..	643	67	43
12334	Buchanan	720	827..	524	223	389
15304	Buckingham	625	181..	603	97	110
3245	Buena Vista city	158	92..	155	43	48
23043	Campbell	1007	185..	810	97	126
16596	Caroline	637	198..	590	144	126
21116	Carroll	858	1424..	765	874	346
5253	Charles City.	139	57..	121	37	23
15785	Charlotte	856	227..	609	175	123
6765	Charlo'sville city	618	117..	454	39	24
21299	Chesterfield	599	141..	702	61	75
7468	Clarke	590	49..	576	39	14
5743	Clifton Forge city	455	104..	293	63	61
4711	Craig	369	200..	337	62	150
33472	Culpeper	849	184..	752	108	49
9195	Cumberland	446	73..	362	10	31
19020	Danville city.	1151	229..	1066	93	79
9199	Dickenson	550	753..	529	398	157
15442	Dinwiddie	592	85..	512	58	75
21225	Elizabeth City.	411	132..	347	43	56
9105	Essex	302	77..	278	72	11
20536	Fairfax	1179	472..	962	187	150
22526	Fauquier	1204	367..	1187	182	87
14092	Floyd	472	893..	409	222	712
8323	Fluvanna	513	81..	409	53	58
26480	Franklin	1481	1094..	1238	415	601
12787	Frederick	1194	386..	922	181	112
5874	Fred'sburg city	380	173..	414	51	100
11623	Giles	839	596..	725	267	247
12477	Gloucester	582	142..	510	74	56
9237	Goochland	413	193..	322	114	82
19856	Grayson	967	1244..	842	832	290
6937	Greene	221	239..	238	141	95
11890	Greensville	392	76..	294	31	72
40044	Halifax	1781	493..	1260	426	127
	Hampton city.	350	56..	353	13	31
17200	Hanover	760	102..	609	87	4
	Harrison's city	346	319..	—	—	—
23437	Henrico	690	140..	952	93	105
18459	Henry	851	567..	707	216	369
6317	Highland	370	310..	313	221	84
	Hopewell city.	24	3..	—	—	—
14929	Isle of Wight.	679	140..	708	75	101
3624	James City	127	34..	128	10	15
6378	King George.	223	217..	256	48	103
9576	King and Queen	271	127..	246	68	48
8547	King William.	342	119..	305	69	63
9752	Lancaster	461	58..	479	82	16
23840	Lee	1287	1569..	1023	699	677
21167	Loudoun	1490	404..	1336	256	87
16578	Louisa	710	263..	578	91	141
12780	Lunenburg	814	110..	508	66	50
29494	Lynchburg city.	1465	353..	1487	111	218
10055	Madison	572	248..	402	210	63
9715	Manchester city	—	—	—	—	—
8922	Mathews	549	90..	523	45	34
28956	Mecklenburg	1317	222..	1039	191	91

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevelt.
8852 Middlesex	373	155..	374	128	22
17268 Montgomery	765	891..	684	349	531
26886 Nansemond	663	70..	544	63	65
16821 Nelson	1063	249..	706	163	95
4682 New Kent	192	69..	160	30	46
20205 Newport News city	939	465..	938	100	231
67452 Norfolk city	3234	963..	3539	195	451
52744 Norfolk county	1612	684..	1089	422	215
16672 Northampton	802	109..	726	83	76
10777 Northumberland	503	111..	470	102	52
13462 Nottoway	608	91..	683	72	70
13486 Orange	608	153..	619	87	57
14147 Page	842	613..	703	340	138
17195 Patrick	872	815..	698	434	350
24127 Petersburg city	1155	161..	1122	75	44
50109 Pittsylvania	2012	801..	1558	527	321
33190 Portsmouth city	1368	376..	1529	64	321
6099 Powhatan	233	112..	230	109	51
14266 Prince Edward	668	108..	584	72	46
7848 Prince George	258	72..	204	42	48
11526 Princess Anne	515	67..	422	40	63
12026 Prince William	754	192..	814	82	93
17246 Pulaski	1057	721..	781	196	484
4202 Radford city	206	115..	185	38	95
8044 Rappahannock	401	84..	356	94	9
127628 Richmond city	6987	1210..	5632	405	483
7415 Richmond c'nty	329	180..	342	110	40
24874 Roanoke city	2246	610..	1913	268	502
19623 Roanoke county	850	460..	696	108	191
21171 Rockbridge	1049	601..	949	433	212
34903 Rockingham	1650	1322..	1761	937	421
23474 Russell	1579	1410..	1298	583	623
23314 Scott	1319	1743..	1311	557	1075
20942 Shenandoah	1440	1425..	1336	706	493
20226 Smyth	1134	1321..	1022	609	578
26302 Southampton	1045	128..	861	95	49
9935 Spotsylvania	398	249..	390	53	158
8070 Stafford	444	422..	347	141	183
10604 Staunton city	511	311..	632	65	287
Suffolk city	437	158..	480	71	63
9715 Surrey	430	90..	360	57	37
13664 Sussex	486	96..	435	59	53
24946 Tazewell	1108	1591..	979	586	871
8589 Warren	583	214..	571	122	39
6041 Warwick	97	53..	123	17	30
32330 Washington	1863	1717..	1721	590	996
9313 Westmoreland	338	126..	341	69	43
2714 Willib'sburg city	97	21..	113	11	14
5864 Winchester city	468	196..	447	141	63
24162 Wise	1468	1862..	1279	851	573
20872 Wythe	1334	1870..	1100	633	650
7757 York	247	51..	211	34	26

Total	102824	49358..	90332	23288	21777
Plurality	53466				
Per cent.	66.76	32.07..	65.95	17.00	15.89
Total vote	153994..				136976

For president in 1916, Benson, Soc., received 1,062 votes; Hanly, Pro, 633, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 67. For president in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 620 votes; Chaffin, Pro, 709.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.	133,056
FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.	
1. The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg.	
W. A. Jones, Dem.	9,772
Wm. W. Butzner, Rep.	2,823
C. Campbell, Soc.	109
John Bader, Soc.-Lab.	72
2. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk.	
Edward E. Holland, Dem.	10,122
L. B. Wray, Rep.	1,939
R. D. McElwray, Soc.	125
B. D. Downey, Soc.-Lab.	100
3. The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Gloucester, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg.	

Andrew J. Montague, Dem.	10,967
F. E. Maxey, Soc.	751
4. The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg.	
Walter A. Watson, Dem.	8,119
Fred Herzog, Soc.	399
W. B. Alfred, Rep.	424
5. Counties of Carroll, Charlotte, Franklin, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville.	
E. W. Saunders, Dem.	10,614
Beverly A. Davis, Rep.	7,601
Robert D. Boswell, Soc.	149
6. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Floyd, Montgomery, Roanoke and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg.	
Carter Glass, Dem.	9,119
George W. Wilson, Rep.	2,920
B. F. Ginther, Soc.	344
7. The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester and Harrisonburg.	
Thomas W. Harrison, Dem.	10,652
John Paul, Rep.	6,064
E. C. Garrison, Ind.	142
8. The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.	
Charles C. Carlin, Dem.	9,168
Joseph L. Crupper, Rep.	3,450
F. E. Manning, Soc.	80
William H. Hamilton, Soc.-Lab.	67
9. The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol.	
C. Bascom Slemp, Rep.	17,848
Lee Trinkle, Dem.	16,460
B. M. Dutton, Ind.	92
10. The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge.	
H. D. Flood, Dem.	11,282
C. P. Nair, Rep.	4,583
F. D. Lowe, Soc.	281

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	36	88	124	
Republicans	4	12	16	

Democratic majority	32	76	108	
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STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)
Governor—Henry Carter Stuart.
Attorney-General—John Garland Pollard.
Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James.
Treasurer—A. W. Harman, Jr.

WASHINGTON (Population, 1916, 1,534,221).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (39)	Pres. 1916.	Rep.	Dem.	Wilson
10920 Adams			1235	1287	
5831 Asotin			992	1125	
7937 Benton			1411	1298	
15104 Chelan			3004	2757	
6755 Clallam			1455	1328	
26115 Clarke			4413	3720	
7042 Columbia			1144	1156	
12561 Cowlitz			2107	1280	
9227 Douglas			1124	1914	
4800 Ferry			580	908	
5153 Franklin			671	1165	
4198 Garfield			843	722	
8698 Grant			1207	1555	
Grays Harbor			4987	4978	
4704 Island			802	854	
8337 Jefferson			1090	864	
294683 Kitsap			38679	52246	
17647 Knap			2630	3496	
18561 Kittitas			2286	2595	
10180 Klickitat			1552	1470	
32127 Lewis			5161	4321	

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.
17539 Lincoln	2354	2816
5156 Mason	759	780
12887 Okanogan	1881	2882
12532 Pacific	2662	1539
Pend d'Oreille.	915	1081
120812 Pierce	16737	18942
3693 San Juan	586	665
29241 Skagit	4120	4927
2887 Skamania	484	453
59209 Snohomish	8598	8398
13294 Spokane	19475	21305
25297 Stevens	2677	3181
17581 Thurston	3209	2666
3285 Wahiakum	489	340
31931 Walla Walla	4403	4421
49511 Whatcom	7597	5636
33280 Whitman	4927	5866
41709 Yakima	7153	6116
Total	166399	182993
Plurality		16594
Per cent.	44.74	49.19
Total vote		371936

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 22,544 votes.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Miles Poindexter, Rep.	192,287
George Turner, Dem.	135,339
Bruce Rogers, Soc.	21,709

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of King (Seattle) and Kitsap.	
John F. Miller, Rep.	33,769
George F. Cotterill, Dem.	35,718
E. B. Tryon, Soc.	2,634
2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside of Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.	
L. H. Hadley, Rep.	31,655
Francis Actoll, Dem.	28,075
R. J. Ollinger, Soc.	7,537
3. Counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahiakum.	
Albert Johnson, Rep.	47,415
G. P. Fishburne, Dem.	29,949
W. F. Ferguson, Soc.	5,662
4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.	
W. L. LaFollette, Rep.	33,980
C. W. Masterson, Dem.	21,189
Walter Price, Soc.	2,637
5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane and Stevens.	
Tom Corkery, Rep.	32,293
C. C. Dill, Dem.	37,479
J. M. Powers, Soc.	2,952

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans	37	85	122
Democrats	5	12	17

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Ernest Lister, Dem.
 Secretary of State—L. M. Howell, Rep.
 State Treasurer—W. W. Sherman, Rep.
 Auditor—C. W. Clausen, Rep.
 Attorney-General—W. V. Tanner, Rep.

WEST VIRGINIA (Population, 1916, 1,386,038)

Counties	President 1916.
Population (55)	Dem. Rep. Soc.
In 1910	Wilson. Hughes. Benson.
15858 Barbour	1848 2083 57
21999 Berkeley	2938 2802 86
10331 Boone	1397 1504 105
23023 Braxton	2957 2832 9
11093 Brooke	1261 1422 120
46685 Cabell	6446 5728 229
11258 Calhoun	1317 936 13
10238 Clay	1047 1021 26
12872 Doddridge	1061 1803 41
51903 Fayette	5377 5511 361
11379 Gilmer	1695 943 9
7838 Grant	391 1438 5
24833 Greenbrier	3170 2601 86
11694 Hampshire	2181 745 10
10465 Hancock	891 1434 117

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes. Benson.
9163 Hardy	1425	701 6
49381 Harrison	5970	6262 584
20956 Jackson	2032	2474 29
15889 Jefferson	2544	1131 44
81457 Kanawha	10276	10096 598
18281 Lewis	2248	2263 102
20491 Lincoln	2113	2104 59
14476 Logan	3270	3107 62
42794 Marion	5493	4443 43
32388 Marshall	2997	3699 229
23019 Mason	2336	2454 101
38371 Mercer	4836	4788 55
16674 Mineral	1747	1965 79
19431 Mingo	2472	2223 10
24334 Monongalia	2227	3412 297
12055 Monroe	1609	1584 3
7848 Morgan	665	1208 80
47856 McDowell	3692	7086 26
17699 Nicholas	2467	2056 69
57572 Ohio	6074	7349 509
3349 Pendleton	1276	888 9
3074 Pleasants	339	876 7
14740 Pocahontas	1849	1516 53
26341 Preston	1694	3838 105
18587 Putnam	1837	1925 131
25633 Raleigh	3319	3791 151
26028 Randolph	3024	2165 253
17875 Ritchie	1657	2225 89
21543 Roane	2186	2406 38
18420 Summers	2389	1781 24
16554 Taylor	1672	2002 87
15875 Tucker	1388	1531 158
16211 Tyler	1336	1900 68
16629 Upshur	1019	1553 63
24081 Wayne	2989	2215 43
9680 Webster	1513	854 14
23855 Wetzell	2797	1910 77
9047 Wirt	1072	951 12
33061 Wood	4817	4521 142
10392 Wyoming	1199	1484 7

Total	140403	143124	6150
Plurality			8721
Per cent.	48.46	49.44	2.10

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem. received 113,046 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 78,977; Taft, Rep., 56,667; Debs, Soc., 15,336 and Chafin, Pro., 4,534.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Howard Sutherland, Rep.	144,243
W. B. Chilton, Dem.	138,585

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.	
Thomas W. Fleming, Rep.	21,574
M. M. Neely, Dem.	22,138
2. Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.	
George M. Bowers, Rep.	24,055
Samuel V. Woods, Dem.	23,195
3. Counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.	
Fleming N. Alderson, Dem.	22,762
Stuart F. Reed, Rep.	23,442
4. Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.	
T. A. Tull, Dem.	22,855
H. C. Woodard, Rep.	23,139
5. Counties of Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.	
George R. C. Wiles, Dem.	23,859
Edward Cooper, Rep.	25,563
6. Counties of Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.	
Martin V. Godbey, Rep.	24,415
Adam B. Littlepage, Dem.	25,963

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.		J.B.	
Republicans	20	42	62				
Democrats	10	52	82				

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John J. Cornwell, Dem.
 Secretary—Houston Golf Young, Rep.
 Treasurer—William S. Johnson, Rep.

WISCONSIN (Population, 1916, 2,500,350).

Counties. (71)	Population in 1910.	President 1916				Governor 1914			
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Pro. Benson, Hanly	Dem. Kearl.	Rep. Phillips.	Soc. Amering.	Ind. Blaine.	
8604 Adams		824	957	48	219	451	32	206	
21965 Ashland		1582	1998	187 78.	1123	1384	182	215	
29114 Barron		1863	2746	138 250.	830	1170	97	824	
15987 Bayfield		996	1320	226 41.	325	863	165	266	
54098 Brown		5771	4132	220 201.	3691	2738	342	153	
16096 Buffalo		1043	1492	65 39.	490	865	34	293	
9028 Burnett		638	1007	169 52.	228	743	103	182	
16701 Calumet		2382	1979	76 2.	1536	1027	38	83	
32103 Chippewa		2332	3324	88.	1990	1881	43	235	
30074 Clark		1614	3371	130 84.	1080	1787	83	341	
31129 Columbia		2299	3395	82 126.	1491	2361	48	797	
16288 Crawford		1764	1883	34 38.	1303	1110	25	466	
77435 Dane		9859	6931	192 291.	5178	3537	144	4131	
47436 Dodge		4519	4887	112 128.	4104	3044	57	331	
18711 Door		1204	1656	39 45.	726	1271	24	88	
47422 Douglas		2940	3907	801 154.	2240	2474	563	332	
25260 Dunn		1447	2556	171 83.	389	1044	134	414	
32721 Eau Claire		2290	2922	187 114.	1291	1602	138	663	
3381 Florence		162	412	9 11.	70	347	13	43	
51610 Fond du Lac		5021	5781	128 154.	4061	3208	130	676	
6782 Forest		637	738	17 22.	237	689	25	69	
39007 Grant		3459	4718	72 133.	1753	2470	42	911	
21641 Green		1687	2422	66 168.	861	1511	76	604	
15491 Green Lake		1352	1647	34 47.	903	1155	31	147	
22497 Iowa		2230	2271	20 135.	1227	1621	9	619	
8306 Iron		475	672	43 40.	177	672	41	25	
17075 Jackson		963	1866	50 29.	569	1117	37	221	
34306 Jefferson		3645	3785	88 129.	2728	2385	76	383	
19549 Juneau		1442	2292	109 65.	931	1549	35	247	
32929 Kenosha		2816	3537	501 96.	2351	2460	296	208	
16784 Kewaunee		2011	1104	17 16.	1865	833	12	83	
43996 LaCrosse		4123	3597	278 108.	2112	2454	127	1231	
20075 Lafayette		2059	2544	19 83.	1339	1602	15	431	
17082 Langlade		1755	1538	81 37.	1329	1189	54	174	
19064 Lincoln		2282	2189	100 36.	983	1528	123	196	
44978 Manitowoc		4338	4224	459 70.	3779	2604	556	90	
55054 Marathon		3677	5838	607 95.	3377	3642	495	375	
33812 Marinette		2205	2767	145 92.	1211	2250	156	179	
10741 Marquette		923	1377	15 29.	601	1001	8	159	
433187 Milwaukee		34812	27831	16943 425.	19852	22267	17588	2970	
28881 Monroe		1991	3013	123 106.	995	1638	50	489	
25657 Oconto		1892	2570	70 40.	1350	1752	79	140	
11433 Oneida		1054	1089	254 13.	547	923	106	202	
49102 Outagamie		4442	5302	164 101.	3233	3317	105	680	
17123 Ozaukee		1577	1610	51 20.	1585	751	44	62	
7577 Pepin		622	766	25 26.	429	898	29	76	
22079 Pierce		1650	1945	73 81.	332	841	43	338	
21367 Polk		1713	2080	196 74.	295	798	115	308	
30945 Portage		3000	1230	71 69.	1933	1736	41	423	
13795 Price		1049	1620	147 57.	419	896	207	116	
57424 Racine		5081	4495	606 455.	2731	2862	895	553	
13809 Richland		1845	2051	89 239.	649	1040	45	853	
55533 Rock		4015	7011	224 227.	2186	3856	227	1236	
11160 Rusk		926	989	115 48.	320	737	76	206	
25910 St. Croix		2352	2731	178 84.	1464	1679	111	285	
32869 Sauk		2257	3779	43 255.	1073	2063	30	577	
6227 Sawyer		562	550	52 17.	281	460	19	56	
31884 Shawano		1367	3415	131 57.	876	1810	80	467	
54888 Sheboygan		3885	5562	983 85.	3451	4029	786	523	
16441 Taylor		845	1544	135 40.	732	845	127	176	
22928 Trempealeau		1578	2138	29 70.	825	1034	16	567	
28116 Vernon		1830	2912	49 175.	554	1429	26	621	
6019 Vilas		467	531	82 16.	262	254	84	40	
29614 Walworth		2440	3988	58 199.	1284	2011	48	377	
8196 Washburn		644	938	78 34.	297	793	51	54	
23784 Washington		2732	2892	75 49.	2060	2007	76	93	
37100 Waukesha		4192	3768	151 224.	2421	2964	128	737	
32782 Waupaca		1720	4492	99 120.	898	2703	129	651	
18586 Waushara		1015	2345	78 46.	227	1117	53	390	
62116 Winnebago		5242	5923	406 160.	3407	4205	291	1334	
30583 Wood		2525	2954	200 86.	1883	1933	193	364	
Militia vote		1090	1087	19 14.	—	—	—	—	
Total		193042	221323	27802 7166.	119509	140787	25917	32560	
Plurality		28281	—	—	—	21278	—	—	
Per cent.		42.96	49.26	6.19 1.59.	36.72	43.26	7.96	10.01	
Total vote		—	449333	—	—	325430	—	—	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 164,228 votes; Chafin, Pro., 8,586; Taft, Rep., 130,695; Debs, Soc., 33,431; Roosevelt, Prog., 62,460; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 522.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Robert M. LaFollette, Rep. 251,303
William F. Wolfe, Dem. 135,144

Richard Eisner, Soc. 28,908
Charles L. Hill, Pro. 8,523

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha.
Henry Allen Cooper, Rep. 24,851
Jay W. Page, Dem. 12,587

William J. Hansche, Pro.....	1,491
Michael Yabe, Soc.....	1,434
2. Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington.	
Edward Voigt, Rep.....	20,718
Michael E. Burke, Dem.....	18,546
John Bauernfeind, Soc.....	1,136
3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.	
John M. Nelson, Rep.....	26,785
M. J. Briggs, Dem.....	15,198
David L. Dobson, Pro.....	969
Emil Orne, Soc.....	388
4. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake; village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, South Milwaukee, Cudahy and Wauwatosa, all in Milwaukee county.	
William J. Cary, Rep.....	12,361
Winfield R. Gaylord, Soc.....	11,380
Anthony Szczerbinski, Dem.....	10,757
Winfred D. Cox, Pro.....	337
5. The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay.	
William H. Stafford, Rep.....	19,585
Victor L. Berger, Soc.....	15,936
Lyman H. Browne, Dem.....	7,420
Wallace R. Drought, Pro.....	498
6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago.	
James H. Davidson, Rep.....	20,317
Michael K. Reilly, Dem.....	17,080
Clarence O. Tinkham, Pro.....	498
Robert Ziegler, Soc.....	929
7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.	
John J. Esch, Rep.....	24,157
Herman Grotophorst, Dem.....	9,549
C. L. Clifford, Pro.....	986
8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.	
Edward E. Browne, Rep.....	22,083
John Kalmes, Dem.....	10,083
Charles Kiesner, Soc.....	1,041
9. Counties of Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie.	
David G. Classon, Rep.....	20,614
Thomas F. Konop, Dem.....	18,078
Frederick Nanman, Soc.....	576
10. Counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau.	
James A. Frear, Rep.....	23,320
Andrew J. Sutherland, Dem.....	9,367
John Waldal, Pro.....	808
11. Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn.	
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....	22,740
George C. Cooper, Dem.....	8,726
Henry M. Parks, Soc.....	2,252

NATIONAL HYMNS OF

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."*
 "America" and "Hail, Columbia," are also used as national songs.
 Great Britain—"God Save the King."
 Germany—"Deutschland Über Alles" (Germany Over All) and "Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).
 France—"La Marseillaise."
 Austria—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).
 Hungary—"Isten Áld Meg a Magyar" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	24	79	103	
Democrats	6	14	20	
Socialists	3	7	10	

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Emanuel L. Philipp.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Edward F. Dithmar.
 Secretary of State—Merlin Huil.
 State Treasurer—Henry Johnson.
 Attorney-General—Walter C. Owen.
 Superintendent of Schools—Charles P. Cary.

WYOMING (Population, 1916, 184,212).

Counties.	Population in 1910.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.
11574 Albany	1313	1571	73	38	
8886 Big Horn	1239	1493	29	8	
Campbell	448	690	12	10	
11282 Carbon	1217	1661	155	10	
6294 Converse	766	879	20	15	
6492 Crook	848	1181	51	9	
11822 Fremont	1407	1752	75	17	
Goshen	770	1096	49	21	
Hot Springs	523	760	95	23	
3453 Johnson	814	812	28	2	
26127 Laramie	2428	2759	78	55	
Lincoln	1426	2378	142	10	
4766 Natrona	912	1377	30	8	
Niobrara	533	599	14	22	
4909 Park	1092	1146	69	22	
Platte	806	1276	62	53	
16324 Sheridan	1914	2906	205	23	
12575 Sweetwater	1287	1496	152	4	
16982 Uinta	822	1295	51	6	
Washakie	244	455	16	3	
Weston	791	724	47	14	

Total	21698	28316	1453	373
Plurality		6618		
Per cent.....	41.66	54.62	2.8	.72
Total vote.....		51840		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 14,560 votes; Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232, and Debs, Soc., 2,760.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Clarence D. Clark, Rep.....	23,258
John B. Kendrick, Dem.....	25,324
Paul J. Paulsen, Soc.....	1,334
A. B. Campbell, Pro.....	231

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep.....	24,693
John D. Clark, Dem.....	24,156
George E. Bateman, Soc.....	1,302
O. C. King, Pro.....	219

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	16	31	47	
Democrats	11	26	37	

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John B. Kendrick, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Frank L. Houx, Dem.
 Treasurer—Herman B. Gates, Rep.
 Supt. Public Instruction—Edith K. O. Clark, Rep.
 Attorney-General—D. A. Preston, Dem.

VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).
 Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Høien Mast" (King Christian Stood Beside the lofty Mast).
 Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).
 Sweden—"Fosterjorden" (Land of My Birth).
 Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).
 Russia—"God Preserve the Czar."
 Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).
 Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).
 Wales—"Land of My Fathers."
 *Official in name.

The Great European War.

War began—Aug. 1, 1914.
 Nations involved—15.
 Casualties to Dec. 1, 1916—20,000,000.
 Cash cost to Dec. 1, 1916—\$61,535,000,000.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TURKEY BULGARIA	}	vs.	{	RUSSIA
				GREAT BRITAIN
				CANADA
				INDIA
				AUSTRALIA
				FRANCE
				BELGIUM
				SERBIA
				MONTENEGRO
				JAPAN
				ITALY
				ROUMANIA
				PORTUGAL
				GREECE (VENIZELIST)

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria-Hungary vs. Serbia.....	July 28, 1914
Germany vs. Russia.....	Aug. 1, 1914
Germany vs. France.....	Aug. 3, 1914
Germany vs. Belgium.....	Aug. 4, 1914
Great Britain vs. Germany.....	Aug. 4, 1914
France vs. Germany.....	Aug. 4, 1914
Austria-Hungary vs. Russia.....	Aug. 6, 1914
Montenegro vs. Austria-Hungary.....	Aug. 7, 1914
Montenegro vs. Germany.....	Aug. 9, 1914
Serbia vs. Germany.....	Aug. 9, 1914
France vs. Austria-Hungary.....	Aug. 10, 1914
Great Britain vs. Austria-Hungary.....	Aug. 12, 1914
Japan vs. Germany.....	Aug. 23, 1914
Austria-Hungary vs. Japan.....	Aug. 27, 1914
Austria-Hungary vs. Belgium.....	Aug. 28, 1914
Turkey vs. Russia*.....	Oct. 29, 1914
Russia vs. Turkey.....	Nov. 3, 1914
France vs. Turkey.....	Nov. 5, 1914
Great Britain vs. Turkey.....	Nov. 5, 1914
Italy vs. Austria-Hungary.....	May 23, 1915
Bulgaria vs. Serbia.....	Oct. 13, 1915
Great Britain vs. Bulgaria.....	Oct. 15, 1915
France vs. Bulgaria.....	Oct. 16, 1915
Russia vs. Bulgaria.....	Oct. 19, 1915
Italy vs. Bulgaria.....	Oct. 19, 1915
Germany vs. Portugal.....	Mar. 8, 1916
Austria-Hungary vs. Portugal.....	Mar. 15, 1916
Roumania vs. Austria-Hungary.....	Aug. 27, 1916
Italy vs. Germany.....	Aug. 28, 1916
Germany vs. Roumania.....	Aug. 28, 1916
Bulgaria vs. Roumania.....	Sept. 1, 1916
Turkey vs. Roumania.....	Aug. 30, 1916
Greece (Venizelist) vs. Germany.....	Nov. 25, 1916
Greece (Venizelist) vs. Bulgaria.....	Nov. 25, 1916

*Began hostilities.

POPULATION OF NATIONS AT WAR.

CENTRAL EMPIRES.

Austria-Hungary (1910).....	49,211,427
Germany (1914)*.....	67,812,000
Turkey (1914).....	21,273,900
Bulgaria (1914).....	4,752,997
Total.....	143,050,324

ALLIES.

Belgium (1912).....	7,751,387
France (1911).....	39,801,509
Great Britain (1915).....	439,959,000
Italy (1911).....	35,345,048
Japan (1913).....	73,384,524
Montenegro (1914).....	516,000
Portugal (1911).....	5,957,985
Roumania (1914).....	5,508,000
Russia (1913).....	170,902,900
Serbia (1914).....	4,547,992

Total.....783,974,345

*In Europe only.

STRENGTH OF BELLIGERENTS IN MEN.

In a lecture at the University of Chicago delivered Jan. 20, 1916, Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, the noted political economist, presented figures showing the strength in men of the belligerent nations at the end of the first and second years of the war. The number of men raised and lost in the first year of the war and the number available Aug. 1, 1915, were:

Country.	Raised.	Lost.	Available.
Britain.....	3,400,000	400,000	3,000,000
France.....	4,000,000	1,400,000	2,600,000
Russia.....	5,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000
Italy.....	1,000,000	200,000	800,000
Total.....	13,400,000	5,500,000	7,900,000
Germany.....	6,700,000	2,400,000	4,300,000
Austria-Hungary.....	5,000,000	2,400,000	2,600,000
Total.....	11,700,000	4,800,000	6,900,000

Increases of men in second year of war, losses and total available Aug. 1, 1916:

Country.	Increases.	Lost.	Available.
Britain.....	2,500,000	1,000,000	4,500,000
France.....	250,000	1,400,000	1,450,000
Russia.....	6,000,000	3,000,000	4,500,000
Italy.....	400,000	200,000	1,000,000
Total.....	9,150,000	5,600,000	11,450,000
Germany.....	1,000,000	2,400,000	2,900,000
Austria-Hungary.....	200,000	1,800,000	1,000,000
Total.....	1,200,000	4,200,000	3,900,000

While these figures were compiled long before the great battles of the Somme and Verdun were fought and before the great Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina and while they do not take into account the forces and losses of Roumania and the other minor powers, they give a good idea of the relative strength in men of the principal belligerents. It will be noted that his estimate of the losses in two years of war are somewhat in excess of other estimates, but the difference is not large.

NAVAL STRENGTH OF BELLIGERENTS.

Since the first year of the war no reliable statistics as to the strength of the belligerent nations in ships and men have been published in any responsible quarter. The British and French have sustained heavy losses both in vessels and seamen, but both countries claim to have more than made them good by new construction and enlistment. It is certain that Germany largely increased its fleet of submarines and it is to be presumed that Britain has done likewise. The losses sustained by the French, Italian, Russian and Austro-Hungarian navies have been relatively small and it is not known that they have made any important additions to their fleets. The latest available figures as to the fleets of the belligerent powers will be found on pages 346 and 347 of this volume.

CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Competent observers estimated toward the close of 1916 that from the beginning of the war, Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1916, the total casualties were between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000. Of these between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 represented the dead. Official figures were not published except by Britain and Germany, but there is no reason for thinking that the estimates are very far out of the way. Frank H. Simonds, who has earned the reputation of being one of the ablest writers on the war, estimated that up to the middle of October the casualties had reached a total of 18,500,000, divided as follows:

ENTENTE POWERS.	CENTRAL POWERS.
France.....	2,500,000
Russia.....	5,750,000
Great Britain.....	1,400,000
Italy.....	850,000
Total.....	10,000,000
Germany.....	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	4,000,000
Total.....	8,000,000

Separate figures for Roumania, Belgium and Serbia on the allied side and for Turkey and Bulgaria on the Teutonic side were not available, but the losses of these countries were estimated to exceed 500,000. The permanent losses, including killed or made incapable of further military service, were placed at 5,000,000 for the allies and 4,000,000 for the central powers.

The preceding figures may be compared with the following estimates of the losses in the first two years of the war made by the War Study Society of Copenhagen, Denmark:

Country.	Dead.	Wounded.	Invalids.
Austria	718,000	1,177,000	533,000
Belgium	50,000	110,000	33,000
Bulgaria	25,000	60,000	18,000
England	205,000	512,000	154,000
France	885,000	2,115,000	634,000
Germany	885,000	2,116,300	634,000
Italy	105,000	245,000	73,500
Russia	1,493,000	3,820,000	1,146,000
Serbia	110,000	140,000	42,000
Turkey	150,000	350,000	105,000
Total	4,631,000	9,645,300	3,372,500

If to these figures are added the losses incurred by the belligerents, including Roumania, since Aug. 1, 1916, it will be seen that the total casualties for twenty-eight months, or up to Dec. 1, 1916, must, on this basis, have been in the vicinity of 20,500,000. It must always be borne in mind, however, that these figures are in no sense official but are merely intelligent estimates.

Great Britain gave out certain official casualty statistics from which it appeared that in September, 1916, the British losses on all fronts were: Officers, 5,439; privates, 114,110; average per day, 3,856. In October the losses were: Officers, 4,331; privates, 102,702; average per day, 3,452. According to the official German casualty lists the empire's losses in October amounted to 199,675 officers and men, or at the rate of 6,441 per day. No official figures were given out by any of the other belligerent nations, but it is safe to assume that in proportion to the number of men they had in the field their rate of loss was about the same. It certainly would be true of Austria-Hungary, Russia, France and Italy.

Canada's casualties in the war up to Oct. 11 were 52,026, divided as follows: Killed in action, 8,134; died of wounds, 3,120; died of illness, 452; presumed dead, 1,069; missing, 1,372; wounded, 37,939.

PRISONERS.

John R. Mott, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, who visited most of the prison camps in Europe in the summer of 1916, estimated that more than 5,000,000 men were held prisoners by the belligerent nations. According to his figures Germany had 1,750,000; Russia, 1,500,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,000,000, the remainder being distributed among France, Italy, Great Britain and Turkey in order.

MONEY COST OF THE WAR.

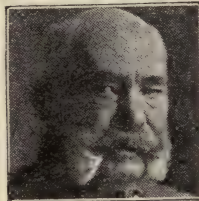
Precise figures as to the cost of the war in money are almost as difficult to obtain as the cost of the conflict in men. However, the various governments have, when asking for loans, been obliged to present certain statements as to the expenditures which make it possible to arrive at the approximate total for all the belligerents. According to the calculations of an economic society in Copenhagen the total expenses for the first two years of the war were \$51,825,000,000, divided as follows:

Germany	\$11,650,000,000	Italy	\$2,250,000,000
Aus.-Hung. ..	5,625,000,000	Russia	10,400,000,000
Belgium ..	400,000,000	Serbia	280,000,000
Bulgaria ..	125,000,000	Turkey	420,000,000
France ...	8,000,000,000		
Britain ...	12,675,000,000	Total ...	51,825,000,000

Assuming that Dr. Karl Helfferich's estimate of \$80,000,000 as the daily cost of the war to the leading belligerents is correct, the total outlay, not including the expenses of Roumania or Greece, was \$9,760,000,000 from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, 1916. Adding this to the above table gives \$61,585,000,000 as the total money cost of the war from Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1916. Probably the true sum is in excess of this, as the daily cost of the war has risen since the Helfferich estimate was made in December, 1915. For example, Premier Asquith announced in the British house of commons Oct. 11, 1916, that the average daily rate of Britain's war expenditure was \$25,000,000. Nov. 9, 1916, Alexandre Ribot, French minister of finance, told the chamber of deputies that the daily expenditures of France exceeded \$21,000,000. In a speech before the German reichstag Oct. 27 Count von Roedern, the imperial treasurer, declared that the monthly German expenditures had reached \$546,500,000, or about \$18,216,000 a day. This would make \$64,216,000 a day for these three powers alone, exclusive of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Turkey and the minor states. Some of these, like Serbia and Belgium, are supported financially by the allies, while the burdens of Turkey and Bulgaria are carried by Germany. In the speech referred to Count von Roedern estimated that the total expenditures of all the belligerents up to Oct. 27 had been \$62,500,000,000. This, of course, was exclusive of property destroyed. As to the magnitude of this some idea may be gained from the fact that the war damage in Galicia alone was estimated at \$400,000,000 by the Society of Austrian Architects in March, 1916. No reliable figures as to the destruction in Belgium, France, Poland, Serbia, East Prussia, Roumania and other countries and districts have been published.

DEATH OF EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary died in Schoenbrunn castle in the outskirts of



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Vienna at 9 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 21, 1916, at the age of 86 years. His reign, one of the longest in history, would have lasted exactly sixty-eight years had he lived until Dec. 2. Though active mentally to the last and taking a real part in the government of the dual empire, he suffered toward the end from throat and lung affections and ailments due to old age. His actual condition was not made public, but when it was announced a few days before his death that the heir to the throne, the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, would be made coregent Dec. 2, the fact that the old ruler's days were numbered was surmised. The body of Francis Joseph was taken to the Hofburg palace and after lying in state for several days was conveyed to the Capuchin church and placed in the imperial vault.

The new emperor Charles Francis Joseph, who assumed the title of Charles I., was born Aug. 17, 1837. He was the son of Archduke Otto, who was the younger brother of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, whose assassination by Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914, led to the European war. He was married in 1911 to Princess Zita of the Bourbon house of Parma. He has two sons,



Fietzner Photo.

EMPEROR CHARLES I.

the Archduke Francis Joseph Otto, born Nov. 29, 1912, and the Archduke Louis, born Feb. 8, 1915, and one daughter, the Archduchess Adelaide, born Jan. 3, 1914.

DEATH OF LORD KITCHENER.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener, British secretary of state for war, and one of the greatest figures in the European conflict,

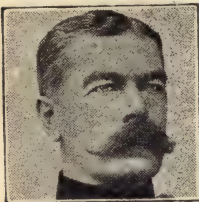


Photo by Bassano, London.

FIELD MARSHAL
EARL KITCHENER.

met his death at sea June 5, 1916, while on his way to Russia at the invitation of the government in Petrograd. He and his staff were passengers on the cruiser Hampshire. When the vessel was passing the west coast of the Orkney islands in a heavy sea between 7:30 and 7:45 p. m., it struck a mine and began to settle by the bows, going down fifteen minutes later. When Lord Kitchener was last seen he was on the quarterdeck with other officers. The captain called to him to enter a boat, but apparently he did not hear what was said, owing to the noise made by the wind and sea and he probably went down with the ship as did nearly all on board. A warrant officer and eleven seamen who took refuge on a raft were washed ashore the next day. No trace was found of the others. Among those who perished with Lord Kitchener were Hugh James O'Beirne, former counselor of the British embassy in Petrograd; O. A. Fitzgerald, his military secretary; Brig.-Gen. Ellershaw and Sir Frederick Donaldson.

SOME OF THE NOTED DEAD.

Following is a list of some of the better known officers who were killed in action on land or sea or who died from wounds received in battle or from hardships sustained in the war. The dates are those on which the deaths were reported and are for 1916 except where otherwise noted.

BRITISH.

Brig.-Gen. Herbert C. Holman, Dec. 19, 1915.
Brig.-Gen. Hugh Gregory Fitton, Jan. 24.
Brig.-Gen. George Hodson, Jan. 28.
Rear-Admiral Horace L. A. Hood, May 31.
Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, May 31.

Field Marshal Lord Horatio Herbert Kitchener, June 5.

Col. Percy W. Machell, July 7.
Maj. Sir Foster Hugh Edgerton Cunliffe, July 19.
Maj. Cedrick C. Dickens, Sept. 11.
Lieut.-Col. Earl Faversham, Sept. 15.
Lieut. Raymond Asquith, Sept. 15.
Lieut. Thomas M. Kettle (Irish), Sept. 18.
Brig.-Gen. C. R. Buckle, Sept. 18.
Lieut.-Col. Guy Victor Baring, M. P., Sept. 20.
Capt. David Henderson, Sept. 21.
Brig.-Gen. Philip Howell, Oct. 11.
Viscount Clive, Oct. 13.
Gen. Duncan J. Glasford (Australian), Nov. 12.
Lieut. Vere S. Tudor Harnsworth, Nov. 20.
Maj. John Simon Lewis (Canadian), Nov. 22.

FRENCH.

Gen. Serret, Jan. 6.
Gen. Rambet, Jan. 6.
Gen. Nicholas Victor Delmotte, Feb. 7.
Gen. Largeau, March 29.
Gen. Joseph S. Gallieni, May 27.
Duc de Rohan, July 14.
Gen. Ancelin.

GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Gen. von Emmich, Dec. 22, 1915.
Gen. Karl Jung, Dec. 23, 1915.
Admiral Hugo von Pohl, Feb. 24.
Rear-Admiral Zimmermann, Feb. 26.
Lieut.-Gen. Hans von Prittwitz und Gaffron, Feb. 26.
Gen. von Menges, March 5.

Lieut.-Gen. Eduard von Graf, March 14.
Lieut.-Gen. Gottlieb von Dorrer, April 5.
Lieut.-Gen. Franz von Schoenburg auf Kreitsch, April 12.

Field Marshal von der Goltz, April 19.
Lieut.-Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke, June 18.
Prince William of Hesse, Sept. 15.
Gen. Hans Gaede, Sept. 18.
Count von Dohna-Schodien, Oct. 7.
Prince Henry of Bavaria, Nov. 9.

ITALIAN.

Lieut. Prince Maximilian Dentice de Frasso, May 30.

BULGARIAN.

Gen. Jostoff, Sept. 1.

BATTLE OF JUTLAND OR SKAGER-RAK.

Date—May 31, 1916.

Place—North sea, fifty miles west of Jutland. Vessels engaged—Eighty-one heavy and many lighter craft.

Vessels sunk—Twenty-five.

Casualties—9,480.

What is generally recognized as the greatest naval battle in history, though not the most decisive, was fought on the North sea May 31, 1916, between the main fleets of the British and German navies. The British call it the battle of Jutland because the main area of the conflict was some fifty miles west of Jutland, Denmark. The Germans call it the battle of the Skager-Rak because it was fought near the southern entrance to the arm of the North sea lying between Norway and Denmark. Both sides claimed the victory, but whichever side won it was a costly triumph in ships and men. Most commentators are agreed in calling it an indecisive fight, for both fleets were ready in a few weeks to renew the struggle.

Precise figures as to the number of vessels engaged in the battle and ships and men lost are not yet available. Even the so called of-



Underwood & Underwood.



American Press Association Photo.

ADMIRAL D. BEATTY, ADMIRAL R. SCHEER,
Britain. Germany.



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New York Herald.

ADMIRAL HORACE HOOD, ADMIRAL ARBUTHNOT,
Britain. Britain.

ficial reports are incomplete and inconclusive, some facts being withheld for "military reasons." Both the British and German estimates of enemy strength and losses are evidently too high. This is natural, as the conditions under which the battle was fought were not conducive to accurate observation.

So far as known the British fleet consisted of thirty-seven dreadnoughts and eight pre-dreadnought cruisers, the whole or part of four

light cruiser squadrons and a number of destroyer flotillas. The German fleet was reported to consist of sixteen dreadnoughts, five battle cruisers and six predreadnoughts. As was the case with the British, the German numerical strength in light cruisers and torpedo craft was not divulged. The main divisions of the British battle fleet were led by the commander in chief, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Jerram, Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, Rear-Admiral Alexander L. Duff, Rear-Admiral Arthur C. Leveson and Rear-Admiral Ernest F. A. Gaunt. The battle cruiser fleet, which bore the brunt of the fight, was led by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. It was supported by the fifth battle squadron under Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan Thomas and later by the third battle cruiser squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Horace L. A. Hood. The first cruiser squadron of the battle fleet was commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot and the second by Rear-Admiral Herbert L. Heath.

The German high sea fleet was commanded by Vice-Admiral Reinhardt Scheer and the battle cruiser squadron by Rear-Admiral Hipper. The names of the other German division commanders were not reported.

When the battle began the German fleet was to the eastward and nearer the Danish coast than was the British fleet. The German battle cruiser squadron was in advance of the main fleet and was the first to come in contact with the British battle squadron, which was some fifty miles south of the British grand fleet. The firing began at 3:43 p. m., at a range of 18,500 yards. At the head of the British line was Admiral Beatty in the Lion. Following him came the Tiger, Princess Royal, Queen Mary, New Zealand and Indefatigable. The Queen Mary was badly hit almost at the start and went down. At about 4:13 p. m. the Indefatigable was sunk. At 4:42 the German high seas fleet came up and Admiral Beatty, who had been steering south, turned north in the direction of the main British fleet. Admiral Hipper did the same and both the fighting lines continued in that direction until the British main fleet was seen coming down from the north. Then Beatty changed his direction to northeast with the enemy 14,000 yards away. He put on full speed to give room for Admiral Jellicoe to deploy his ships, but in doing so left an open space toward which the German light cruisers and destroyers dashed. They were met by Rear-Admiral Arbuthnot with his armored cruisers, but these in turn were attacked by the heaviest vessels of the German battle fleet. The Defense, the flagship, was sunk, the Warrior was disabled and had to leave the line, and later the Black Prince was lost. The third battle cruiser squadron under Rear-Admiral Hood swung into line in advance of the first battle cruiser squadron, but a few minutes later the Invincible went down and the Admiral was killed. The other British battle squadrons then came up and continued the battle until darkness put an end to the contest. The course of the battle in the later hours was toward the south and the German fleet continued in that direction, returning to its home port the following afternoon.

While the British were suffering the loss of ships, large and small, the Germans did not escape unharmed, but details of just how and when most of their losses occurred are not available. The Lutzow, which was Admiral Hipper's flagship, was sunk by gunfire and the Pommern was torpedoed late in the evening. The Frauenlob was badly damaged, "lost to sight and seen no more." The Elbing was sunk after a collision with another German ship.

Following is a list of the ships admittedly lost on each side:

BRITISH.

Name and class.	Tonnage.	Men.
Queen Mary, battle cruiser.....	27,500	1,000
Indefatigable, battle cruiser.....	18,750	800

Name and class.	Tonnage.	Men.
Invincible, battle cruiser.....	17,250	750
Defense, armored cruiser.....	14,600	755
Warrior, armored cruiser.....	13,550	704
Black Prince, armored cruiser.....	13,500	704
Tipperary, destroyer.....	1,850	150
Turbulent, destroyer.....	1,850	150
Shark, destroyer.....	950	100
Sparrowhawk, destroyer.....	950	100
Ardent, destroyer.....	950	100
Fortune, destroyer.....	950	100
Nounad, destroyer.....	950	100
Nestor, destroyer.....	950	100

Total114,100 5,613

GERMAN.

Lutzow, battle cruiser.....	26,600	1,200
Pommern, battle ship.....	13,200	729
Wiesbaden, cruiser.....	5,600	450
Frauenlob, cruiser.....	2,715	284
Elbing, cruiser.....	5,000	450
Rostock, cruiser.....	4,900	373
Five destroyers.....	5,000	500

Total63,015 3,966

The chief of the German admiralty staff in a report made a week after the battle said the total German loss was 60,720 tons as against 117,750 for the British. His statement, however, did not go deeply into detail.

LOSSES OF MEN.

BRITISH.	GERMAN.
Dead or missing.....6,104	Dead or missing.....2,414
Wounded 613	Wounded 449
Total .....6,617	Total .....2,863

These figures on the loss of life in the battle of Jutland are from German official sources, but their accuracy is disputed by the British, who say that the German losses were larger than indicated.

The British losses in officers of high rank were heavy. Among those who perished were: Rear-Admiral Horace L. A. Hood, Rear-Admiral Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Capt. Cecil L. Frowse, Capt. Arthur L. Clay, Capt. Charles F. Sowerby, Capt. Stanley V. Ellis, Capt. Thomas P. Bonham and Capt. Charles J. Wintour.

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

In the following table the class, name, tonnage, cause and date of loss of each vessel are given in order. In the case of some of the smaller vessels details are omitted.

BRITISH.

Battle Ships—Bulwark; 15,000; explosion; Nov. 26, 1914.
Formidable; 15,000; torpedoed; Jan. 1, 1915.
Ocean; 12,950; mined; March 18, 1915.
Irresistible; 15,000; mined; March 18, 1915.
Goliath; 12,950; torpedoed; May 12, 1915.
Majestic; 14,900; torpedoed; May 27, 1915.
Triumph; 11,800; torpedoed; May 26, 1915.
King Edward VII.; 16,350; mined; Jan. 9, 1916.
Russell; 14,000; mined; April 27, 1916.
Armored Cruisers—Aboukir; 12,000; torpedoed; Sept. 22, 1914.
Cressy; 12,000; torpedoed; Sept. 22, 1914.
Hogue; 12,000; torpedoed; Sept. 22, 1914.
Good Hope; 14,000; sunk in battle; Nov. 1, 1914.
Monmouth; 9,800; sunk in battle; Nov. 1, 1914.
Argyll; 10,850; wrecked; Oct. 28, 1915.
Natal; 13,550; explosion, Dec. 30, 1915.
Queen Mary; 27,000; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Indefatigable; 18,750; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Invincible; 17,250; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Warrior; 13,550; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Defense; 14,600; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Black Prince; 13,550; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Hampshire; 10,850; mined(?); June 5, 1916.
Light Cruisers—Amphion; 3,440; mined; Aug. 6, 1914.

Pathfinder; 2,940; torpedoed; Sept. 5, 1914.
 Pegasus; 2,135; sunk in battle; Sept. 20, 1914.
 Hawke; 7,350; torpedoed; Oct. 16, 1914.
 Hermes; 5,600; torpedoed; Oct. 31, 1914.
 Arethusa; 3,750; mined; Feb. 14, 1916.
 Falmouth; 5,250; torpedoed; Aug. 19, 1916.
 Nottingham; 5,440; torpedoed; Aug. 19, 1916.
Auxiliary Cruisers—Oceanic; 17,274; wrecked; Sept. 8, 1915.
 Viknor; 2,960; wrecked; Jan. 14, 1915.
 Clan MacNaughton; 4,985; wrecked; Feb. 15, 1915.
 Bayano; 3,500; torpedoed; March 11, 1915.
 Princess Irene; 6,000; gunfire; May 27, 1915.
 India; 7,900; torpedoed; Aug. 8, 1915.
 Alcantara; gunfire; Feb. 29, 1916.
Destroyers—Recruit; torpedoed; May 1, 1915.
 Maori; mined; May 7, 1915.
 Lynx; mined; Aug. 9, 1915.
 Louis; wrecked; Nov. 10, 1915.
 Coquette; mined; March 10, 1916.
 Tipperary; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Turbulent; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Shark; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Sparrowhawk; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Ardent; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Fortune; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Nomad; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Nestor; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Eden; collision; June 16, 1916.
Hospital Ships—Anglia; mined; Nov. 6, 1915.
 Britannic; torpedoed; Nov. 21, 1915.
Transports—Ramazan; torpedoed; Sept. 19, 1915.
 Marquette; torpedoed; Oct. 26, 1915.
 Franconia; torpedoed; Oct. 4, 1915.
 Crosshill; torpedoed; Oct. 11, 1916.
 Sedek; torpedoed; Oct. 12, 1916.
Gunboats—Speedy; Sept. 3, 1914.
 Niger; Nov. 10, 1914.
 Prince Abbas; Nov. 6, 1915.
 Abdul Monaym; Nov. 6, 1915.

FRENCH.

Battle Ships—Bouvet; 12,007; mined; March 18, 1915.
 Suffren; 12,750; missing; after Nov. 24, 1916.
Armored Cruisers—Leon Gambetta; torpedoed; April 26, 1915.
 Admiral Charner; 4,702; torpedoed; Feb. 8, 1916.
Auxiliary Cruisers—Provence; 19,200; torpedoed; Feb. 26, 1916.
 Gallia; 15,100; torpedoed; Oct. 4, 1916.
Destroyers—Mousquet; gunfire; Oct. 28, 1914.
 Dague; torpedoed; Feb. 24, 1915.
 Branlebas; mined; Nov. 19, 1915.
 Renaudin; torpedoed; Feb. 18, 1916.
 Fantassin; collision; June 7, 1916.
 Fourche; torpedoed; June 25, 1916.
Transport—France; torpedoed; Nov. 10, 1915.

ITALIAN.

Battle Ships—Benedetto Brun; 13,214; explosion; Sept. 28, 1915.
 Leonardo da Vinci; 27,000; explosion; Aug. 2, 1916.
Armored Cruisers—Amalfi; 9,956; torpedoed; July 7, 1915.
 Giuseppe Garibaldi; 7,294; torpedoed; July 18, 1915.
Auxiliary Cruiser—Citti di Messina; torpedoed; June 25, 1916.
Destroyers—Turbine; gunfire; May 24, 1915.
 Impetuoso; torpedoed; July 10, 1916.

RUSSIAN.

Battle Ships—Imperatritsa Maria; 22,500; explosion; Oct. 20, 1916.
 Panteleimon; 12,582; torpedoed; May 22, 1915.
Armored Cruiser—Pallada; 7,900; torpedoed; Oct. 11, 1914.
 Light Cruiser—Jemtschug; 3,050; gunfire; Oct. 28, 1914.
Auxiliary Cruiser—Prut; 5,500; sunk to avoid capture; Oct. 29, 1914.
Transport—Yenisei; torpedoed; June 4, 1915.
Destroyers—Novik; gunfire; Aug. 19, 1915.
 Leitanat Pushkin; torpedoed; March 11, 1916.
Hospital Ship—Portugal; torpedoed; March 30, 1916.
Gunboats—Donets; Oct. 29, 1914.

Bubanets; Oct. 29, 1914.
 Sivoutch; Aug. 19, 1915.
 Korlets; Aug. 19, 1915.

JAPANESE.

Cruiser—Takachihō; mined; Oct. 17, 1914.
Destroyer—Shirotaye; wrecked; Sept. 4, 1914.

GERMAN.

Battle Ships—Pommern; 13,200; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Armored Cruisers—Scharnhorst; 11,420; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Gneisenau; 11,420; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 York; 9,350; mined; Nov. 3, 1914.
 Friedrich Karl; 8,858; mined; Dec. 12, 1914.
 Blucher; 15,500; gunfire; Jan. 24, 1915.
 Prince Adalbert; 8,858; torpedoed; Oct. 23, 1915.
 Lutzow; 26,600; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Light Cruisers—Magdeburg; 4,478; sunk in battle; Aug. 17, 1914.
 Koeln; 4,280; sunk in battle; Aug. 28, 1914.
 Mainz; 4,280; sunk in battle; Aug. 28, 1914.
 Ariadne; 2,618; sunk in battle; Aug. 28, 1914.
 Hela; 2,003; torpedoed; Sept. 13, 1914.
 Emden; 3,444; gunfire; Nov. 9, 1914.
 Karlsruhe; 4,820; missing; Nov. 1914.
 Nürnberg; 3,396; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Leipzig; 3,200; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Dresden; 3,354; gunfire; March 14, 1915.
 Königsberg; 3,350; gunfire; July 11, 1915.
 Undine; 2,672; torpedoed; Nov. 7, 1915.
 Bremen; 3,200; torpedoed; Dec. 17, 1915.
 Wiesbaden; 5,600; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Frauenlob; 2,715; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Elbing; 5,000; collision; May 31, 1916.
 Rostock; 4,900; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Auxiliary Cruisers—Koenigin Louise; 10,711; gunfire; Aug. 5, 1914.
 Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; 21,000; gunfire; Aug. 27, 1914.
 Cap Trafalgar; 26,000; gunfire; Sept. 14, 1914.
 Bethania; 7,458; captured; Sept. 14, 1914.
 Berlin; 9,384; sunk by aeroplane; Nov. 17, 1914.
 Prinz Eitel Friedrich; 8,865; interned; March 10, 1916.
 Greif; 10,000; gunfire; Feb. 29, 1916.
 (Several smaller auxiliary cruisers omitted.)
Destroyers—Fourteen reported lost.
Gunboats—Moewe; Aug. 9, 1914.
 H. von Wissmann; Aug. 14, 1914.
 Vaterland; Aug. 14, 1914.
 Tsingtau; Aug. 17, 1914.
 Komet; Oct. 18, 1914.
 Itlia; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Jaguar; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Tiger; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Luchs; Nov. 6, 1914.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Light Cruisers—Zenta; 2,264; gunfire; Aug. 16, 1914.
 Kaiserin Elizabeth; 4,000; gunfire; Oct. 15, 1914.
 Gunboat—Temes; Oct. 28, 1914.
Destroyers—Lika; Dec. 29, 1915.
 Triglav; Dec. 29, 1915.
Hospital Ship—Elektra; torpedoed; March 18, 1916.

TURKISH.

Battle Ships—Messoudieh; 9,120; torpedoed; Dec. 13, 1914.
 Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa; 9,901; torpedoed; Aug. 9, 1915.
Cruiser—Medjidieh; 3,432; mined; April 3, 1915.
 (Numerous minor vessels lost.)

LOSS OF THE PROVENCE.

The French auxiliary cruiser *Provence* II—so designated to distinguish it from the French battle ship *Provence*—while engaged in transporting troops to Saloniki, was sunk in the Mediterranean sea Feb. 26, 1916, probably by a submarine. The ship had on board 4,000 soldiers belonging to the French army and of these more than 3,000 lost their lives, making it the greatest sea disaster in history.

VOYAGES OF THE SUBMARINE DEUTSCHLAND.

Germany, cut off from its maritime commerce with other nations by the British control of the seas, fitted out one of its submarines as a merchantman and sent it to the United States with a valuable cargo of dyes and other articles. The craft, under the command of Capt. Paul Koenig,



sailed from Kiel, Germany, June 20, 1916, and arrived at Baltimore July 10, traveling 4,180 miles, of which less than 100 were under water. With a cargo of rubber and other merchandise it left Baltimore Aug. 1 and arrived at the mouth of the Weser Aug. 23. The Deutschland returned to the United States Nov. 1, making New London, Conn., its port of call. It set out on its return to Germany early on the morning of Nov. 17, conveyed by two tugs which were to see it safely out at sea. In the darkness one of the tugs, the T. A. Scott, Jr., was run down and sunk by the submarine. Five of the men on the tug were drowned. The Deutschland was damaged and had to return to New London for repairs. Nov. 21 the submarine made a new start for home, leaving in the afternoon by daylight.

Another submarine merchantman named the Bremen left Germany some time between the first and second voyages of the Deutschland, but did not reach America. It was supposed either to have been wrecked or captured by the British.

GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Germany continued its submarine warfare against not only the naval vessels of the entente powers, but against their merchant ships of all kinds. This war was extended to the ships of the neutral nations as well, where the cargoes contained contraband of war. As most articles had been placed in that category few vessels were permitted to escape destruction once they were stopped by a submarine. Norway suffered heavily because of its large merchant fleet. Holland, Sweden, Spain, Greece and other neutral countries also lost many ships. Complaint was made that in many cases the crews were disembarked far out at sea in stormy weather, leading to much suffering and in some instances to loss of life. Cases where no warning was given were numerous.

In the diplomatic correspondence given on another page the details of some of the many cases in which American lives were either imperiled or lost through the ruthless methods of the submarine commanders are set forth. Following is a list of vessels sunk in December, 1915, or in the year 1916 where there was loss of life or circumstances attracting unusual attention:

Persia—British liner, torpedoed or mined and sunk in Mediterranean Dec. 30, 1915; 335 lives lost; two Americans.

Clan MacFarlane—British steamer, sunk in Mediterranean Dec. 30, 1915; thirteen lives lost.

Brindisi—Italian steamship, sunk by mine in Adriatic Jan. 6, 1916; 242 lives lost; one American.

Bayo—Spanish steamship, struck mine and sank in Bay of Biscay Jan. 13; twenty-four lives lost.

Maloja—British steamship, torpedoed and sunk in British channel Feb. 27; 155 lives lost.

Silvius—Norwegian bark, torpedoed and sunk without warning in Havre roadstead March 9; three lives lost; seven Americans aboard.

Tubantia—Dutch liner, sunk by submarine in North sea March 16; several Americans aboard.

Berwindvale—British steamer, sunk off Ireland March 16; four Americans aboard.

Sussex—Full details of attack on this steamer are given in the diplomatic correspondence printed on another page.

Manchester Engineer—Torpedoed and sunk without warning March 27; two Americans aboard.

Zent—British liner, sunk without warning April 5; forty-eight lives lost.

Chantala—British liner, sunk about April 8; nine lives lost.

Santanderino—Spanish steamer, torpedoed and sunk about April 10; four lives lost.

Rio Branco—Brazilian steamship, sunk by submarine near English coast May 2.

Cynric—British liner, torpedoed without warning near Irish coast May 8; five lives lost; no Americans aboard.

Dubrovnik—Austrian passenger ship torpedoed in Adriatic May 9; eleven lives lost.

Mira—French coasting steamer, torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean May 16; all on board lost.

Batavier V.—Dutch steamer, torpedoed or sunk by mine in North sea May 16; four lives lost; one American.

Mercury—Russian passenger steamer, sunk by mine in Black sea in May; 400 lives lost.

Koenigin Wilhelmina—Dutch steamer, sunk in North sea July 31; three of crew killed; several Americans aboard.

Letimbro—Italian mail steamer, torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean about Aug. 2; many lives lost.

Kelvina—British steamer, sunk by mine or torpedo Sept. 2; twenty-eight Americans aboard.

Anlaunia—British liner, sunk in English channel Oct. 19; twenty-one Americans aboard.

Marina—British steamship, torpedoed 100 miles west of Cape Clear Oct. 28; no warning given; nineteen lives lost; six of dead Americans.

Angheliki—Greek steamer, torpedoed and sunk without warning Oct. 30; fifty lives lost.

Lanao—American steamer, sunk off coast of Portugal by German submarine Oct. 28.

Arabia—British liner, torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean without warning Nov. 6; two lives lost; one American aboard.

Columbian—American steamship, shelled and sunk by German submarine off Spanish coast Nov. 7.

Cheung—American steamer, sunk by German submarine on the coast of Andalusia Nov. 26; ship goes down with American flag flying; no lives lost.

Palermo—Italian steamship, sunk off Spanish coast Dec. 4; twenty-five Americans aboard.

The losses of the world's merchant marine from submarine attacks and mines in the first two years of the war were estimated by French statisticians to have been 2,536,000 tons, divided as follows:

Entente allies.....1,994,000

Central powers.....212,000

Neutrals.....330,000

Total losses.....2,536,000

These losses were divided as follows:

England.....1,623,000

France.....203,000

Italy.....85,000

Russia.....42,000

Belgium.....25,000

Japan.....16,000

Germany.....177,000

Turkey.....18,000

Norway.....115,000

Holland.....85,000

Denmark.....40,000

Sweden.....43,000

Greece.....21,000

Spain.....16,000

United States.....10,000

Austria.....17,000

The New York Journal of Commerce published figures Nov. 3 showing that 1,820 merchant ships with an aggregate gross tonnage of approximately 3,328,584 had been sunk by belligerent nations during twenty-seven months of war ending Nov. 1, 1916. The losses during October were larger than for any one of the preceding five months, amounting to 127 vessels of a total of 227,116 tons gross.

SINKING OF THE LINER PERSIA.

The Peninsular and Oriental liner Persia was sunk in the Mediterranean Thursday afternoon,

Dec. 30, 1915, when about forty miles south of the east end of the island of Crete. It was on its way from London to Bombay with 184 passengers and a crew of 317, making a total of 501 on board. At 1:10 p. m. on the date named the vessel was either torpedoed or struck a mine; the explosion was so violent that in five minutes the ship went to the bottom, taking with it 335 persons. Only five lifeboats could be lowered and these containing the survivors were picked up after about thirty hours by a British cruiser and a Holt liner. Most of those saved were landed at Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 1, and the others a day later at Malta. They included about a score of women.

Two American citizens were lost with the Persia. One was Robert N. McNeely, who was on his way to Aden, Arabia, to take up his duties as American consul. The other was the Rev. Homer R. Sallsbury, a missionary, who was on his way to India.

While it was the opinion of the survivors that the Persia had been torpedoed no one had seen a submarine and in reply to the inquiries made by the American state department both Germany and Austria-Hungary denied that any submarine of theirs had sunk the liner. In the absence of proof that the Persia had been sunk by an underwater boat no action could be taken looking to reparation for the loss of American lives or the enforcement of principle insisted upon by the United States in the Lusitania case.

The Persia displaced 7,974 tons, was 493 feet long and had a fifty-eight foot beam. Its commander was H. S. Bradshaw.

Distribution of lost and saved on the Persia:

	Aboard.	Saved.	Drown'd.
Passengers	184	65	119
European crew.....	81	31	50
Lascars crew.....	236	70	166
Total	501	166	335

EXPLOITS OF THE U-53.

The German war submarine U-53, commanded by Lieut.-Capt. Hans Rose, arrived in Newport harbor at Newport, R. I., Saturday afternoon, Oct. 7, 1916. Capt. Rose made formal calls on Rear-Admiral Knight and Rear-Admiral Gleaves, mailed a letter to the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, inquired after the merchant submarine Bremen and then after a stay of three hours departed. At 5:30 Sunday morning it stopped and examined the American steamer Kansan, but permitted it to go. When just outside the three-mile limit off Nantucket it stopped, torpedoed and sank the Strathdene, a British freighter; the West Point, a British freighter; the Stephano, a British passenger liner; the Bloomersdijk, a Dutch freighter, and the Christian Knudsen, a Norwegian freighter. The people on board each ship were given time to get into small boats. Many were rescued by American destroyers which had been summoned by wireless. The incident caused some commotion at the time, but no official action was taken.

ARMORED TRACTORS OR TANKS IN WAR.

Heavily armored and powerful automobiles of a new type were first used in the battle of the Somme on the French front early in September, 1916. They were huge tractors with wheels of the "caterpillar" type and were able to go up and down hill, cross trenches and batter down obstructions. Two of them were used in attacking the line from Combes to Morval and were quite successful. Their crews, armed with machine guns and rifles, were able to advance to and across the enemy trenches and to enfilade their lines. The Germans attacked the cars with machine gun and rifle fire, as well as grenades, but without seriously damaging either the tractors or their crews. The unexpected appearance of these new engines of war caused consterna-

tion among the Germans, many of whom surrendered. Owing to their peculiar shape the armored cars were called by various names such as "tanks," "toads," "land ships" and so on. They were most commonly known as "tanks." They were used in other engagements with more or less success and the Germans were so impressed with them that they ordered cars of a similar type to be built at Essen and sent to the army.

EXECUTION OF CAPT. FRYATT.

Capt. Charles Fryatt, commander of the Great Eastern Railway company's liner Brussels, was executed by the Germans in Bruges, Belgium, July 27, 1916, under circumstances which caused his case to be compared with that of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was executed in Brussels, Belgium, Oct. 12, 1915. The official German account of the affair was as follows: "On Thursday (July 27) at Bruges, before the court-martial of the marine corps, the trial took place of Capt.



CAPT. CHARLES
FRYATT.

Charles Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels, which was brought in as a prize. The accused was condemned to death because, although he was not a member of a combatant force, he made an attempt on the afternoon of March 28, 1915, to ram the German submarine U-33 near the Maas lightship. The accused as well as the first officer and the chief engineer of the steamer received at the time from the British admiralty a gold watch as a reward for his brave conduct on that occasion and his action was mentioned with praise in the house of commons.

"On the occasion in question, disregarding the U boat's signal to stop and show his national flag, he turned at a critical moment at high speed on the submarine, which escaped the steamer by a few meters only by immediately diving. He confessed that in so doing he had acted in accordance with the instructions of the admiralty. The sentence was confirmed yesterday (Thursday) afternoon and carried out by shooting. One of the many nefarious franc-tireur proceedings of the British merchant marine against our war vessels has thus found a belated but merited expiation."

Though efforts were made by James W. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany, on behalf of the British government to secure a postponement of the trial and to have the captain represented by competent counsel, they were without effect. The ambassador was informed through the German foreign office that no postponement could be granted because the witnesses from the German submarine could not be further detained. He was also informed that a Maj. Neumann, an attorney and justizrat (counselor of justice) in civil life, had been named to defend Capt. Fryatt. Details of the trial and execution were withheld. It was said that the captain was sentenced in the morning and was shot toward afternoon in an open space on the harbor premises.

The Brussels, which Capt. Fryatt commanded, had been plying between Harwich and the Hook of Holland carrying passengers across the English channel. It was captured June 23 by German warships and taken to Zeebrugge, the officers and crew being confined at Ruhleben, a civilian internment camp. It did not become known until the middle of July that the captain was to be tried on the charge of attempting to ram a German submarine, while he was commander of the steamer Wrexham. The British government then sought to secure counsel for him with the result already noted. Foreign Secretary Grey asked the American ambassador in London, Walter Hines Page, to inform Am-

bassador Gerard in Berlin that the British government was satisfied that in committing the act impugned Capt. Fryatt acted legitimately in self-defense for the purpose of evading capture or destruction. The secretary's communication to Mr. Page continued:

"His majesty's government considered that the act of a merchant ship in steering for an enemy submarine and forcing it to dive is essentially defensive, and precisely on the same footing as the use by a defensively armed vessel of its defensive armament in order to resist capture, which both the United States government and his majesty's government hold to be the exercise of an undoubted right."

It was contended by the British authorities that Capt. Fryatt and his subordinate officers, under the terms of the German prize regulations, should have been treated as prisoners of war. German officials, on the other hand, held that under the prize regulations adopted before the war began merchantmen were not entitled to commit acts of war and were liable to be treated as pirates if they attempted to do so.

Great indignation was caused in England and all parts of the empire at the execution of Capt. Fryatt. In the house of commons, July 31, Prime Minister Asquith denounced the execution as an atrocious crime against the law of nations and the usages of war. On Aug. 16, in replying to a question in the house of commons, he said the government was determined that "this country will not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation is made for the murder of Capt. Fryatt."

AMERICANS ON ARMED MERCHANTMEN ACTION IN CONGRESS.

Beginning early in January, 1916, there was much discussion in both houses of congress on the advisability of warning Americans not to travel on armed merchantmen or liners belonging to belligerent powers, a considerable number of senators and representatives believing, contrary to the views held by President Wilson, that this would help to keep the United States out of the European war without any sacrifice of American rights or dignity.

Senator William J. Stone (dem.) of Missouri, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee; Henry D. Flood (dem.), chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, and Senator John W. Kern (dem.) of Indiana called on the president Feb. 21 and advised him that there was a strong sentiment in congress in favor of warning American citizens to keep off armed merchantmen flying the flags of the nations at war. Feb. 24 Senator Stone addressed a letter to the president in which, after reciting his understanding of Mr. Wilson's attitude, he said in part:

"I have counseled all who have talked with me to keep cool; that this whole business is still the subject of diplomacy and that you are striving to the utmost to bring about some peaceable adjustment, and that in the meantime congress should be careful not to 'ball up' a diplomatic situation by any kind of hasty and ill-considered action. However, the situation in congress is such as to excite a sense of deep concern in the minds of careful and thoughtful men.

"I have felt that it is due to you to say this much. I think you understand my personal attitude with respect to this subject. As much and deeply as I would hate to radically disagree with you, I find it difficult from my sense of duty and responsibility to consent to plunge this nation into the vortex of this world war because of the unreasonable obstinacy of any of the powers upon the one hand, or, on the other hand, of foolhardiness, amounting to a sort of moral treason against the republic, of our people recklessly risking their lives on armed belligerent ships. I cannot escape the conviction that such would be so monstrous as to be indefensible."

To this letter President Wilson returned the following reply on the same day:

"My Dear Senator: I very warmly appreciate your kind and frank letter of to-day and feel that it calls for an equally frank reply.

"You are right in assuming that I shall do everything in my power to keep the United States out of war. I think the country will feel no uneasiness about my course in that respect. Through many anxious months I have striven for that object, amidst difficulties more manifold than can have been apparent upon the surface, and so far I have succeeded. I do not doubt that I shall continue to succeed. The course which the central European powers have announced their intention of following in the future with regard to undersea warfare seems for the moment to threaten insuperable obstacles, but its apparent meaning is so manifestly inconsistent with explicit assurances recently given us by those powers with regard to their treatment of merchant vessels on the high seas that I must believe that explanations will presently ensue which will put a different aspect upon it. We have had no reason to question their good faith or their fidelity to their promises in the past and I for one feel confident that we shall have none in the future.

"But in any event our duty is clear. No nation, no group of nations, has the right while war is in progress to alter or disregard the principles which all nations have agreed upon in mitigation of the horrors and sufferings of war; and if the clear rights of American citizens should ever unhappily be abridged or denied by any such action we should, it seems to me, have in honor no choice as to what our own course should be.

"For my own part I cannot consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation are involved. We covet peace and shall preserve it at any cost but the loss of honor. To forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to vindicate them would be a deep humiliation indeed. It would be an implicit, all but an explicit, acquiescence in the violation of the rights of mankind everywhere and of whatever nation or allegiance. It would be a deliberate abdication of our hitherto proud position as spokesmen, even amidst the turmoil of war, for the law and the right. It would make everything this government has attempted, and everything that it has achieved during this terrible struggle of nations, meaningless and futile.

"It is important to reflect that if in this instance we allowed expediency to take the place of principle the door would inevitably be opened to still further concessions. Once accept a single abatement of right and many other humiliations would certainly follow, and the whole fine fabric of international law might crumble under our hands piece by piece. What we are contending for in this matter is of the very essence of the things that have made America a sovereign nation. She cannot yield them without conceding her own impotency as a nation, and making virtual surrender of her independent position among the nations of the world.

"I am speaking, my dear senator, in deep solemnity, without heat, with a clear consciousness of the high responsibilities of my office, and as your sincere and devoted friend. If we should unhappily differ, we shall differ as friends; but where issues so momentous as these are involved we must, just because we are friends, speak our minds without reservation.

"Faithfully yours, WOODROW WILSON."

M'LEMORE RESOLUTION.

On Feb. 22 the following resolution was introduced in the house of representatives by Jeff McLeMore (dem.) of Texas:

"Whereas, the governments of two of the powers at present in war in Europe and on the high seas have informed all neutral powers of their intention to instruct the commanders of their submarine naval vessels to attack upon

sight after Feb. 29 all armed vessels of their enemies, whether such armed vessels are admittedly naval vessels or carry their armament under the name and guise of 'defensive armament for merchant ships'; and

"Whereas, the government of Germany, one of the powers which have so informed the neutral powers, has submitted to the government of the United States photographic facsimiles of alleged secret orders of the British government, which secret orders direct that such so-called 'defensive armament for merchant ships' shall be used offensively and shall be manned and directed by naval officers and men of the navy of Great Britain, and that such so-called 'defensive armament for merchant ships' and such naval officers and men shall be, so far as possible, concealed and disguised when in neutral waters and ports, with the evident intention to deceive; and

"Whereas, the only possible use for a 'defensive gun' is the same as the use for an 'offensive gun', namely, to shoot and if possible destroy or damage the enemy ship, whether submarine or other naval craft; and

"Whereas, the government of the United States has neither the desire nor the right to dictate to any of the powers whether they shall arm their merchant ships with guns or other armament or not and has no interest in the success or failure of such ships so armed in using their armaments in the only way in which they could be effectively used, namely, in destroying or injuring enemy submarines or other naval vessels; and

"Whereas, the government of the United States has no interest in the success or failure of the submarines or other naval vessels of any power in escaping or destroying such merchant ships so armed and has no desire or right to dictate to any of the powers what steps they shall take to protect their vital interests and pursue their legitimate belligerent operations; and

"Whereas, the government of the United States cannot look upon any naval engagement between any armed ships of opposing belligerent powers, no matter how such ships, or any one of such ships, may be designated or disguised, as other than a naval engagement undertaken by each belligerent with the purpose of destroying the other belligerent ships and the lives of the people thereon; and

"Whereas, while it is indifferent as to quibbles about such terms as 'offensive' and 'defensive' as applied to guns on ships of powers at war, the government of the United States is vitally concerned to offer its own citizens the best possible advice, counsel and assistance in avoiding the hazards of war; and

"Whereas, the governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary have given the government of the United States positive assurance that unarmed ships carrying chiefly nonbelligerent passengers will not be sunk—unless while resisting the right of visit and search—unless it is certain that the nonbelligerent passengers can be removed to a place of safety; and

"Whereas, the government of the United States is vitally interested in preserving to its own warships, submarines and other war vessels full necessary freedom of action against an enemy, whether avowed or disguised, in any possible future war: therefore be it

"Resolved, That the house of representatives of the sixty-fourth congress of the United States do, and it hereby solemnly does, request the president to warn all American citizens, within the borders of the United States or its possessions or elsewhere, to refrain from traveling on any and all ships of any and all of the powers now or in future at war, which ship or ships shall mount guns, whether such ship be frankly avowed a part of the naval forces of the power whose flag it flies or shall be called a merchant ship, or otherwise, and whether such gun or guns or other armament be called 'offensive' or 'defensive'; and in case American citizens do travel on such armed belligerent ships, that they do so at their own risk.

"That when the president of the United States or the secretary of state shall come into possession of the actual memorandum of the German government, containing photographic facsimiles of alleged, secret instructions issued by the British government, which alleged secret instructions direct that so-called 'defensive armament for merchant ships' shall be used offensively, and that so-called 'defensive armament for merchant ships' shall be manned and directed by naval officers and men of the navy of Great Britain, and that such so-called 'defensive armament for merchant ships' and such naval officers and men shall be as far as possible concealed and disguised when in neutral waters and ports, with the evident intention to deceive the president of the United States or the secretary of state, he shall at the earliest possible moment transmit such actual memorandum of the German government, with such facsimiles of alleged secret instructions of the British government, and with all appendices whatsoever, to the speaker of the house, that it and they may be laid before the house for its full information and for its assistance in performing its duty and function of guarding the welfare of the country and its citizens and for its assistance in performing its constitutional duty of advising the president of the United States with regard to foreign relations.

"That the house expresses the determination of the people and government of the United States both to uphold all American rights and to exercise care, consideration and wisdom in avoiding actions which tend to bring American citizens and American interests into the zone of conflict where the passions of war are raging.

The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs and it might not have been reported back to the house if the president had not insisted on action for reasons given in the following letter addressed by him Feb. 29 to Edward Pou (dem.), a member of the house committee on rules:

"Inasmuch as I learn that Mr. Henry, the chairman of the committee on rules, is absent in Texas, I take the liberty of calling your attention, as ranking member of the committee, to a matter of grave consequence to the country, which can, I believe, be handled under the rules of the house only by that committee.

"The report that there are divided counsels in congress in regard to the foreign policy of the government is being made industriously use of in foreign capitals. I believe that report to be false, but so long as it is anywhere credited it cannot fail to do the greatest harm and expose the country to the most serious risks.

"I therefore feel justified in asking that your committee will permit me to urge an early vote upon the resolutions with regard to travel on armed merchant ships, which recently have been so much talked about, in order that there may be afforded an immediate opportunity for full public discussion and action upon them, and that all doubts and conjectures may be swept away and our foreign relations once more cleared of damaging misunderstandings.

"The matter is of so grave importance and lies so clearly within the field of executive initiative that I venture to hope that your committee will not think that I am taking unwarranted liberty in making this suggestion as to the business of the house, and I very earnestly commend it to their immediate consideration."

Mr. Flood (dem.), from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the resolution back without amendment March 4 with the recommendation that it be laid on the table. March 7 Mr. Pou, from the committee on rules, offered a resolution that the house proceed to the consideration of the McLemore resolution and that after four hours of general debate it be considered under the general rules of the house. After a debate of an hour and a half the previous question was ordered by a vote of 256 yeas to 160 nays and then the rule reported by the committee on rules was adopted by a vote

of 270 yeas to 137 nays. The McLemore resolution was then debated under the rule, after

YEAS—276.

Abercromble.	Danforth.	Gray, Ind.	Kreider.	O'Shaunessy.	Smith, Mich.
Adamson.	Darrow.	Gray, N. J.	Lafean.	Overmyer.	Smith, Tex.
Aiken.	Davenport.	Greene, Mass.	Lazaro.	Padgett.	Snell.
Alexander.	Dempsey.	Greene, Vt.	Lee.	Page, N. C.	Snyder.
Allen.	Dent.	Griest.	Lehlbach	Paige, Mass.	Sparkman.
Almon.	Dewalt.	Griffin.	Leshner.	Park.	Stearns.
Ashbrook.	Dickinson.	Guernsey.	Lever.	Parker, N.J.	Stedman.
Aswell.	Dill.	Hadley.	Lewis.	Parker, N.Y.	Steele, Pa.
Ayers.	Dixon.	Hamilton, N.Y.	Lieb.	Patten.	Stephens, Miss.
Barkley.	Doolittle.	Hamlin.	Liebel.	Peters.	Stines.
Barnhart.	Doremus.	Hardy.	Littlecum.	Phelan.	Stone.
Beales.	Doughton.	Harrison.	Littlepage.	Platt.	Stout.
Beals.	Dunn.	Hart.	Lloyd.	Porter.	Summers.
Bell.	Dupre.	Haskell.	Loud.	Pou.	Swift.
Blackmon.	Eagan.	Hastings.	McAndrews.	Pratt.	Taggart.
Booher.	Edmunds.	Hay.	McArthur.	Price.	Tague.
Borland.	Edwards.	Hayden.	McClintic.	Quin.	Talbott.
Britt.	Emerson.	Heflin.	McCracken.	Ragsdale.	Taylor, Ark.
Browning.	Estopinal.	Helm.	McFadden.	Rainey.	Temple.
Brumbaugh.	Evans.	Helvering.	McGillcuddy.	Raker.	Thomas.
Burnett.	Fairchild.	Hicks.	McKellar.	Randall.	Thompson.
Byrnes, S. C.	Farley.	Hinds.	McLaughlin.	Rauch.	Tillman.
Byrns, Tenn.	Farr.	Holland.	Magee.	Rayburn.	Tilson.
Caldwell.	Farris.	Hood.	Maher.	Riordan.	Tinkham.
Candler, Miss.	Fess.	Houston.	Mapes.	Rogers.	Treadway.
Cantrill.	Fields.	Howard.	Martin.	Rouse.	Tribble.
Caraway.	Finley.	Howell.	Mays.	Rowe.	Vare.
Carew.	Flood.	Huddleston.	Miller, Pa.	Rubey.	Venable.
Carlin.	Fordney.	Hughes.	Montague.	Rucker.	Vinson.
Carter, Mass.	Foss.	Hulbert.	Moon.	Russell, Mo.	Walker.
Carter, Okla.	Freeman.	Hull, Tenn.	Moore, Ind.	Sabath.	Walsh.
Casey.	Gallagher.	Humphrey, Wash.	Morgan, La.	Sanford.	Ward.
Cline.	Gallivan.	Humphreys, Miss.	Morin.	Saunders.	Wason.
Coady.	Gandy.	Husted.	Morrison.	Scott, Mich.	Watkins.
Collier.	Gard.	Jacoway.	Moss, Ind.	Scott, Pa.	Watson, Va.
Connelly.	Gardner.	James.	Mott.	Scully.	Webb.
Conry.	Garnet.	Johnson, Ky.	Murray.	Sears.	Whaley.
Cooper, Ohio.	Garrett.	Johnson, Wash.	Neely.	Shackelford.	Williams, W. E.
Cooper, W. Va.	Gillett.	Jones.	Nicholls, S. C.	Sherley.	Williams, Ohio.
Cox.	Glass.	Keister.	Nichols, Mich.	Sherwood.	Wilson, Fla.
Crabo.	Glynn.	Kelly.	North.	Sims.	Wilson, La.
Crisp.	Godwin, N. C.	Kennedy, R. I.	Oakey.	Sinnott.	Wingo.
Crosser.	Godwin, Ark.	Kettner.	Oglesby.	Small.	Winslow.
Curry.	Gordon.	Key, Ohio.	Oldfield.	Smith, Idaho.	Wise.
Dale, Vt.	Gould.	Kless, Pa.	Oliver.		Young, Tex.
Dallinger.	Graham.	Kincheloe.	Olney.		
	Gray, Ala.	Kitchin.			

NAYS—142.

Anderson.	Coleman.	Garland.	Kinkaid.	Mudd.	Smith, N. Y.
Anthony.	Cooper, Wis.	Good.	Konop.	Nelson.	Stafford.
Austin.	Copley.	Green, Iowa.	La Follette.	Nolan.	Steele, Iowa.
Bacharach.	Costello.	Hamil.	Langley.	Norton.	Steenerson.
Bailey.	Cramton.	Haugen.	Lenroot.	Powers.	Stephens, Cal.
Barchfeld.	Dale, N. Y.	Howley.	Lindbergh.	Ramseyer.	Stephens, Neb.
Bennet.	Davis, Minn.	Haves.	Lobeck.	Reavis.	Sterling.
Black.	Davis, Tex.	Heaton.	London.	Reilly.	Sulloway.
Britten.	Decker.	Helgesen.	Longworth.	Ricketts.	Sutherland.
Browne, Wis.	Denison.	Hensley.	McCulloch.	Roberts, Mass.	Sweet.
Bruckner.	Dillon.	Hernandez.	McKenzie.	Roberts, Nev.	Switzer.
Buchanan, Ill.	Dowell.	Hill.	McKinley.	Rodenberg.	Tavener.
Buchanan, Tex.	Drukker.	Hollingsworth.	McLemore.	Rowland.	Timberlake.
Burgess.	Dyer.	Hopwood.	Madden.	Russell, O.	Towner.
Burke.	Eagle.	Hull, Iowa.	Mann.	Schall.	Van Dyke.
Butler.	Ellisworth.	Hutchinson.	Matthews.	Shallenberger.	Voistend.
Callaway.	Elston.	Igoe.	Meeker.	Shouse.	Watson, Pa.
Campbell.	Esch.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Miller, Del.	Siegel.	Wheeler.
Cannon.	Fitzgerald.	Kahn.	Miller, Minn.	Sisson.	Williams, T. E.
Capstick.	Flynn.	Kearns.	Mondell.	Slayden.	Wilson, Ill.
Cary.	Focht.	Keating.	Mooney.	Slemp.	Wood, Ind.
Chandler, N. Y.	Foster.	Kennedy, Iowa.	Moore, Pa.	Sloan.	Woods, Iowa.
Charles.	Frear.	Kent.	Morgan, Okla.	Smith, Minn.	Young, N. D.
Church.	Fuller.	King.	Moss, W. Va.		

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Taylor, Colo.

NOT VOTING—15.

Adair.	Clark, Fla.	Dooling.	Hamilton, Mich.	Hilliard.	McDermott.
Brown, W. Va.	Cullop.	Driscoll.	Henry.	Loft.	Stephens, Tex.
Chipherfield.	Dies.	Gregg.			

Of the yeas 182 were cast by democrats, 93 by republicans and 1 by a progressive. Of the nays 102 were cast by republicans, 33 by democrats and 5 by progressives. It may be noted that many of the negative votes were cast as a protest against a plan of procedure to shut off debate.

GORE RESOLUTION.
In the senate Feb. 25 the following concurrent resolution was offered by Senator Thomas P. Gore (dem.) of Oklahoma:
"Whereas, a number of leading powers of the world are now engaged in a war of unexampled proportions; and

"Whereas, the United States is happily at peace with all of the belligerent nations; and

"Whereas, it is equally the desire and the interest of the American people to remain at peace with all nations; and

"Whereas, the president has recently afforded fresh and signal proofs of the superiority of diplomacy to butchery as a method of settling international disputes; and

"Whereas, the right of American citizens to travel on unarmed belligerent vessels has recently received renewed guaranties of respect and inviolability; and

"Whereas, the right of American citizens to travel on armed belligerent vessels rather than upon unarmed vessels is essential neither to their life, liberty or safety, nor to the independence, dignity or security of the United States; and

"Whereas, congress alone has been vested with the power to declare war, which involves the obligations to prevent war by all proper means consistent with the honor and vital interest of the nation: now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the senate (the house of representatives concurring). That it is the sense of the congress, vested as it is with the sole power to declare war, that all persons owing allegiance to the United States should, in behalf of their own safety and the vital interest of the United States, forbear to exercise the right to travel as passengers upon any armed vessel of any belligerent power, whether such vessel be armed for offensive or defensive purposes; and it is the further sense of the congress that no passport should be issued or renewed by the secretary of state or by any one acting under him to be used by any person owing allegiance to the United States for purpose of travel upon any armed vessel of a belligerent power."

When the resolution came before the senate for action March 3 Senator Gore substituted for the resolving clause the following:

"Resolved, by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), that the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German empire."

Senator Porter J. McCumber (rep.) of North Dakota offered as a substitute a resolution the substance of which was that while the strict legal right of an American citizen to travel and ship his goods on an armed merchant vessel might be an established right it was none the less the moral and patriotic duty of every American citizen, in view of the desperate character of the warfare raging in Europe, to refrain from needlessly exposing himself to danger, and by his recklessness or audacity involving his country in a conflict that might seriously affect the welfare of 100,000,000 of his fellow citizens.

Senator Wesley L. Jones (rep.) of Washington also introduced a substitute resolution which, omitting its preamble, was as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate of the United States of America that any issue claimed to affect the national honor should be referred for its decision to the congress of the United States, and no ultimatum should be sent to any belligerent power and no severance of diplomatic relations be brought about by executive action until after the advice and consent of congress."

Both the McCumber and Jones resolutions were subsequently withdrawn. Senator Ollie M. James (dem.) of Kentucky moved that the Gore resolution and all substitutes for it and amendments to it be laid on the table. The motion was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—68.

Ashurst.	Burleigh.	Culberson.
Bankhead.	Chilton.	Curtis.
Beckham.	Clark, Wyo.	Dillingham.
Brandegge.	Clarke, Ark.	Du Pont.
Broussard.	Colt.	Fletcher.

Gore.	Myers.	Smith, Ga.
Harding.	Nelson.	Smith, Md.
Hardwick.	Newlands.	Smith, Mich.
Hitchcock.	Oliver.	Smith, S.C.
Hollis.	Overman.	Sterling.
Hughes.	Owen.	Stone.
Husting.	Page.	Swanson.
James.	Phelan.	Thomas.
Johnson, Me.	Pittman.	Thompson.
Johnson, S.Dak.	Poinseter.	Tillman.
Kern.	Pomerene.	Underwood.
Lane.	Ransdell.	Vardaman.
Lee, Md.	Reed.	Wadsworth.
Lewis.	Shafroth.	Walsh.
Lodge.	Shepard.	Warren.
McLean.	Shields.	Weeks.
Martin, Va.	Simmons.	Williams.
Martine, N.J.	Smith, Ariz.	

NAYS—14.

Borah.	Gallinger.	Norris.
Chamberlain.	Gronna.	O'Gorman.
Clapp.	Jones.	Sherman.
Cummins.	La Follette.	Works.
Fall.	McCumber.	
	NOT VOTING—14.	
Brady.	Lea, Tenn.	Shively.
Bryan.	Lippitt.	Smoot.
Catron.	Penrose.	Sutherland.
Goff.	Robinson.	Townsend.
Kenyon.	Saulsbury.	

Of those voting yea 49 were democrats and 19 republicans. Of those voting nay 2 were democrats and 12 republicans.

WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS.

As the weeks passed and more and more attacks by German submarines were made on merchantmen and passenger vessels, in many cases without any warning being given, the strain upon the peaceful relations between Germany and the United States became greater. When the French channel steamer *Sussex* was torpedoed March 24, with the killing or wounding of about eighty of the 325 or more passengers aboard, the victims including a number of American citizens, the diplomatic situation became serious. After an exhaustive examination into all the circumstances of the case and finding that the *Sussex* had unquestionably been torpedoed by a German submarine without warning President Wilson and Secretary Lansing felt that the assurances given in the *Lusitania* case had been disregarded. They thereupon sent a note to the German government April 18, which was so emphatic in its tone that it was generally regarded as an ultimatum. (See "American Diplomatic Correspondence" under subtitle "Torpedoing of the *Sussex*" in this volume.) President Wilson arranged for a joint session of congress and April 19 appeared before it in person and read a message in which he explained in detail his reasons for taking a step which might lead to the gravest consequences. He said:

"Gentlemen of the congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly.

"It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed, or else enter them at their peril.

"The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its

protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government.

"The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution, both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

"What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that these hopes were not justified and these assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and entered upon by the imperial German government in spite of the solemn protest of this government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand.

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given; no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board.

"What this government foresaw must happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the imperial German government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind.

"In February of the present year the imperial German government informed this government and the other neutral governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the imperial German government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning.

"The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attack, though to use them, in such circumstances, at their own

risks; but the imperial German government claimed the right to set these understandings aside under circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt from destruction without warning and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews; but even this limitation, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort.

"Again and again the imperial German government has given this government its solemn assurance that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. Great liners like the *Lusitania* and the *Arabic* and mere ferryboats like the *Sussex* have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of noncombatants, passengers and crew, have been sacrificed wholesale, in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification.

"No limit of any kind has in fact been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on, and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

"One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross channel steamer *Sussex*. It must stand forth, as the sinking of the steamer *Lusitania* did, as so singularly tragic and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the last twelve months been conducting it.

"If this instance stood alone, some explanation, some disavowal by the German government, some evidence of criminal mistake or willful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo might be sought or entertained; but, unhappily, it does not stand alone. Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spirit and method of warfare which the imperial German government has mistakenly adopted and which from the first exposed that government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects.

"The government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy in which its own citizens were involved it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States always have entertained and continue to entertain toward the German nation. It has, of course, accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the imperial German government as given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation.

"That point has now unhappily been reached.

The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The imperial German government has not been able to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this government took at the very outset is inevitable—namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

"I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the imperial German government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue, and that unless the imperial German government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German empire altogether.

"This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness.

"I have taken it and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober minded men must unite in hoping that the imperial German government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

CRISIS IS ENDED.

Until May 4, when a reply was finally received from the German foreign office announcing that no more merchant vessels would be sunk "without warning and without saving human lives," the crisis remained acute. The answer of the German government, however, was accepted as satisfactory in the main by the administration in Washington and thereafter the diplomatic situation became normal. No action was taken by congress except greatly to amplify the measures for the national defense. These are given at length elsewhere in this issue of The Almanac and Year-Book.

PLOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Plans laid and carried out in America to aid the belligerents in Europe were not as many nor as serious as in 1915. There were a number of suspicious explosions in powder and ammunition factories and various persons were indicted for attempting to violate the customs laws by shipping contraband rubber to Germany. In San Francisco Franz Bopp, German consul-general, Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken and thirty other individuals were indicted for alleged plotting against shipping. Ernest Schiller, a German stowaway, single handed took possession of the British freighter Matoppo off Sandy Hook

March 29 and held it for nearly a day. It signaled for assistance and Schiller, while trying to escape in a small boat, was caught. He was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment for piracy.

Wolf von Igel, secretary of Franz von Papen, former military attache to the German embassy in Washington, was indicted April 17 on the charge of conspiring to blow up the Welland canal. He was arrested the next day. Papers were seized which were said to prove that Capt. von Papen had been concerned in the plot. The German embassy in Washington demanded that Igel be released and the papers restored, but the demand was resisted by the department of justice.

Lieut. Robert Fay of the German army was tried and convicted in New York in May on the charge of conspiring to destroy munition ships of the allies by bomb contrivances. He was sentenced to serve eight years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Walter Scholz and Paul Daech were sentenced to four and two years respectively on the same charge. Fay escaped from prison Aug. 29.

REVOLT IN IRELAND.

Date—April 24 to May 1, 1916.

Persons killed—Civilians, 180; soldiers, 124; total, 304.

Persons wounded—Civilians, 614; soldiers, 388; total, 1,002.

Buildings destroyed—179; property loss, \$15,000,000.

Insurgents captured—About 1,000.

Insurgents executed—15.



American Press Association photo.



American Press Association photo.

PADRAIC H. PEARSE. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

From Monday, April 24, to Sunday, May 1, 1916, Dublin was the scene of an insurrection against British authority by a considerable number of disaffected persons who had been influenced by the Sinn Féin society and other agencies, both in and out of Ireland, to attempt the organization of an Irish republic. The aims of the leaders of the revolt were set forth in the following proclamation issued April 24:

"The provisional government of the Irish republic to the people of Ireland:

"Irishmen and Irishwomen, in the name of God and of the dead generations from which you received the old traditions of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom, having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organization, the Irish republican brotherhood and through open military organization, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish citizenry.

"Having partly perfected their discipline and resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment and, supported by her exiled children in America and by her gallant allies in Europe, but relying on her own strength, she strikes, in full confidence of victory.

"We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and to unfettered control of Irish destinies to be sovereign and indefeasible. Long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished that right, nor can it ever be ex-

tinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people.

"In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty. Six times during the past 300 years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish republic as a sovereign independent state and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of its freedom, its welfare and its exaltation among nations.

"The Irish republic is entitled to and hereby claims the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided the minority from the majority in the past.

"Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent national government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the provisional government hereby constituted will administer the civil and military affairs of the republic in trust for the people.

"We place the cause of the Irish republic under the protection of the most high God, whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonor it by cowardice, inhumanity or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must by its valor and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

"Signed in behalf of the provisional government: Thomas J. Clarke, S. MacDiarmid, Thomas MacDonagh, P. H. Pearse, E. Ceannt, James Connolly, Joseph Plunkett."

The revolutionists named Padraic H. Pearse as provisional president of the republic and James Connolly as commander of the rebel forces in the Dublin district. The first action of the insurgents was to seize the general postoffice, killing those who resisted them. They also occupied the city hall, Liberty hall, many houses in Sackville street and Stephen's Green. British soldiers in uniform, constables and others were shot down. An attempt was made to take Dublin castle, but it failed. "Sniping" from windows was indulged in and a number of citizens fell victims.

In the meantime the imperial military authorities were not idle. Troops were hastily summoned from England and various parts of Ireland and the part of Dublin occupied by the insurgents was surrounded by a strong cordon of troops. Liberty hall was shelled by a gunboat in the Liffey and subsequently land batteries sent shells into the postoffice and other buildings in which the rebels were gathered. Fires resulted from the bombardment and before the rising was quelled 179 buildings had been destroyed, entailing a loss of \$15,000,000. Among the buildings burned were the postoffice, the Metropole hotel and the office of the Freeman's Journal. The greatest destruction was in Lower Sackville street, Henry street and Abbey street. But far worse than the loss of property was the loss of life. According to official reports 304 civilians and soldiers were killed and 1,002 wounded.

On Sunday morning, May 1, the insurgents surrendered in a body and the revolution was ended, as the rest of Ireland, except for a few men at Enniscorthy and one or two other places, had refused to join in the movement. Martial law had, of course, been proclaimed in Dublin and the surrounding country, and the troops, under command of Gen. Sir John Maxwell, pro-

ceeded to arrest all the known and suspected insurgents. Many of the leaders in the revolt were tried by court-martial, sentenced to death and executed; others were sentenced to imprisonment and hundreds were deported to England, where they were confined pending investigation and trial.

Those who suffered the death penalty after trial by court-martial were:

May 3—Padraic H. Pearse, provisional president;

Thomas J. Clarke and Thomas MacDonagh.

May 4—Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael

O'Hanrahan, William Pearse.

May 6—John McBride.

May 7—Eamonn Ceannt (Edmund Kent), Cornelius Culbert, Michael Mallon and J. J. Heuston.

May 9—Thomas Kent of Coole.

May 12—James Connolly and S. MacDiarmid.

F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of the Irish Citizen, and two other Irish journalists were summarily executed in the Portobello barracks by Capt. Bowen-Colthurst, who was subsequently found guilty of murder after a court-martial trial. He was, however, declared to have been insane at the time of the shootings and was consequently ordered "confined during the king's pleasure."

Countess Georgiana Markiewicz, the Irish wife of a Polish nobleman, was active in the revolution and was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. Jeremiah C. Lynch, a naturalized American citizen, was sentenced to death, but the penalty was changed to ten years' imprisonment.

Much dissatisfaction was caused not only in Ireland but in England by the severity of the punishment meted out to some of the lesser offenders in the revolt, for it was generally recognized that most of those engaged in it were visionaries who did not fully understand the consequences of their acts. The authorities then adopted a more lenient attitude and the executions ceased, while fewer arrests and deportations to England were permitted. The uprising, it may be added, was condemned by John E. Redmond and the majority of the influential members of the nationalist party in Ireland. That the movement had support in America and also in Germany was generally accepted as a fact, but it was also evident that it amounted to little.

Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, was so severely censured for having permitted the revolution to come to a head that he resigned his position. Baron Wimborne, lord lieutenant of Ireland, followed his example.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

The most prominent man connected with the attempted revolution in Ireland and also one of

the most unfortunate was Sir Roger Casement. He had been in the British consular service and though considered eccentric in his ways was considered a capable official. His sympathies were with the Irish extremists and when the European war began he went to Berlin, where, it was said, he offered his services to the government. He was given no post, but was permitted to assist in the



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SIR ROGER CASEMENT

general German propaganda and also to lay plans for an uprising in Ireland. In this he was given help to the extent that he was brought to Ireland by the submarine U-19, which conveyed a German ship loaded with arms and manned by German bluejackets. The ship was halted by the British patrol vessel Bluebell, and to prevent its capture it was sunk by its own

crew, the members of which were made prisoners.

Caseement was landed by the submarine near Tralee with a companion, an Irish soldier named Bailey, but before they could get far they were arrested. This was on Friday, April 21, two days before the uprising in Dublin occurred, so that while he had been active in fomenting it he was prevented from actually taking part in it. He and his companion were taken to London and confined in the Tower. He was brought into the Bow street police station May 15 and after a preliminary examination lasting two days was held to trial on the charge of high treason. The trial began June 26 and ended June 29 in a verdict finding him guilty as charged. His defense was that he was merely organizing an Irish brigade for use against the Ulster volunteers organized by Sir Edward Carson and that this was not treason. Viscount Reading, lord chief justice of England, presided at the trial and pronounced the sentence of death. Caseement was hanged in Pentonville jail at 9 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 3.

WAR IN THE AIR.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

In the course of 1916 numerous raids on England were made by Zeppelin dirigible airships, some of them of a size entitling them to be called super-Zeppelins. As was the case in 1915, the victims were for the most part civilians, while the amount of damage done was comparatively small. Following is a list of some of the more important of these raids, a few of which reached the suburbs of London:

Date.	Killed.	In- jured.	Date.	Killed.	In- jured.
Jan. 3.....	1	6	Aug. 9.....	23	23
Jan. 31.....	67	117	Aug. 24.....	8	36
March 5.....	12	33	Sept. 2.....	2	13
March 19.....	9	31	Sept. 23.....	32	116
March 31.....	43	66	Oct. 1.....	1	1
April 1.....	16	100	Nov. 28.....	1	9
April 2.....	10	11	Total.....	202	562

Several of the Zeppelins raiding England in 1916 fell victims to the improved British anti-airship defenses and never returned to Germany. While a mile of more up in the air they were hit by shots, either from aeroplanes or from anti-aircraft artillery and dropped like fiery meteors from the sky. The officers and crew, numbering more than two score for each Zeppelin, had no chance to escape but met death in a form as spectacular as it was horrible. In a few cases the craft were disabled and forced to land and the crews were made prisoners.

Following is a list of the Zeppelins destroyed in England and elsewhere in 1916:

- Feb. 3—L-19, wrecked in the North sea.
- Feb. 21—L-77, shot down by French guns near Brabant-le-Roi.
- April 1—L-15, shot down in raid on eastern counties of England and sank off Thames estuary.
- May 3—L-20, wrecked near Stavanger, Norway.
- May 4—Unnamed, destroyed by British warships off Schleswig, Denmark.
- May 5—Unnamed, brought down by allied warships at Saloniki, Greece.
- Sept. 3—L-21, burned near Enfield, England.
- Sept. 24—L-32 and L-33, brought down in Essex, England.
- Oct. 1—Unnamed, brought down near London.
- Nov. 21—Unnamed, wrecked by storm near Friedrichshaven, Germany.
- Nov. 28—Unnamed, shot down by hydroplane, over North sea near Durham coast.
- Nov. 28—Unnamed, shot down into North sea near Norfolk coast.

Two or three raids were made by Zeppelins on Paris early in the year. In one on the night of Jan. 23, twelve persons were killed and thirty injured. Such effective defense measures were taken that during the rest of the year no Zeppelins were able to approach the city.

WORK OF AEROPLANES.

In the war areas the services of aviators were in great demand throughout the year for scouting, artillery directing and raiding purposes. The airmen were exceedingly active on all the fronts in Europe, Africa and Asia. In the battle of the Somme the allies established a superiority in their air service and to this was due in no small measure their success, especially of their bombardments. Fleets of airships numbering from a score to fifty or sixty frequently started out on raiding expeditions and did much damage to naval bases like Zeebrugge and to ammunition depots and railway centers. On these occasions the bombing craft were surrounded by swift fighting planes to protect them from enemy attacks.

Among the cities aided by hostile airmen in the course of the year were Karlsruhe, Germany; Bukharest, Roumania; Saloniki, Greece, and Venice, Italy. In most of these cases many civilians were killed and considerable damage to property caused.

Numerous airmen acquired unusual skill in bringing down hostile machines and some of them became famous as air fighters. Not a few of them met the same fate as their victims. Among the better known of those who perished, either in battle or by accident, were the following:

- Lieut. Immelmann, German, June 19.
- Victor Chapman, American, June 23.
- Lieut. Kiffin Yates Rockwell, American, Sept. 23.
- Lieut. Wintgens, German, Sept. 27.
- Lieut. Mulzer, German, Sept. 29.
- Norman Prince, American, Oct. 15.
- Capt. Boelke, German, Oct. 29.

The dates given are those on which the deaths were reported and not in all cases those on which the men actually died. These were not always made public.

DEPORTATION OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN CITIZENS.

In April and May, 1916, some 25,000 French civilians, including men, women and girls, without distinction as to social condition, were forcibly removed from their homes in Lille, Turcoing and Roubaix and sent by the German authorities to work in the harvest fields and factories in the Aisne and Ardennes districts. The French government issued a White Book addressed to neutral nations protesting against these deportations as being contrary both to the laws of humanity and to the provisions of the fourth Hague convention. The Germans defended the act on the ground that there was much difficulty in properly caring for the unemployed in the congested quarters of the cities named and that it was the result of the attitude of England in making the feeding of the population difficult by its blockade policy. The French minister of war said that the men were required to work at farming, road mending, munitions making and digging trenches and that the women had to cook and wash for the soldiers. Numerous complaints were made that families were separated and that no information could be obtained as to where those deported were located. Later in the year many of the people forcibly removed from their homes were allowed to return.

CARDINAL MERCIER PROTESTS.

In October complaints began to come from Belgium that all men able to work were being removed from their homes and compelled to labor in other parts of Belgium or in Germany. These complaints increased in volume and Nov. 7 Cardinal Mercier issued a protest to the world against the deportation of Belgians to Germany for forced labor. In this protest, after citing that as early as Oct. 19 he had protested to the German governor-general against the attitude of the authorities toward the unemployed, the cardinal said in part:

"At that time the ordinances only threatened unemployed men. To-day all able-bodied men are carried off pell-mell, penned up in trucks

and deported to unknown destinations, like slave gangs.

"The enemy proceeds by regions. Vague reports have reached us that arrests have been made successively at Tournai, Ghent and Alost, but we were unaware of the circumstances.

"Between Oct. 24 and the beginning of November the enemy operated in the regions of Mons, Quievain, St. Ghislain and Jemappes, from 800 to 1,200 men being rounded up daily. To-morrow and the following days he intends to fall on the Nivelles arrondissement.

"At first the Germans tried to give their measures an air of plausibility by alleging that the unemployed people in Belgium were dangerous to public order and a burden to official charity. I replied to Governor von Bissing that he himself knew well that public order was in no way endangered and that the unemployed made no demands on official charity.

"In his answer Von Bissing abandoned his previous argument and alleged that, first, the mere fact of widespread unemployment tends to burden finances, and, second, prolongation of unemployment will result in the workers' losing their technical skill.

"The situation which we denounce to the civilized world may be summed up as follows: Four hundred thousand workmen are reduced to unemployment through no fault of their own and largely inconvenient to the German occupation. Sons, husbands, fathers, respectful of public order, bow to their unhappy lot. With their most pressing needs provided for they await with dignity the end of their period of trial.

"Now, suddenly, parties of soldiers begin to enter by force these peaceful homes, tearing youth from parent, husband from wife, father from children. They bar with the bayonet the door through which wives and mothers wish to pass to say farewell to those departing. They herd their captives in groups of tens and twenties and push them into cars. As soon as the train is filled the officer in charge brusquely waves the signal for departure. Thus thousands of Belgians are being reduced to slavery.

"The Germans are not only enrolling the unemployed, but they are also recruiting a great number of men who have never been out of work."

On Nov. 16 the Belgian government made a protest through the state department in Washington against the deportations and asked for the intervention of the United States to obtain the cessation of this forcible removal of Belgian workmen into Germany and to secure the liberation of those already deported. The protest continued:

"The Germans claim that these workmen are not employed in war industries. It should be remarked, however, that they are employed in industries directly connected with the war and that the employment of this Belgian labor releases a great number of German workmen who are sent to the front. Thus these Belgian workmen are compelled practically to fight against their own country."

In the German reichstag Dec. 2 some of the socialist deputies condemned the government for its action in deporting Belgian workmen. Vice-Chancellor Helfferich in reply said:

"The setting of the unemployed Belgians to work is thoroughly consistent with international law. They are not given work which according to international law they should not perform. We are only making use of our undoubted rights."

Protests from many sources came to the neutral countries and the Vatican. Holland, Spain and the holy see advised Berlin of the painful impression made by the deportations.

AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY.

On Dec. 8 the state department in Washington issued the following statement:

"On Nov. 29 Mr. Grew, our charge at Berlin, was directed to obtain an interview with the German chancellor and read to him the following:

"The government of the United States has

learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population for the purpose of forcing them to labor in Germany and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit but most solemnly, against this action, which is in contravention of all precedents and of those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of noncombatants.

"Furthermore, the government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy, if pursued, will in all probability be fatal to the Belgian relief work, so humanely planned and so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored, and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German government."

"The interview has taken place."

CABINET CHANGES.

Cabinet changes caused by the developments of the war were numerous and important. In Germany Admiral von Tirpitz, minister of the navy and a strong advocate of unrestricted submarine warfare, was compelled to resign in March and was succeeded by Admiral von Capelle. In May Clemens Delbrueck, minister of the interior, was succeeded by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the secretary of the imperial treasury, who in turn was succeeded by Count von Roeder. In November Gottlieb von Jagow, minister of foreign affairs, resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Alfred Zimmermann. Prior to that time Lieut.-Gen. Adolph Wild von Hohenborn, Prussian minister of war, had been replaced by Lieut.-Gen. von Stein.

In Austria the premier, Count Karl Stuergh, was assassinated. His place was taken by Dr. von Koerber, who reorganized the cabinet.

In Italy Gen. Zupelli, minister of war, was replaced in April by Gen. Morrone. In June the entire Italian cabinet headed by Premier Salandra resigned and a new coalition cabinet under Paolo Boselli was formed.

In Russia Alexei Khvostoff, minister of the interior, resigned March 19, his duties being assumed by Premier Sturmer. Gen. Pollivanoff, minister of war since the removal of Gen. Soukhomlinoff, gave way to Gen. Chouvaieff. In July Sergius Sazonoff, minister of foreign affairs, resigned and the duties of the office were taken over by Premier Sturmer. Later the place was taken by M. Neratoff. At the same time M. Khvostoff was reappointed as minister of the interior. In the latter part of November there was another radical change when Alexander Trepoff, minister of railroads, became premier. This was regarded as a victory for the liberal element in Russia.

In Greece the cabinet was changed several times. The one in power in December, 1916, was friendly to the central powers and opposed to the entente. Japan had a complete change of cabinet, Count Okuma being succeeded by Field Marshal Count Seiki Terauchi.

In Britain the first notable cabinet change was brought about by the death at sea of Earl Kitchener, minister of war. He was succeeded by David Lloyd George, whose place as minister of munitions was taken by Edwin S. Montagu. Other changes due in part to the Irish revolt and to other causes occurred in the course of the year until Dec. 5, when the entire ministry headed by Mr. Asquith resigned because of criticism of its unwieldiness and general conduct of the war. David Lloyd George, at the request of the king, constructed an entirely new cabinet with himself as prime minister. The conduct of the war was placed in the hands of a council of five of which he was one. The names of the new ministers will be found on page 154.

In France also the cabinet was reconstituted to some extent with a view to making it more efficient in its conduct of affairs connected with the war. Gen. Gallieni, minister of war, resigned in March because of ill health and was

succeeded by Gen. Charles Roque. Dec. 12 it was announced that the cabinet had been reconstituted, the list of ministers then standing as follows:

Premier—Aristide Briand.
Finance—Alexandre Ribot.
War—Gen. Hubert L. Yautey.
Marine—Rear-Admiral Lacaze.
Fabrication nationale, including munitions and transportation—Albert Thomas.

The five foregoing cabinet members were to form a council of national defense.
Public instruction—Paul Painlevé.
Interior—Louis J. Maury.
Commerce and agriculture—Etienne Clementel.
National subsistence and labor—M. Herriot.
Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.
Justice and public works—Rene Viviani.

ROUMANIA JOINS THE ALLIES.

Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary Aug. 27, 1916, after a crown council held in Bukharest. The reasons for the step were set forth in a note in which it was asserted that the triple alliance, to which Roumania was a party, was broken when Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary; that Austria-Hungary threatened the interests and national aspirations of Roumania; that Roumania was threatened with territorial and political changes endangering her future and that Roumanians in Hungary had suffered oppression. After defining the purposes of the triple alliance and declaring that this alliance no longer existed, the note continued:

"Roumania remained in the peace group of states, seeking to work in agreement in order to assure peace and to conserve the situation de facto and de jure created by treaties. Roumania then found herself in the presence of powers making war for the sole purpose of transforming from top to bottom the old arrangements which had served as a basis for their treaty of alliance. These changes were for Roumania proof that the object she pursued in joining the triple alliance no longer could be attained and that she must direct her efforts in new paths, especially as the work undertaken by Austria-Hungary threatened the interests of Roumania and her national aspirations. Consequently Roumania resumed her liberty of action.

"The neutrality which Roumania imposed upon itself in consequence of a declaration of war made independently of its will and contrary to its interests had been adopted as the result of the assurances that Austria-Hungary, in declaring war against Serbia, was not inspired by a spirit of conquest or of territorial gains. These assurances have not been realized.

"To-day we are confronted by a situation de facto threatening great territorial transformations and political changes of a nature constituting a grave menace to the future of Roumania. The work of peace, which Roumania attempted to accomplish, in a spirit of faithfulness to the triple alliance, thus was rendered barren by the very powers called upon to defend it.

"In adhering, in 1883, to the group of central powers Roumania was far from forgetting the bonds of blood constituting between them a pledge for her domestic tranquillity, as well as for the improvement of the lot of the Roumanians of Austria-Hungary. In fact, Germany and Italy, who reconstituted their states on the basic principle of nationality, could not but recognize the legitimacy of the foundation upon which their existence reposed.

"As for Austria-Hungary, she found in the friendly relations established between her and Roumania assurances of tranquillity both in her interior and on our common frontiers, for she was bound to know to what extent the discontent of her Roumanian population found echo amongst us, threatening our good relations.

"For a period of thirty years the Roumanians

of Austria-Hungary not only never saw a reform introduced, but instead were treated as an inferior race and condemned to suffer the oppression of a foreign element which constitutes only a minority amidst the diverse nationalities constituting the Austro-Hungarian states.

"Roumania, from a desire to hasten the end of the conflict and to safeguard her racial interests, sees herself forced to enter into line by the side of those who are able to assure her realization of her national unity. For these reasons Roumania considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

Roumania immediately after the declaration of war invaded Transylvania and met with some success. Germany and Bulgaria promptly attacked Roumania with results which are set forth in some detail in the general account of the war.



American Press Association Photo.

KING FERDINAND,
Roumania.



GEN. AVERESCU,
Roumania.



J. C. BRATIANO,
Roumania.



TAKE JONESCU,
Roumania.

PORTUGAL IN THE WAR.

Thirty-six German and Austrian vessels lying in the Tagus river were seized by the Portuguese government Feb. 23, 1916, and on the following day eight more German steamers were seized at St. Vincent. Subsequently many others were taken in the same manner. It was officially announced that they had been requisitioned for transport and other service and not confiscated and that the action was prompted by the nation's economic situation. At 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of March 8 Germany declared war on Portugal. The declaration was handed to the Portuguese government by the German minister in Lisbon and was presented to the Portuguese minister in Berlin, who was handed his passports. Germany accused Portugal of committing many unneutral acts and pointed out that the seizure of German ships was contrary to the treaties existing between Portugal and Germany. Austria-Hungary declared war against Portugal March 15. In April the Portuguese government issued decrees expelling all Germans and allies of Germany from Portugal and sequestering their property.

Portuguese troops were called to the colors early in the spring, but so far as known they were not used on any of the European battle fronts. Those of them in East Africa assisted the allies in fighting the Germans there. Portugal, as a matter of fact, voted to join the entente in the war as early as November, 1914.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The documents given herewith include the most important of the formal dispatches, letters and memorandums exchanged between the American state department and belligerent governments relating to neutral rights and duties. Most of them are to be found in the collection issued by the state department in August, 1916, designated as "European War No. 3," but several are of a later date. Many papers of less importance to the general public, such as those relating to British contraband lists, the case of the American steamship Joseph W. Fordney in the British prize court, the hovering of British warships near the territorial waters of the United States, the escape of officers and men from German ships interned in the United States, the status of American consular officers in belligerent territory occupied by enemy troops and the military service case of Frank Ghiloni, are omitted. All those, however, which have figured seriously in the international relations of the United States with Germany and Great Britain are given in full.

TORPEDOING OF THE SUSSEX.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.
(Telegram—Paraphrase.)

Department of State, Washington, March 27, 1916.

Mr. Gerard is informed that considerable evidence has been received by the department to the effect that the steamship *Sussex* with several American citizens among the passengers was sunk by a submarine torpedo on the 24th instant, and he is directed to inquire immediately of the German foreign office whether a submarine belonging to Germany or her allies sank the *Sussex*. The department expects a prompt reply.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.
(Telegram—Paraphrase.)

Department of State, Washington, March 28, 1916.

Mr. Gerard is informed of department's advice that the Englishman, a steamer of the Dominion line, was torpedoed March 2 after departure from Avonmouth for Portland, Me. The Englishman was a horse ship carrying several Americans on board and the survivors' list does not include some of them.

Mr. Gerard is asked to inquire immediately of the German authorities whether the submarine which sank the vessel belonged to Germany or her allies and to add that the United States government expects a prompt answer.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.
(Telegram—Paraphrase.)

Department of State, Washington, March 29, 1916.

Mr. Lansing states that the department has been advised that on March 27 the ship *Manchester Engineer* with American citizens on board was torpedoed off Waterford without warning.

Mr. Gerard is directed to make inquiry of the German foreign minister as to whether a submarine of Germany or her allies sank the *Manchester Engineer*.

The department expects a prompt answer.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.
(Telegram—Paraphrase.)

Department of State, Washington, April 1, 1916.

Mr. Lansing states that information has been received by the department that the *Eagle Point*, a British steamer with Americans aboard, was torpedoed on March 28, after surrender. The vessel was bound from St. John, New Brunswick, to Cherbourg, France, and those on board were left 130 miles south of Queenstown in two small boats, with a stormy wind blowing, in a heavy sea.

Mr. Gerard is directed to inquire immediately of the German government whether a submarine belonging to Germany or her allies torpedoed the *Eagle Point*. A prompt reply is expected by the department.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.
(Telegram—Paraphrase.)

Department of State, Washington, April 1, 1916.

Mr. Lansing states that the department is in receipt of information that the *Berwindvale*, a British steamer with four Americans on board, was on March 16 torpedoed off Bantry, Ireland, without warning. Apparently the *Berwindvale* was coming to the United States for cargo.

Mr. Gerard is directed to inquire of the German government whether a submarine of Germany or her allies torpedoed the *Berwindvale*. The department expects a prompt reply.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Telegram.)

American Embassy, Berlin, April 11, 1916.

Following note just received:

"Foreign Office, Berlin, April 10, 1916.

"The undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the notes of the 29th and 30th ultimo and the 3d instant on the subject of the steamers *Sussex*, *Manchester Engineer*, *Englishman*, *Berwindvale* and *Eagle Point*, that the cases mentioned have been subjected to a careful investigation by the admiralty staff of the navy, in accordance with my notes of the 30th and 31st ultimo and the 4th and 5th instant, and that all this investigation has led to the following results:

"1. English steamer *Berwindvale*—A steamer, which was possibly the *Berwindvale*, was encountered by a German submarine on the evening of the 16th of March within sight of Bullock light on the English coast. As soon as the steamer noticed the submarine, which was traveling on the surface, she turned and ran away. She was called upon to stop by a shot of warning, but did not heed this warning, put out all her lights, and tried to escape. She was thereupon shelled until she stopped and lowered several boats without receiving further orders. After the crew had entered the boats and had sufficient time to pull off to a distance the ship was sunk.

"The name of this steamer has not been ascertained. Even with the help of the data furnished by the American embassy it is not possible to say with certainty that the incident described above relates to the steamer *Berwindvale*. But since the steamer sunk was a tank steamer, like the *Berwindvale*, it may be assumed that the vessels are identical; in this case, however, the statement of the embassy that the *Berwindvale* was torpedoed without warning would conflict with the facts.

"2. English steamer *Englishman*—On March 24 this steamer was ordered to stop by two shots of warning by a German submarine about twenty nautical miles west of Islay, but continued on her course without paying any attention to the warning and was therefore forced to stop by the submarine by means of artillery fire. After a long pursuit, she then lowered her boats without receiving further orders. After the German commander had convinced himself that the crew had entered the boats and pulled away from the vessel he sank the steamer.

"3. English steamer *Manchester Engineer*—It has not been possible to ascertain by the investigation conducted as yet whether the attack on this steamer, which took place off Waterford on March 27 according to the statements of the embassy, is traceable to a German submarine. The data furnished regarding the place and time of the incident do not afford a sufficient clue for the investigation. The receipt of more exact details concerning place, time and attendant circumstances of the attack reported to the American government would therefore be desired in order that the investigation may then be brought to a conclusion.

"4. English steamer *Eagle Point*—On the morning of March 28 this steamer was ordered to stop by a German submarine by signal and shot about 100, not 130, nautical miles from the southwest

coast of Ireland, but she continued on her course. She was thereupon shelled until she stopped, and without receiving further orders lowered two boats which the crew entered. After the commander had convinced himself that the boats, which had hoisted sails, had gotten clear of the steamer he sank her.

"At the time of the sinking a north-northwest wind of the second strength was blowing, not a 'stormy wind' and there was a slight rise against the wind, not a 'heavy sea,' as asserted in the embassy's statement of the facts. The boats furthermore had every prospect of being picked up very soon, since the place of the sinking was on one of the much used steamer routes. If the crew of the steamer in rescuing themselves made use of only two small boats they are themselves to blame, for there were at least four large folding boats on the steamer, as the submarine was able to ascertain.

"5. French steamer *Sussex*.—The establishment of the fact whether the channel steamer *Sussex* was damaged by a German submarine or not has been made extraordinarily difficult because no exact data concerning place, time and attendant circumstances of the sinking were known and no picture of this vessel could be obtained until April 6. Consequently the investigation had to embrace every one of the undertakings which took place in the channel on or near the route between Folkestone and Dieppe on March 24, the day in question.

"In this locality a long black vessel without a flag, with a gray smokestack and a small gray superstructure, and with two tall masts, was encountered by a German submarine on March 24 about the middle of the English channel. The German commander gained the definite conviction that he had before him a war vessel, a mine layer of the newly constructed English Arabic class. He was led to this conviction, one, by the flush deck of the vessel; two, by the warship form of stern, protruding diagonally backward and then falling downward; three, by a warshiplike coat of paint; four, by the high speed of about eighteen sea miles developed by the vessel; five, by the circumstance that the vessel did not follow the course to the north of the lightbuys between Dungeness and Beachy Head, which is the customary course for merchant shipping according to the frequent and uniform observations of the German submarines, but sailed in the middle of the channel, pointing about for Havre. He consequently attacked the ship submerged at 3:55 o'clock p. m., central European time, one and one-half sea miles southeast of Bullock bank. The torpedo struck and caused such a severe explosion in the foreship that the whole foreship was torn loose up to the bridge. The particularly severe explosion permits the safe conclusion that there were large quantities of ammunition on board.

"The German commander has made a sketch of the vessel attacked by him, two reproductions of which are attached. The figure of the steamer *Sussex*, two copies of which are likewise attached, is a photograph taken from the English Daily Graphic paper of the 27th ultimo. A comparison of the sketch with the picture shows that the *Sussex* is not identical with the vessel attacked; the difference in the position of the smokestacks and the shape of the stern is particularly prominent. No further attack whatever was made by German submarines at the time coming into question for the *Sussex* on the way between Folkestone and Dieppe.

"From this the German government is forced to assume that the damaging of the *Sussex* is to be attributed to another cause than the attack of a German submarine. In order that the true state of affairs may be cleared up, the fact may possibly be of use that on the 1st and 2d of April alone no less than twenty-six English mines were exploded by German naval forces in the channel; the whole of that part of the seas is dangerous, owing to floating mines and torpedoes which have not sunk. The waters near the English coast will be still more dangerous on account of German mines also which have been sowed against the hostile naval forces.

"Should the American government have at its disposal further material for forming judgment on the case of the *Sussex* the German government begs to request that this material may be communicated to it in order that it may be able to subject this material to an examination also. In the event of differences of opinion arising between the two governments in this connection, the German government declares at this time its readiness to permit the facts to be ascertained by a mixed committee of investigation, pursuant to the third title of The Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"The undersigned requests that the above be brought to the knowledge of the government of the United States and avails himself of this opportunity to renew, etc. VON JAGOW."

GERARD.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, April 13, 1916.
You are instructed to the secretary of foreign affairs a communication reading as follows:

I did not fail to transmit immediately, by telegraph, to my government your excellency's note of the 10th instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines, and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which on March 24 last wrecked the French steamship *Sussex* in the English channel. I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my government, the following reply to your excellency:

Information now in the possession of the government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the *Sussex*, and the inferences which my government has drawn from that information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in your excellency's note of the 10th instant. On the 24th of March, 1916, at about 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer *Sussex*, with 325 or more passengers on board, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed while crossing from Folkestone to Dieppe. The *Sussex* had never been armed; was a vessel known to be habitually used only for the conveyance of passengers across the English channel; and was following the route taken by her ships or supply ships. About eighty of her passengers, noncombatants of all ages and sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or injured.

A careful, detailed and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the *Sussex* was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture. In the view of the government of the United States these facts, from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable. It now considers that conclusion substantiated by the statements of your excellency's note. A full statement of the facts upon which the government of the United States has based its conclusion is inclosed.

The government of the United States, after having given careful consideration to the note of the imperial government of the 10th of April, regrets to state that the impression made upon it by the statements and proposals contained in that note is that the imperial government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted not alone from the attack on the *Sussex* but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the commanders of German undersea craft during the past twelve months and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations. If the sinking of the *Sussex* had been an isolated case the government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer who was responsible for that act had willfully violated his orders or had been criminally negligent in taking none of

the precautions they prescribed, and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment, coupled with a formal disavowal of the act and payment of a suitable indemnity by the imperial government. But, though the attack upon the *Sussex* was manifestly indefensible and caused a loss of life so tragical as to make it stand forth as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels are conducting it, it unhappily does not stand alone.

On the contrary, the government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only 'one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances, of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations which have become more and more unmistakable as the activity of German undersea vessels of war has in recent months been quickened and extended.

The imperial government will recall that when, in February, 1915, it announced its intention of treating the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and of destroying all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within that zone of danger, and warned all vessels, neutral as well as belligerent, to keep out of the waters thus proscribed or to enter them at their peril, the government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without constant gross and palpable violations of the accepted law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments. Inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded on the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks; and that no right to close any part of the high seas could lawfully be asserted by the imperial government in the circumstances then existing. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based that protest, is not of recent origin, nor founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

The imperial government, notwithstanding, persisted in carrying out the policy announced, expressing the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to the commanders of its submarines, and assuring the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

In pursuance of this policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and thus entered upon despite the solemn protest of the government of the United States, the commanders of the imperial government's undersea vessels have carried on practices of such ruthless destruction which have made it more and more evident as the months have gone by that the imperial government has found it impracticable to put any such restraints upon them as it had stated and promised to put. Again and again the imperial government has given its solemn assurances to the government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. As recently as February last it gave notice that it would regard all armed merchantmen owned by its enemies as part of the armed naval forces of its adversaries and deal with them as with men-of-war, thus, at least by implication, pledging itself to give warning to vessels which were

not armed and to accord security of life to their passengers and crews; but even this limitation their submarine commanders have recklessly ignored.

Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. Great liners like the *Lusitania* and *Arabic* and mere passenger boats like the *Sussex* have been attacked without a moment's warning, often before they have even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed ship of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew, have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has in fact been set to their indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters which the imperial government has chosen to designate as lying within the seat of war. The roll of Americans who have lost their lives upon ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

The government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy it has sought to be governed by the most thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of an unprecedented war and to be guided by sentiments of very genuine friendship for the people and government of Germany. It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the imperial government as of course given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the imperial government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has made every allowance for unprecedented conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation.

It now owes it to a just regard for its own rights to say to the imperial government that that time has come. It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

If it is still the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether. This action the government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations.

LANSING.

STATEMENT OF FACTS IN SUSSEX CASE.
Accompanying Note to German Government of
April 13, 1916.

[Statements and affidavits referred to in the memorandum are not printed, as they are of great length and are summarized as to vital points by the American secretary of state.—Ed.]

The French channel steamer *Sussex*, employed regularly in passenger service between the ports of Folkestone, England, and Dieppe, France, as it had been for years (statement of the French ministry of foreign affairs), left Folkestone for Dieppe at 1:25 p. m., March 24, 1916, with 325 or more passengers and a crew of fifty-three men. (Declaration of Capt. Mouffet; report of Rear-Admiral Grasset.) The passengers, among whom were about twenty-five American citizens (telegram London embassy, March 25, and Paris embassy, March 26 and 28), were of several nationalities and many of them were women and children and nearly half of them subjects of neutral states. (Report of Commander Sayles and Lieut. Smith; Rear-Admiral Grasset's report.) The *Sussex* carried no armament (statement of French ministry of foreign affairs; report of Commander Sayles and Lieut. Smith, affidavits of American passengers), has never been employed as a troop ship, and was following a route not used for transporting troops from Great Britain to France. (British admiralty statement; statement of French ministry of foreign affairs.)

The steamer proceeded on its course almost due south after passing Dungeness. (Declaration of Capt. Mouffet.) The weather was clear and the sea smooth. (Affidavits of Edna Hale, John H. Hearley, Gertrude W. Warren.) At 2:50 p. m., when the *Sussex* was about thirteen miles from Dungeness (declaration of Capt. Mouffet), the captain of the vessel, who was on the bridge, saw about 150 meters from the ship, on the port side, the wake of a torpedo. (Declaration of Capt. Mouffet.) It was also seen very clearly by the first officer and the boat-swain, who were with the captain on the bridge. (Report of Rear-Admiral Grasset.) Immediately the captain gave orders to port the helm and stop the starboard engine (declaration of Capt. Mouffet), the purpose being to swing the vessel to starboard so as to dodge the torpedo by allowing it to pass along the port bow on a line converging with the altered course of the steamer. Before, however, the vessel could be turned far enough to avoid crossing the course of the torpedo, the latter struck the hull at an angle a short distance forward of the bridge, exploded, destroyed the entire forward part of the steamer as far back as the first water-tight bulkhead, carried away the foremast with the wireless antennae and killed or injured about eighty of the persons on board. (Declaration of Capt. Mouffet; report of Rear-Admiral Grasset; deposition of Henry S. Beer.) At the time no other vessel was in sight. (Affidavits of Samuel F. Bemis, T. W. Culbertson, John H. Hearley and others.)

The approach of the torpedo was witnessed by several other persons on the vessel. (Affidavits of Samuel F. Bemis, Henry S. Beer, Gertrude W. Warren.) One of these, an American citizen named Henry S. Beer, was leaning on the port rail about ten feet behind the bridge and gazing seaward when he saw the approaching torpedo about 100 yards away and exclaimed to his wife and companion: "A torpedo!" Immediately following his exclamation the missile struck the vessel. (Depositions of Henry S. Beer and Mrs. Henry S. Beer.)

In further corroboration of the fact, that the captain saw the torpedo coming toward the vessel, is the sworn statement of the engineers on duty that the order to port the helm and to stop the starboard engine was received and obeyed. (Report of Admiral Grasset.) No reasonable explanation can be given for this unusual order other than that the captain saw something which caused him to change his course sharply to starboard.

In addition to this evidence, which would in itself appear to be conclusive that the agent of

destruction was a torpedo, is that of Lieut. Smith, United States navy, attached to the American embassy at Paris, who, accompanied by Maj. Logan, United States army, of the embassy, went to Boulogne, inspected the hull of the *Sussex* and personally found beneath the mass of water-soaked debris of the wreck fifteen pieces of metal, which they retained in their possession as they did not believe the pieces formed part of the vessel. The inspection of the hull disclosed that the vessel was wrecked by an external explosion, the boilers being intact, and that a short distance forward of the bridge was a large dent showing that the vessel had received a heavy blow, the direction of impact being from abaft the beam along a line at an acute angle with the keel of the vessel. (Report of Lieut. Smith, cabled April 1.) This evidence coincides with and corroborates the statement that the vessel was swinging to starboard and away from the torpedo when struck.

The pieces of metal which the American officers had collected were compared by Lieut. Smith, Lieutenant-Commander Sayles and Maj. Logan with mines and plans of mines in possession of the French naval authorities at Boulogne, Rochefort and Toulon, and British naval authorities at Portsmouth. These officers are positive in their opinion that these pieces of metal were not parts of a mine. (Report of Lieut. Smith, cabled April 2 and 5.)

Among these fifteen pieces of metal were two screw-bolts showing the effects of an explosion, which were stamped with "K" and "56" on faces of the head of one, and "K" and "58" on faces of the head of the other. On examining German torpedoes in the possession of the French naval authorities at Toulon, and of the English naval authorities at Portsmouth, the American officers found that identical screws with the letter "K" and a number were employed to fasten the "war" head (kopf) to the air chamber. (Lieut. Smith's reports, cabled April 2, 5 and 13.)

The screws used in French and English torpedoes have no markings and are of a slightly different size. (Same reports.) Furthermore, the American officers were able by comparison and close examination to positively identify and locate all the remaining thirteen pieces of metal as parts of a German torpedo, as follows:

Fragment 3, part of inner seat of water relief valve of engine valve

Fragments 4 and 5, panto bands of engine room casing.

Fragments 6 to 10 inclusive and 12, parts of engine cylinders.

Fragments 11, 13, 14, 15, parts of steel war head still bearing the distinctive red paint common to German torpedo war heads. (Report of Lieut. Smith, cabled April 5.)

In view of these authenticated facts there can be no reasonable doubt that the *Sussex* was torpedoed and that the torpedo was of German manufacture. As no vessel was seen by any person on the *Sussex*, the conclusion is irresistible that the torpedo was launched without warning from a submarine which was submerged at the time of the attack and remained beneath the surface after the explosion.

The conclusion thus reached from the evidence (the affidavits being those of American citizens) collected by the department of state is substantiated by the statements in the imperial government's note of April 10, 1916. According to those statements—

(a) A German submarine torpedoed a steamer one and one-half miles southeast of Bull Rock bank.

Department's comment—The point of attack is exactly in the course which was taken by the *Sussex* after passing Dungeness and about one-half mile from the place where the captain of the *Sussex* states he was torpedoed.

(b) The attack took place at 3:55 o'clock p. m., central European time.

Department's comment—3:55 p. m., central European time, would correspond to 2:55 p. m., western European time. The time of the striking of the torpedo according to the captain of the *Sussex*, and the stopping of the clocks on

board the vessel, was 2:50 p. m., western time.

(c) The torpedo, when it struck, caused an explosion which tore away the whole foreship up to the bridge.

Department's comment—The forepart of the Sussex was wrecked as far back as the first water-tight bulkhead, according to the official reports.

(d) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

Department's comment—The conclusion was reached that the submarine was submerged from the fact that no one on the Sussex saw a submarine though the weather was fine.

(e) No warning was given and no attempt was made to give one, since it is not mentioned.

Department's comment—The evidence collected shows affirmatively no warning was given.

(f) A sketch by the submarine commander of the steamer which he torpedoed does not agree with a photograph of the Sussex in the London Graphic.

Department's comment—This sketch was apparently made from memory of an observation of the vessel through a periscope. As the only differences noted by the commander, who relied on his memory, were the position of the smokestack and the shape of the stern, it is to be presumed the vessels were similar in other respects.

(g) No other German submarines on that day attacked steamers in that locality.

Department's comment—As no vessel is reported to have been torpedoed without warning by a submerged submarine other than the Sussex, it is beyond question that that vessel was torpedoed by the submarine whose commander's report is relied upon in the note of April 10.

— LANSING.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Telegram.)

American Embassy, Berlin, May 4, 1916.

Following is the text of the note handed to me both in German and English at 5:30 this afternoon by secretary of state for foreign affairs:

"Foreign Office, Berlin, May 4, 1916.

"The undersigned, on behalf of the imperial government, has the honor to present to his excellency the ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare:

"The German government has handed over to the proper naval authorities for further investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex, as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by results that this investigation has hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex. The German government begs to reserve further communications on the matter until certain points are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war the German government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex, the government of the United States has made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that this incident is to be considered as one instance of the deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders. The German government must emphatically repudiate this assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States has omitted to substantiate this assertion by reference to concrete facts. The German government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon solely in consideration of

the interests of neutrals, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies; no such consideration has ever been shown to the neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels as recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against the enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships that are encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain; with regard to these no assurances have ever been given to the government of the United States; no such assurance was contained in the declaration of Feb. 8, 1916. The German government cannot admit any doubt that these orders have been given and are executed in good faith. Errors have actually occurred; they can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether, and allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit. But, apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where naval action was confined to the ordinary forms of cruiser warfare, neutral persons and goods have repeatedly come to grief. The German government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships. The German government has made several proposals to the government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the government of the United States has decided not to accept these proposals; had it accepted, the government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime. The German government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

"As the German government has repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make a further concession in adapting the methods of submarine warfare to the interests of the neutrals; in reaching this decision the German government has been actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

"The German government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States. Again, it fully takes into account that both governments have for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has been always to confine warfare on sea and on land to the armed forces of the belligerents and to safeguard, as far as possible, noncombatants against the horrors of war.

"But, although those considerations are of great weight, they alone would not, under the present circumstances, have determined the attitude of the German government.

"For, in answer to the appeal made by the United States government on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law, the German government must repeat once more with all emphasis that it was not the German but the British government which, ignoring all the accepted rules of international law, has extended this terrible war to the lives and property of noncombatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of the neutrals and noncombatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

"In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for her national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare. As matters stand, the German

government cannot but reiterate its regret that the sentiments of humanity which the government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to the many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intentions of the British government, shall be starved and who, by their sufferings, shall force the victorious armies of the central powers into ignominious capitulation. The German government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain were likewise ready to adapt her conduct of warfare to these rules. The several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon the British government to act accordingly have failed because of the flat refusal on the part of the British government. Moreover, Great Britain has ever since again and again violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal as contraband and establishing conditions under which alone English bunker coal shall be supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard of attempt, by way of exaction, to force neutral tonnage into the service of the British trade war.

"The German people knows that the government of the United States has the power to confine this war to the armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and the maintenance of international law. The government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist against Great Britain on its incontestable rights to the freedom of the seas. But, as matters stand, the German people is under the impression that the government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for her existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon, and while making the compliance with these demands a condition for the maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests against the illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people knows to what a considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

"It will therefore be understood that the appeal made by the government of the United States to the sentiments of humanity and to the principles of international law cannot, under the circumstances, meet with the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal is otherwise always certain to find here. In the German government, nevertheless, has resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions, it has not alone been guided by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over a hundred years, but it also has thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should this cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

"The German government, conscious of Germany's strength, has twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe.

"The German government feels all the more justified to declare that the responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and history if, after twenty-one months' duration of the war, the submarine question under discussion between the German government and the government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening the maintenance of peace between the two nations.

"As far as it lies with the German government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German government, more-

over, is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes itself, now as before, to be in agreement with the government of the United States.

The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

"But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interest, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it is violated.

"Accordingly, the German government is confident that, in consequence of the new orders issued to its naval forces, the government of the United States will now also consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of a mutual co-operation toward the restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war as they are laid down in the notes presented by the government of the United States to the British government on Dec. 23, 1914, and Nov. 5, 1915. Should the steps taken by the government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve itself complete liberty of decision.

"The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the American ambassador the assurances of his highest consideration.

"VON JAGOW."

Foreign office informs me note will be given out here to the German newspapers and American correspondents late to-morrow afternoon.

GERARD.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, May 8, 1916.

You are instructed to deliver to the minister of foreign affairs a communication textually as follows:

"The note of the imperial German government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the imperial government as to the future, that it 'is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents,' and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted. Throughout the months which have elapsed since the imperial government announced, on Feb. 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical ques-

tions arising from that policy. Accepting the imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the imperial government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the 4th instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the government of the United States notifies the imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of neutralization of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

LANSING.

SUBMARINES AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Telegram-Paraphrase.)

American Embassy, Berlin, May 9, 1915.

Ambassador Gerard transmits to the department the following statement, which he says was received at 5:30 to-day from the German foreign office, relative to attacks made by mistake on neutral vessels of commerce by German submarines:

"1. Imperial German government has naturally no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare, more definitely described in the notice of the German admiralty staff of Feb. 4 last, as have been guilty of no hostile act; on the contrary, the most definite instructions have repeatedly been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all circumstances. Even when such ships have contraband of war on board they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rules of international law applying to prize warfare.

"2. Should a neutral ship, nevertheless, come to harm through German submarines or aircraft on account of an unfortunate [apparent omission] in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare, the German government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize court action.

"3. It is the custom of the German government as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above-mentioned zone of naval warfare is ascribed to German war vessels to institute an immediate investigation into the cause. If grounds appear thereby to be given for assuming such a hypothesis, the German navy places itself in communication with the interested neutral government, so that the latter may also institute an investigation. If the German government is thereby convinced that the ship has been destroyed by German war vessels, it will not delay in carrying out the provisions of paragraph 2 above. In case the German government, contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral government, is not convinced by the result of the investigation, the German government has already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigation commission according to chapter three of the Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the peaceful solution of international disputes."

GERARD.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

German Embassy, Washington, Sept. 1, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: With reference to our conversation this morning I beg to inform you that my instructions, concerning our answer to your last Lusitania note contain the following passage:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Although I know that you do not wish to discuss the Lusitania question till the Arabic incident has been definitely and satisfactorily settled, I desire to inform you of the above because this policy of my government was decided on before the Arabic incident occurred.

I have no objection to your making any use you may please of the above information.

I remain, etc.,

J. BERNSTORFF.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Translation.)

German Embassy, Cedarhurst, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1915.

Mr. Secretary of State: On the 25th of last month an English merchant vessel fired on a German submarine in the Irish sea without any challenge of any kind.

On the 18th of the same month a German submarine was fired on in Bristol channel by an English passenger steamer that had been summoned to stop.

By direction of my government I have the honor to bring those cases to your excellency's notice in order again to lay stress on the point that British merchant vessels which attack German submarines of course expose themselves to the danger of destruction; American citizens who travel on such vessels do so on their own responsibility and incur the greatest risk.

Accept, etc.,

J. BERNSTORFF.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

American Embassy, Berlin, Sept. 11, 1915.

Sir: With reference to my telegram of the 10th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and translation of the note received from the imperial foreign office dated Sept. 9, 1915, inclosing the report of the attack on the steamer Orduña by a German submarine.

I have, etc.

JAMES W. GERARD.

GERMAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO

AMBASSADOR GERARD.

(Inclosure-Translation.)

Foreign Office, Berlin, Sept. 9, 1915.

The undersigned has the honor to transmit herewith to his excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the notes of July 27 and Sept. 1, 1915, a memorandum relative to the attack by a German submarine on the English passenger steamer Orduña.

The undersigned avails himself, etc.,

VON JAGOW.

(Subinclosure-Translation.)

Memorandum.

At about quarter past 7 on the morning of July 9 last a German submarine sighted a steamer from three to five miles away and a sailing vessel about a mile away. The steamer was proceeding without any flag or neutral markings and was taken for a small enemy steamer by the commander of the submarine on account of the difficulty of observation caused by the unfavorable weather. The commander decided first to attack the steamer submerged and fired a torpedo at the vessel which missed its mark.

Hoping to catch the steamer above the water, the submarine rose and chased the steamer on the surface. The steamer did not stop when a shot of warning was fired, and therefore several shells were fired at her which did not strike her, as the submarine was pitching about and the distance was great. The submarine then proceeded to the sailing vessel, which was shown to be the American bark Normandie, bound from New York to Liverpool with a cargo of lumber.

Although the cargo contained contraband, the sailing vessel was permitted to continue her voyage unhindered, as it was impossible to guarantee that the crew would be surely rescued in the small boats if the ship were sunk.

The first attack on the *Orduna* by a torpedo was not in accordance with the existing instructions, which provide that large passenger steamers are only to be torpedoed after previous warning and after the rescuing of passengers and crew. The failure to observe the instructions was based on an error, which is at any rate comprehensible, and the repetition of which appears to be out of the question in view of the more explicit instructions issued in the meantime. Moreover, the commanders of the submarines have been reminded that it is their duty to exercise greater care and to observe carefully the orders issued.

Berlin, Sept. 9, 1915.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

(Delivered in person.)

German Embassy, Washington, Jan. 7, 1916.

1. German submarines in the Mediterranean had, from the beginning, orders to conduct cruiser warfare against enemy merchant vessels only in accordance with general principles of international law, and in particular measures of reprisal as applied in the war zone around the British Isles were to be excluded.

2. German submarines are therefore permitted to destroy enemy merchant vessels in the Mediterranean, i. e., passenger as well as freight ships, as far as they do not try to escape or offer resistance, only after passengers and crew have been accorded safety.

3. All cases of destruction of enemy merchant ships in the Mediterranean in which German submarines are concerned are made the subject of official investigation, and, besides, submitted to regular prize court proceedings. In so far as American interests are concerned, the German government will communicate the result to the American government. Thus also in the Persia case if the circumstances should call for it.

4. If commanders of German submarines should not have obeyed the orders given to them they will be punished; furthermore, the German government will make reparation for damage caused by death of or injuries to American citizens.

INFORMAL AND CONFIDENTIAL LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 18, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Ambassador: It is a matter of the deepest interest to my government to bring to an end, if possible, the dangers to life which attend the use of submarines as at present employed in destroying enemy commerce on the high seas, since on any merchant vessel of belligerent nationality there may be citizens of the United States who have taken passage or are members of the crew, in the exercise of their recognized rights as neutrals. I assume that your excellency's government are equally solicitous to protect their nationals from the exceptional hazards which are presented by their passage on a merchant vessel through those portions of the high seas in which undersea craft of their enemy are operating.

While I am fully alive to the appalling loss of life among noncombatants, regardless of age or sex, which has resulted from the present method of destroying merchant vessels without removing the persons on board to places of safety, and while I view that practice as contrary to those humane principles which should control belligerents in the conduct of their naval operations, I do not feel that a belligerent should be deprived of the proper use of submarines in the interruption of enemy commerce since those instruments of war have proven their effectiveness in this particular branch of warfare on the high seas.

In order to bring submarine warfare within the general rules of international law and the principles of humanity without destroying its effi-

ciency in the destruction of commerce, I believe that a formula may be found which, though it may require slight modifications of the practice generally followed by nations prior to the employment of submarines, will appeal to the sense of justice and fairness of all the belligerents in the present war.

Your excellency will understand that in seeking a formula or rule of this nature I approach it of necessity from the point of view of a neutral, but I believe that it will be equally efficacious in preserving the lives of all noncombatants on merchant vessels of belligerent nationality.

My comments on this subject are predicated on the following propositions:

1. A noncombatant has a right to traverse the high seas in a merchant vessel entitled to fly a belligerent flag and to rely upon the observance of the rules of international law and principles of humanity if the vessel is approached by a naval vessel of another belligerent.

2. A merchant vessel of enemy nationality should not be attacked without being ordered to stop.

3. An enemy merchant vessel, when ordered to do so by a belligerent submarine, should immediately stop.

4. Such vessel should not be attacked after being ordered to stop unless it attempts to flee or to resist, and in case it ceases to flee or resist the attack should discontinue.

5. In the event that it is impossible to place a prize crew on board of an enemy merchant vessel or convey it into port, the vessel may be sunk, provided the crew and passengers have been removed to a place of safety.

In complying with the foregoing propositions, which, in my opinion, embody the principal rules the strict observance of which will insure the life of a noncombatant on a merchant vessel which is intercepted by a submarine, I am not unmindful of the obstacles which would be met by undersea craft as commerce destroyers.

Prior to the year 1915 belligerent operations against enemy commerce on the high seas had been conducted with cruisers carrying heavy armaments. Under these conditions international law appeared to permit a merchant vessel to carry an armament for defensive purposes without losing its character as a private commercial vessel. This right seems to have been predicated on the superior defensive strength of ships of war, and the limitation of armament to have been dependent on the fact that it could not be used effectively in offense against enemy naval vessels, while it could defend the merchantmen against the generally inferior armament of piratical ships and privateers.

The use of the submarine, however, has changed these relations. Comparison of the defensive strength of a cruiser and a submarine shows that the latter, relying for protection on its power to submerge, is almost defenseless in point of construction. Even a merchant ship carrying a small caliber gun would be able to use it effectively for offense against a submarine. Moreover, pirates and sea rovers have been swept from the main trade channels of the seas, and privateering has been abolished. Consequently, the placing of guns on merchantmen, at the present day of submarine warfare, can be explained only on the ground of a purpose to hinder merchantmen superior in force to submarines and to prevent warning and visit and search by them. Any armament, therefore, on a merchant vessel would seem to have the character of an offensive armament.

If a submarine is required to stop and search a merchant vessel on the high seas and, in case it is found that she is of enemy character and that conditions necessitate her destruction, to remove to a place of safety all persons on board, it would not seem just or reasonable that the submarine should be compelled, while complying with these requirements, to expose itself to almost certain destruction by the guns on board the merchant vessel.

It would therefore appear to be a reasonable and reciprocally just arrangement if it could be

agreed by the opposing belligerents that submarines should be caused to adhere strictly to the rules of international law in the matter of stopping and searching merchant vessels, determining their belligerent nationality, and removing the crews and passengers to places of safety before sinking the vessels as prizes of war, and that merchant vessels of belligerent nationality should be prohibited and prevented from carrying any armament whatsoever.

In presenting this formula as a basis for conditional declarations by the belligerent governments, I do so in the full conviction that your government will consider primarily the humane purpose of saving the lives of innocent people rather than the insistence upon a doubtful legal right which may be denied on account of new conditions.

I would be pleased if you would be good enough to bring this suggestion to the attention of your government and inform me of their views upon the subject, and whether they would be willing to make such a declaration conditioned upon their enemies' making a similar declaration.

A communication similar to this one has been addressed to the ambassadors of France, Russia and Italy and the minister of Belgium at this capital.

I should add that my government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying an armament of any sort, in view of the character of submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of undersea craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent government, and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly.

I am, etc., ROBERT LANSING.

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AMBASSADOR PENFIELD TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Extract.)

American Embassy, Vienna, Feb. 12, 1916.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed a copy, with translation, of a circular note verbale, dated the 10th instant, from the Austro-Hungarian ministry of foreign affairs, as communicated in my telegram of that date, announcing that orders had been issued to the Austro-Hungarian naval forces to treat all merchant vessels armed with cannon as vessels of war.

This announcement, which was made simultaneously with a similar one by the German government, has been received with general approval by the entire newspaper press in the monarchy.

I have, etc., FREDERICK C. PENFIELD.

(Inclosure—Translation.)

Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Vienna, Feb. 10, 1916.

Circular Note Verbale.

The governments of the neutral powers are aware that in the course of the year 1913 the British admiralty caused a number of large English merchant vessels to be armed. As was announced on the 26th of March, 1913, in the house of commons by the first lord of the admiralty, the armament of the said steamers was to protect them against the dangers from enemy vessels transformed into auxiliary cruisers and at the same time to serve only for defense.

The experiences gained during the course of the present war show that a considerable number of British merchant steamers have made use of guns placed on board them against hostile war vessels, and that not only with the intention of resisting the legitimate exercise of the right of capture but also of attacking and destroying hostile war vessels.

As appears from a memorandum transmitted by the imperial German government to the neutral powers under to-day's date, instructions have been found on board English steamers proving that the royal British government themselves have incited their merchant vessels to these illegal acts, and that in direct contradiction of the assurances given to the department of state at Washington.

The example of Great Britain has been fol-

lowed during the course of the hostilities by her allies, especially by France and by Italy.

Without desiring to enter into an investigation of the strange claim put forward by the royal British government, according to which the merchant vessels, armed by the said government, preserved their inoffensive character, whereas a merchant vessel armed by an enemy is to be considered by the English naval forces as an auxiliary cruiser, the imperial and royal government limit themselves to stating that all merchant ships armed with cannon, for whatever purpose, by this very fact lose the character of peaceable vessels.

Under these conditions orders have been given to the Austro-Hungarian naval forces to treat such ships as belligerent vessels, an order which, however, will not be put into execution until the 29th of February, 1916.

This delay is granted in the interest of the neutral powers, to the end that they may preserve their nationals from the danger to which they expose themselves by intrusting their persons and goods to armed merchant vessels of the states at war with Austria-Hungary and may also warn those of their nationals who find themselves already on board the vessels of the category indicated.

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AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

American Embassy, Berlin, Feb. 14, 1916.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith three copies of the memorandum of the imperial German government of the treatment of armed merchantmen, dated Feb. 8, 1916, which formed the subject of my telegrams of the 9th and 10th instant. There are likewise inclosed a translation of the text of the memorandum and a copy and translation of the note verbale from the imperial foreign office, dated Feb. 10, 1916, with which the memorandum was transmitted to me.

I have, etc., JAMES W. GERARD.

(Inclosure 1—Translation.)

Foreign Office, Berlin, Feb. 10, 1916.

Note Verbale.

The foreign office has the honor to transmit herewith to the embassy of the United States of America three copies of a memorandum of the imperial German government on the treatment of armed merchantmen, with inclosures, and to request that the embassy be good enough to bring the essential contents of the memorandum to the knowledge of its government by telegram, informing it at the time that the order to the German naval forces mentioned in Section IV., No. 1, of the memorandum will not be carried into effect until the 29th instant, in the interests of neutrals already on board armed merchant vessels.

(Inclosure 2—Translation.)

Memorandum of the Imperial German Government on the Treatment of Armed Merchantmen.

I.

1. Even before the outbreak of the present war the British government had given English shipping companies the opportunity to arm their merchant vessels with guns. On March 26, 1913, Winston Churchill, then first lord of the admiralty, made the declaration in the British parliament that the admiralty had called upon the shipowners to arm a number of first-class liners for protection against danger menaced in certain cases by fast auxiliary cruisers of other powers; the liners were not, however, to assume the character of auxiliary cruisers themselves. The government desired to place at the disposal of the shipowners the necessary guns, sufficient ammunition and suitable personnel for the training of the gun crews.

2. The English shipowners have readily responded to the call of the admiralty. Thus Sir Owen Philipps, president of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company, was able to inform the stockholders of his company in May, 1913, that the larger steamers of the company were

equipped with guns; furthermore, the British admiralty published in January, 1914, a list, according to which twenty-nine steamers of various English lines carried guns aft.

3. As a matter of fact, German cruisers ascertained soon after the outbreak of the war that English liners were armed. For example, the steamer *La Correntina*, of the Houlder line, of Liverpool, which was captured by the German auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm* on Oct. 7, 1914, had two 4.7-inch guns aft. On Feb. 1, 1915, a German submarine was shelled in the channel by an English yacht.

II.

1. With regard to the legal character of armed merchantmen in international law, the British government has taken the position in respect of its own merchantmen that such vessels retain the character of peaceable merchant vessels as long as they carry arms for the defensive purposes only. In accordance with this, the British ambassador at Washington, in a note dated Aug. 25, 1914, gave the American government the fullest assurances that British merchant vessels were never armed for purposes of attack, but solely for defense, and that they consequently never fire unless first fired upon. On the other hand, the British government set up the principle for armed vessels of other flags that they are to be treated as war vessels. Number 1 of order 1 of the prize court rules, promulgated by the order in council of Aug. 5, 1914, expressly provides "ship of war shall include armed ship."

2. The German government has no doubt that a merchantman assumes a warlike character by armament with guns, regardless of whether the guns are intended to serve for defense or attack. It considers any warlike activity of an enemy merchantman contrary to international law, although it accords consideration to the opposite view by treating the crew of such vessel not as pirates but as belligerents. The details of its position are set forth in the memorandum on the treatment of armed merchantmen in neutral ports communicated to the American government in October, 1914, the contents of which were likewise communicated to other neutral powers.

3. Some of the neutral powers have accepted the position of the British government and therefore permitted armed merchantmen of the belligerent powers to stay in their ports and shipyards without the restrictions which they had imposed on ships of war through their neutrality regulations. Some, however, have taken the contrary view and subjected armed merchantmen of belligerents to the neutrality rules applicable to ships of war.

III.

1. During the course of the war the armament of English merchantmen has been more and more generally carried out. From reports of the German naval forces numerous cases became known in which English merchantmen not only offered armed resistance to the German war vessels, but proceeded to attack them on their own initiative, and in so doing they frequently even made use of false flags. A list of such cases is found in exhibit 4 [not printed] which from the nature of 'the matter can include only a part of the attacks which were actually made. It is also shown by this list that the practice described is not limited to English merchantmen, but is imitated by the merchantmen of England's allies.

2. The explanation of the action of the armed English merchantmen described is contained in exhibits 5 to 12 [not printed] which are photographic reproductions of confidential instructions of the British admiralty found by German naval forces on captured ships. These instructions regulate in detail artillery attack by English merchantmen on German submarines. They contain exact regulations touching the reception, treatment, activity and control of the British gun crews taken on board merchantmen; for example, the crew are not to wear uniform in neutral ports and thus plainly belong to the British navy. Above all it is shown by the instructions that

these armed vessels are not to await any action of maritime war on the part of the German submarines, but are to attack them forthwith. In this respect the following regulations are particularly instructive:

a. The instructions for guidance in the use, care and maintenance of armament in defensively armed merchant ships provide in the section headed "Action," in paragraph 4: "It is not advisable to open fire at a range greater than 800 yards unless the enemy has already opened fire." From this it is the duty of the merchantman in principle to open fire without regard to the attitude of the submarine.

b. The instructions regarding submarines applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament prescribe under No. 3: "If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act such as firing a gun or torpedo." From this also the mere appearance of a submarine in the wake of a merchantman affords sufficient occasion for an armed attack.

In all these orders, which do not apply merely to the zone of maritime war around England, but are unrestricted as regards the whole world, the greatest emphasis is laid on secrecy, plainly in order that the action of merchantmen, in absolute contradiction of international law and the British assurances, might remain concealed from the enemy as well as the neutrals.

3. It is thus made plain that the armed English merchantmen have official instructions to attack the German submarines treacherously wherever they come near them; that is to say, orders to conduct relentless warfare against them. Since England's rules of maritime war are adopted by her allies without question, the proof must be taken as demonstrated in respect of the armed merchantmen of the other enemy countries also.

IV.

In the circumstances set forth above enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have any right to be considered as peaceable vessels of commerce. Therefore the German naval forces will receive orders, within a short period, paying consideration to the interests of the neutrals, to treat such vessels as belligerents.

The German government brings this status of affairs to the knowledge of the neutral powers in order that they may warn their nationals against continuing to intrust their persons or property to armed merchantmen of the powers at war with the German empire.

Berlin, Feb. 8, 1916.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

German Embassy, Washington, Feb. 23, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: With reference to our conversation of yesterday I beg to state that, according to wireless information which I received from my government, English newspapers, amongst others the *London Times* and *Daily Graphic*, dealing with the question of armed merchantmen, openly declare that British merchantmen have no intention to conform even to the American viewpoint which permits arming of merchantmen for purposes of defense only.

The naval correspondent of the *London Times*, in the edition of Feb. 10, admits that steamers *Kashgar*, *City of Marseilles* and the French steamer *Plata* opened fire on submarines after sighting them. The correspondent then, referring to the episode of the *Clan McTavish*, says that it did not meet deserved success, but that it shows the readiness with which merchantmen can "attack."

Likewise, *Daily Graphic* in an article of Feb. 12, dealing with the same question, says: "Let it be understood that we shall not limit our action to defensive measures." A similar utterance is reported about the *Daily Graphic* of Feb. 22.

On the other hand, the semi-official *North German Gazette* on Feb. 25, referring to President

Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, as viewed by Reuter, publishes the following article:

"The principles stated in the German memorandum are by no means opposed to international law, for secret orders of the British admiralty published in the memorandum expressly instruct armed British merchantmen not only to defend themselves but to attack also. Numerous incidents quoted in the memorandum give further proof that the ships follow this instruction. Such vessels according to international law cease to be peaceful trading ships. On the other hand, the precedent taken by our enemies appears as gross breach of law of nations, since they through merchantmen commit acts of warfare that only a real man-of-war is entitled to. If President Wilson in his letter to Senator Stone says that announced measures against armed enemy merchant ships are contrary to express assurances given by Germany and Austria-Hungary, this is apparently caused by a misunderstanding. For these assurances referred only to peaceful liners and not to such ships whose armament is connected with aggressive purposes. These misunderstandings were apparently caused by the fact that the memorandum with annexes is not yet in the hands of the American government and that therefore the president is so far unable to examine both."

I am, etc.,

J. BERNSTORFF.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

German Embassy, Washington.
(Memorandum.)

The imperial German government, on account of the friendly relations which have always existed between the two great nations and earnestly desiring to continue them, wishes to explain the U-boat question once more to the American government.

At the outbreak of the war the German government, acting upon the suggestion of the United States, immediately expressed its readiness to ratify the declaration of London. At that time a German prize code had already been issued, which was entirely—and without modification—based upon the rules of the declaration of London. Germany thereby proved her willingness to recognize fully the existing rules of international law which insure the freedom of the sea for the legitimate trade of neutral nations, not only among themselves but also with belligerent countries.

Great Britain, on the other hand, declined to ratify the declaration of London and, after the outbreak of the war, began to restrict the legitimate trade of the neutrals in order to hit Germany. The contraband provisions were systematically extended on Aug. 5, 20, Sept. 21, and Oct. 29, 1914. On Nov. 3, 1914, the order of the British admiralty followed, declaring the whole North sea a war zone, in which commercial shipping would be exposed to most serious dangers from mines and men-of-war. Protests from neutrals were of no avail, and from that time on the freedom of neutral commerce with Germany was practically destroyed. Under these circumstances Germany was compelled to resort, in February, 1915, to reprisals in order to fight her opponents' measures, which were absolutely contrary to international law. She chose for this purpose a new weapon, the use of which had not yet been regulated by international law and, in doing so, could not and did not violate any existing rules, but only took into account the peculiarity of this new weapon, the submarine boat.

The use of the submarine naturally necessitated a restriction of the free movements of neutrals and constituted a danger for them which Germany intended to ward off by a special warning analogous to the warning England had given regarding the North sea.

As both belligerents—Germany in her note of Feb. 17, 1915 and Great Britain in those of Feb. 18 and 20, 1915—claimed that their proceeding was only enacted in retaliation for the violation of international law by their opponents, the American government approached both parties for the

purpose of trying to re-establish international law as it had been in force before the war. Germany was asked to adapt the use of her new weapon to the rules which had been existing for the former naval weapons, and England not to interfere with the food supplies intended for the noncombatant German population and to admit their distribution under American supervision. Germany, on March 1, 1915, declared her willingness to comply with the proposal of the American government, whilst England, on the other hand, declined to do so. By the order in council of March 11, 1915, Great Britain abolished even what had remained of the freedom of neutral trade with Germany and her neutral neighbors. England's object was to starve Germany into submission by these illegal means.

Germany, after neutral citizens had lost their lives against her wish and intention, nevertheless, in the further course of the war, complied with the wishes of the American government regarding the use of submarines. The rights of neutrals regarding legal trading were, in fact, nowhere limited by Germany.

Then England made it impossible for submarines to conform with the old rules of international law by arming nearly all merchantmen and by ordering the use of the guns on merchant vessels for attack. Photographic reproductions of those instructions have been transmitted to neutral governments with the memorandum of the German government of Feb. 8, 1916. These orders are obviously in contradiction with the note delivered by the British ambassador in Washington to the American government on Aug. 25, 1914. On account of the proposals made by the United States on Jan. 28, 1916, regarding disarmament, the imperial government hoped that these facts would enable the neutral governments to obtain the disarmament of the merchant ships of her opponents. The latter, however, continued with great energy to arm their merchantmen with guns.

The principle of the United States government not to keep their citizens off belligerent merchant ships has been used by Great Britain and her allies to arm merchant ships for offensive purposes. Under these circumstances merchantmen can easily destroy submarines, and, if their attack fails, still consider themselves in safety by the presence of American citizens on board.

The order to arm on British merchantmen was supplemented by instructions to the masters of such ships to hoist false flags and to ram U-boats. Reports on payments of premiums and bestowals of decorations to successful masters of merchantmen show the effects of these orders. England's allies have adopted this position.

Now Germany is facing the following facts:

a. A blockade contrary to international law (compare American note to England of Nov. 5, 1915) has for one year been keeping neutral trade from German ports and is making German exports impossible.

b. For eighteen months, through the extending of contraband provisions in violation of international law (compare American note to England of Nov. 5, 1915), the overseas trade of neighboring neutral countries, so far as Germany is concerned, has been hampered.

c. The interception of mails in violation of international law (compare American memorandum to England of Jan. 10, 1916) is meant to stop any intercourse of Germany with foreign countries.

d. England, by systematically and increasingly oppressing neutral countries, following the principle of "might before right," has prevented neutral trade on land with Germany so as to complete the blockade of the central powers intended to starve their civil population.

e. Germans met by our enemies on the high seas are deprived of their liberty no matter whether they are combatants or noncombatants.

f. Our enemies have armed their merchant vessels for offensive purposes, theoretically making it impossible to use our U-boats according to the principles set forth in London declaration.

(Compare American memorandum of Feb. 8, 1916.)

The English white book of Jan. 5, 1916, on the restriction of German trade, boasts that by British measures Germany's export trade has been stopped almost entirely, whilst her imports are subject to England's will.

The Imperial government feels confident that the people of the United States, remembering the friendly relations that for the last hundred years have existed between the two nations, will, in spite of the difficulties put into the way by our enemies, appreciate the German viewpoint as laid down above. J. BERNSTORFF.

*Received by the secretary of state, March 8, 1916.

*INFORMAL LETTER FROM THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

British Embassy, Washington, March, 23, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I did not fail to communicate to my government copy of your unofficial letter of the 18th January relative to submarine warfare.

My government has given the matter its careful consideration in consultation with the allied governments and, in obedience to my instructions, I beg to communicate the accompanying memorandum embodying its views.

I am, etc. CECIL SPRING RICE.

(Inclosure—Translation.)

British Embassy, Washington, D. C.

(Memorandum.)

Upon perusal of the personal letter addressed under date of Jan. 18 last by the honorable secretary of state of the United States to the ambassador of England at Washington, the government of his Britannic majesty could not but appreciate the lofty sentiments by which Mr. Lansing was inspired on submitting to the countries concerned certain considerations touching the defensive armament of merchant vessels. But the enemy's lack of good faith, evidenced in too many instances to permit of their being regarded as isolated accidents, justifies the most serious doubt as to the possibility of putting into practice the suggestions thus formulated.

From a strictly legal standpoint, it must be admitted that the arming of merchant vessels for defense is their acknowledged right. It was established in some countries by long usage, in other countries it was expressly sanctioned by the legislature, such being the case in the United States, in particular.

It being so, it seems obvious that any request that a belligerent forego lawful means of protection from the enemy's unlawful attacks places upon him, whoever he may be, who formulates the proposition, the duty and responsibility of compelling that enemy to desist from such attacks, for the said enemy would otherwise be encouraged rather to persist in that course. Now the suggestions above referred to do not provide any immediately efficacious sanction.

It is a matter of public knowledge that Germany as early as August, 1914, straddled mines over the northern seas of Europe and later other seas without regard to any of the requirements of international law. The attendant loss of human lives and of vessels, though neutral, carrying innocent cargo was large. The perpetrators of those acts appear to have drawn encouragement from impunity.

The first act of that nature dates back to Oct. 26, 1914. On that date, the French mail steamer *Amiral Ganteaume*, unarmed, carrying from one point on the French coast to another 2,500 civilian refugees, largely consisting of women, children, and old men, was torpedoed without summons. Many lives were lost. After a thoroughgoing inquiry into the circumstances of the outrage, France served every neutral power with a statement thereof, but no useful result was achieved. As no sanction intervened, crimes of that description were repeated in large numbers thereafter.

In February of last year Germany again grew so bold as to proclaim that it generalized its criminal action while limiting it to the northern

seas of Europe. Whereupon and soon thereafter it began the same proceedings in the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean and wherever a chance offered, and attacked neutral as well as allied vessels, passenger ships as well as freighters.

Great Britain is unable to agree that upon a nonguaranteed German promise human life may be surrendered defenseless to the mercy of an enemy who, in circumstances of this kind as in many others, has shown himself to be both faithless and lawless.

At the end of his letter, the honorable secretary of state hypothetically considered the possibility of eventual decisions under which armed merchant vessels might be treated as auxiliary cruisers.

It is his Britannic majesty's government's conviction that the realization of such a hypothesis which would materially modify, to Germany's advantage, the statement of views published in this respect by the American government on Sept. 19, 1914, cannot be given practical consideration by the American authorities.

Such a modification indeed would be inconsistent with the general principles of neutrality as sanctioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the preamble to the thirteenth convention of The Hague concerning maritime neutrality. Moreover the result would be contrary to the stipulations of the seventh convention of The Hague concerning the transformation of merchant vessels into warships. Finally, if armed merchant vessels were to be treated as auxiliary cruisers, they would possess the right of making prizes, and this would mean the revival of privateering.

*Similar note with similar memorandum received from the ambassador of France, March 22, from the Russian ambassador, March 23, from the ambassador of Italy, March 23, and from the Belgian minister, March 23.

MEMORANDUM ON THE STATUS OF ARMED MERCHANT VESSELS.

Department of State, Washington, March 23, 1916.

I.

The status of an armed merchant vessel of a belligerent is to be considered from two points of view: First, from that of a neutral when the vessel enters its ports; and, second, from that of an enemy when the vessel is on the high seas.

First—An Armed Merchant Vessel in Neutral Ports.

1. It is necessary for a neutral government to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality which enters its jurisdiction, in order that the government may protect itself from responsibility for the destruction of life and property by permitting its ports to be used as bases of hostile operations by belligerent warships.

2. If the vessel carries a commission or orders issued by a belligerent government and directing it under penalty to conduct aggressive operations, or if it is conclusively shown to have conducted such operations, it should be regarded and treated as a warship.

3. If sufficient evidence is wanting, a neutral government, in order to safeguard itself from liability for failure to preserve its neutrality, may reasonably presume from the facts the status of an armed merchant vessel which frequents its waters. There is no settled rule of international law as to the sufficiency of evidence to establish such a presumption. As a result a neutral government must decide for itself the sufficiency of the evidence which it requires to determine the character of the vessel. For the guidance of its port officers and other officials a neutral government may therefore declare a standard of evidence, but such standard may be changed on account of the general conditions of naval warfare or modified on account of the circumstances of a particular case. These changes and modifications may be made at any time during the progress of the war, since the determination of the status of an armed mer-

chant vessel in neutral waters may affect the liability of a neutral government.

Second—An Armed Merchant Vessel on the High Seas.

1. It is necessary for a belligerent warship to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of an enemy encountered on the high seas, since the rights of life and property of belligerents and neutrals on board the vessel may be impaired if its status is that of an enemy warship.

2. The determination of warlike character must rest in no case upon presumption but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends on the actual facts of the case and cannot be avoided or lessened by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption of hostile character. On the other hand, to safeguard himself from possible liability for unwarranted destruction of life and property the belligerent should, in the absence of conclusive evidence, act on the presumption that an armed merchantman is of peaceful character.

3. A presumption based solely on the presence of an armament on a merchant vessel of an enemy is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare a vessel to be a warship and proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of the persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a purpose to use the armament for aggression is essential. Consequently an armament which a neutral government, seeking to perform its neutral duties, may presume to be intended for aggression, might in fact on the high seas be used solely for protection. A neutral government has no opportunity to determine the purpose of an armament on a merchant vessel unless there is evidence in the ship's papers or other proof as to its previous use, so that the government is justified in substituting an arbitrary rule of presumption in arriving at the status of the merchant vessel. On the other hand, a belligerent warship can on the high seas test by actual experience the purpose of an armament on an enemy merchant vessel, and so determine by direct evidence the status of the vessel.

Summary.

The status of an armed merchant vessel as a warship in neutral waters may be determined, in the absence of documentary proof or conclusive evidence of previous aggressive conduct, by presumption derived from all the circumstances of the case.

The status of such vessel as a warship on the high seas must be determined only upon conclusive evidence of aggressive purpose, in the absence of which it is to be presumed that the vessel has a private and peaceable character, and it should be so treated by an enemy warship.

In brief, a neutral government may proceed upon the presumption that an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality is armed for aggression, while a belligerent should proceed on the presumption that the vessel is armed for protection. Both of these presumptions may be overcome by evidence—the first by secondary or collateral evidence, since the fact to be established is negative in character; the second by primary and direct evidence, since the fact to be established is positive in character.

II.

The character of the evidence upon which the status of an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality is to be determined when visiting neutral waters and when traversing the high seas having been stated, it is important to consider the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents as affected by the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.

First—The Relations of Belligerents and Neutrals as Affected by the Status of Armed Merchant Vessels in Neutral Ports.

1. It appears to be the established rule of

international law that warships of a belligerent may enter neutral ports and accept limited hospitality there upon condition that they leave, as a rule, within twenty-four hours after their arrival.

2. Belligerent warships are also entitled to take on fuel once in three months in ports of a neutral country.

3. As a mode of enforcing these rules a neutral has the right to cause belligerent warships failing to comply with them, together with their officers and crews, to be interned during the remainder of the war.

4. Merchantmen of belligerent nationality armed only for purposes of protection against the enemy are entitled to enter and leave neutral ports without hindrance in the course of legitimate trade.

5. Armed merchantmen of belligerent nationality under a commission or orders of their government to use, under penalty, their armament for aggressive purposes, or merchantmen which, without such commission or orders, have used their armaments for aggressive purposes, are not entitled to the same hospitality in neutral ports as peaceable armed merchantmen.

Second—The Relations of Belligerents and Neutrals as Affected by the Status of Armed Merchant Vessels on the High Seas.

1. Innocent neutral property on the high seas cannot legally be confiscated, but is subject to inspection by a belligerent. Resistance to inspection removes this immunity and subjects the property to condemnation by a prize court, which is charged with the preservation of the legal rights of the owners of neutral property.

2. Neutral property engaged in contraband trade, breach of blockade, or unneutral service obtains the character of enemy property and is subject to seizure by a belligerent and condemnation by a prize court.

3. When hostile and innocent property is mixed, as in the case of a neutral ship carrying a cargo which is entirely or partly contraband, this fact can only be determined by inspection. Such innocent property may be of uncertain character, as it has been frequently held that it is more or less contaminated by association with hostile property. For example, under the declaration of London (which, so far as the provisions covering this subject are concerned, has been adopted by all the belligerents) the presence of a cargo which in bulk or value consists of 50 per cent contraband articles impresses the ship with enemy character and subjects it to seizure and condemnation by a prize court.

4. Enemy property, including ships and cargoes, is always subject to seizure and condemnation. Any enemy property taken by a belligerent on the high seas is a total loss to the owners. There is no redress in a prize court. The only means of avoiding loss is by flight or successful resistance. Enemy merchant ships have, therefore, the right to arm for the purpose of self-protection.

5. A belligerent warship is any vessel which, under commission or orders of its government imposing penalties or entitling it to prize money, is armed for the purpose of seeking and capturing or destroying enemy property or hostile neutral property on the seas. The size of the vessel, strength of armament, and its defensive or offensive force are immaterial.

6. A belligerent warship has, incidental to the right of seizure, the right to visit and search all vessels on the high seas for the purpose of determining the hostile or innocent character of the vessels and their cargoes. If the hostile character of the property is known, however, the belligerent warship may seize the property without exercising the right of visit and search which is solely for the purpose of obtaining knowledge as to the character of the property. The attacking vessel must display its colors before exercising belligerent rights.

7. When a belligerent warship meets a merchantman on the high seas which is known to be enemy owned and attempts to capture the vessel, the latter may exercise its right of self-

protection either by flight or by resistance. The right to capture and the right to prevent capture are recognized as equally justifiable.

8. The exercise of the right of capture is limited, nevertheless, by certain accepted rules of conduct based on the principles of humanity and regard for innocent property, even if there is definite knowledge that some of the property, cargo as well as the vessel, is of enemy character. As a consequence of these limitations, it has become the established practice for warships to give merchant vessels an opportunity to surrender or submit to visit and search before attempting to seize them by force. The observance of this rule of naval warfare tends to prevent the loss of life of noncombatants and the destruction of innocent neutral property which would result from sudden attack.

9. If, however, before a summons to surrender is given, a merchantman of belligerent nationality, aware of the approach of an enemy warship, uses its armament to keep the enemy at a distance, or after it has been summoned to surrender it resists or flees, the warship may properly exercise force to compel surrender.

10. If the merchantman finally surrenders, the belligerent warship may release it or take it into custody. In the case of an enemy merchantman it may be sunk, but only if it is impossible to take it into port, and provided always that the persons on board are put in a place of safety. In the case of a neutral merchantman, the right to sink it in any circumstance is doubtful.

11. A merchantman is entitled to exercise the right of self-protection may do so when certain of attack by an enemy warship, otherwise the exercise of the right would be so restricted as to render it ineffectual. There is a distinct difference, however, between the exercise of the right of self-protection and the act of cruising the seas in an armed vessel for the purpose of attacking enemy naval vessels.

12. In the event that merchant ships of belligerent nationality are armed and under commission or orders to attack in all circumstances certain classes of enemy naval vessels for the purpose of destroying them, and are entitled to receive prize money for such service from their government or are liable to a penalty for failure to obey the orders given, such merchant ships lose their status as peaceable merchant ships and are to a limited extent incorporated in the naval forces of their government, even though it is not their sole occupation to conduct hostile operations.

13. A vessel engaged intermittently in commerce and under a commission or orders of its government imposing a penalty, in pursuing and attacking enemy naval craft, possesses a status tainted with a hostile purpose which it cannot throw aside or assume at will. It should, therefore, be considered as an armed public vessel and receive the treatment of a warship by an enemy and by neutrals. Any person taking passage on such a vessel cannot expect immunity other than that accorded persons who are on board a warship. A private vessel, engaged in seeking enemy naval craft, without such a commission or orders from its government, stands in a relation to the enemy similar to that of a civilian who fires upon the organized military forces of a belligerent, and is entitled to no more considerate treatment.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
American Embassy, Berlin, April 11, 1916.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith to the department a copy and translation of a note verbale, dated April 11, 1916, received from the imperial foreign office, inclosing a copy of an official order said to have been issued by the English admiralty for armed English merchant vessels for the event of meeting submarines, which order was found on the English steamer Appam, brought in as a prize by the German ship Moewe.

The substance of this note is to-day being cables to the department.

I am, etc., For the ambassador, J. C. GREW.

(Inclosure—Translation.)

Foreign Office, Berlin, April 11, 1916.

Note Verbale.

The foreign office has the honor to transmit herewith to the embassy of the United States of America a copy of an official order issued by the English admiralty for armed English merchant vessels for the event of meeting submarines. The order was found on board the English steamer Appam, brought in as a prize by his majesty's ship Moewe.

It is evident from this official order also that the English merchant vessels are to proceed aggressively against any submarine which comes in sight; it is therefore likewise in conflict with the assertion of the British government that English merchant vessels are only armed for defense.

The foreign office begs to request the embassy to acquaint its government of the above.

(Subinclosure.)

Any submarine approaching a merchant vessel may be treated as hostile. Gunfire from the latest submarines is effective in fine weather and at close range. If chased by submarine armed with gun, first attempt to escape; if this proves impossible, turn and steer straight for submarine before she gets close enough to use her guns effectively. It is believed that German submarine must get into a position nearly end on in order to fire a torpedo. In submarine waters all ships should proceed at utmost speed; fast ships whose speed exceeds ten knots should zigzag, course being altered at short and irregular intervals unless proximity of other vessels makes this unsafe for navigation. Underwater speed of submarine is low and zigzagging makes it difficult for it to get into position to deliver surprise attack. Wireless warnings sent out from Saintjust and Valencia at 3 and 9 a. m. and p. m. in M V code will tell you where submarines are active, but should necessity arise warnings may be sent at any time. German submarines are fitted with wireless. No wireless signals except in emergency are allowed within 100 miles from British coast.

Most important to make landfall after dark and when position is verified give coast a wide berth. Submarines can operate as surface boats at night; all unnecessary lights therefore increase the danger. The presence of a ship may be disclosed to a submarine by the undue use of a siren.

Instruction from admiralty secret.

(Signature illegible.)

FORMAL LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.*

Department of State, Washington, April 7, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Ambassador: I have received your courteous letter of the 22d ultimo and given careful consideration to the memorandum enclosed relating to the proposal for an agreement to disarm merchant vessels by the entente powers, which I unofficially submitted to you in my letter of Jan. 18, 1916.

The proposal was made with the humane purpose of removing the principal reason given by the German and Austro-Hungarian governments for the failure of their submarines to comply strictly with the rules of naval warfare in intercepting the merchant vessels of their enemies on the high seas, a practice which has resulted in an appalling loss of life among the passengers and crews of vessels which have been attacked without warning.

Believing that an arrangement, such as I had the honor to propose, would have resulted in the discontinuance by Germany and Austria-Hungary of a method of attack on merchant vessels which puts in jeopardy the lives of hundreds of men, women and children of neutral as well as belligerent nationality, I cannot but regret that the governments of the entente powers could not see their way to accede to the proposal.

The entente governments having, however, reached a decision to decline the proposed arrangement, it becomes my duty to accept their

decision as final, and in the spirit in which they have made it.

I am, etc.

ROBERT LANSING.

*Same, mutatis mutandis, to the ambassador of France, the Russian ambassador, the ambassador of Italy, the Belgian minister, and, on June 1, 1916, to the Japanese ambassador.

INFORMAL LETTER FROM THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Imperial Japanese Embassy, Washington, May 18, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: In continuation of my note of the 27th of January last [not printed] in which I took pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 24th idem containing a suggestion relating to the question of submarine warfare and armed merchantmen and to advise you that, in compliance with your request therein, the note had been referred to my government, I now beg, under instructions from Baron Ishii, to inform you that my government, finding themselves in complete agreement with the views of the allied governments, regret to be unable to see their way to meeting the suggestion of the honorable the secretary of state. Accept, etc.

S. CHINDA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LEELANAW.

CONSUL DENNISON TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Telegram.)

American Consulate, Dundee, July 26, 1915.

American steamer Leelanaw of New York, from Archangel to Belfast, with flax, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine on 25th. Whole crew landed at Kirkwall this morning in their own boats. Have instructed consular agent to send them on to Dundee immediately.

DENNISON.

CONSUL-GENERAL SKINNER TO SECRETARY OF STATE (Telegram.)

American Consulate General, London, July 26, 1915.

American ship Leelanaw, returning from Archangel to home port with flax for Belfast, Ireland, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine 25th. Entire crew landed Kirkwall this morning in own boats.

SKINNER.

CONSUL-GENERAL SKINNER TO SECRETARY OF STATE (Telegram.)

American Consulate General, London, July 27, 1915.

Leelanaw crew proceeding to Dundee. Captain torpedoed ship states agent Kirkwall he had ample time leave his ship before being fired on. Crew went on board submarine and remained some time, ship's boats being taken in tow for about fifty miles.

SKINNER.

AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO SECRETARY OF STATE. (Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, July 27, 1915.

Sir Edward Grey to-day communicated to me the following message which he stated had been received by him from the British admiralty:

"With reference to the American ship Leelanaw crew propose leaving Kirkwall for Aberdeen July 27. Vessel was flying American flag. Crew were told they might take their time to leave the ship and save their effects. Submarine towed their boats toward Orkney islands; cast off the tow on another steamer being sighted.

PAGE.

CONSUL DENNISON TO SECRETARY OF STATE. (Telegram.)

American Consulate, Dundee, July 28, 1915.

Leelanaw's crew here all safe. Sail Saturday St. Paul. Master under oath states sighted German submarine July 25, sixty miles northwest Orkneys. Endeavored to escape. Fired on at distance two miles, shot falling short; hove to and stopped. Submarine signaled for ship's papers, which were sent. After exam-

ining them submarine signaled abandon ship. Ample time given crew to leave ship. Five shots then fired at Leelanaw without effect, followed by torpedo. Crew then taken on submarine with lifeboats in tow, after which two more shots were fired, last one setting fire to ship. Submarine headed toward Orkneys. Leelanaw was seen to sink one hour and twenty minutes later. Eighty-three another steamer being seen approaching, crew ordered to boats, in which they proceeded remainder distance to Kirkwall, arriving six-thirty following morning. Leelanaw laden with flax and tow only. Before leaving submarine master demanded ship's papers. Request refused, his register, customs manifest, and bills of lading being retained. Master has no complaint of treatment on submarine.

DENNISON.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD. (Telegram-Paraphrase.)

Department of State, Washington, July 31, 1915.

Ambassador Gerard is directed to obtain and forward to the department of state a full report of facts relating to the sinking of the American ship Leelanaw, together with certified copies of the ship's papers.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SECRETARY OF STATE. (Telegram-Paraphrase.)

American Embassy, Berlin, Oct. 19, 1915.

Ambassador Gerard reports receipt of a note from the German foreign office dated Oct. 16, relating circumstances of destruction of the Leelanaw and citing in justification of the German submarine's commander the declaration of London and German prize ordinance. In addition, the note acknowledges applicability of treaty as in the case of the American vessel Frye, and states that the Leelanaw's papers have been sent to the Hamburg prize court, which will pass upon the case. Ambassador Gerard also reports that interested American parties are stated to be represented before the prize court.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

American Embassy, Berlin, Oct. 19, 1915.

With reference to the department's telegram dated July 31, 1915, 3 p. m., and to my telegram of even date, I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of a note received to-day from the imperial foreign office, dated Oct. 16, 1915, relating the facts of the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw by a German submarine on July 25, 1915.

I have, etc.

J. W. GERARD.

(Inclosure-Translation.)

Foreign Office, Berlin, Oct. 16, 1915.

Note verbale.

The foreign office has the honor to make the following reply to the note verbale of the embassy of the United States of America, dated Aug. 2, 1915, relative to the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw.

The steamer mentioned was stopped by a German submarine at 2:10 o'clock on the afternoon of July 25, 1915, in 59 degrees 55 minutes latitude north, and 4 degrees 22 minutes longitude west. According to the ship's papers, she was on a voyage from Archangel to Belfast; the cargo consisted of flax. The commander of the submarine considered the cargo contraband and decided accordingly to sink the vessel and cargo. He saw to it that the crew of the vessel was safely taken ashore and took the ship's papers of the steamer Leelanaw on board the submarine.

Under article 21, number 22, of the German prize ordinance as amended by the ordinance of April 18, 1915 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 227), flax is to be considered absolute contraband. The ordinance of April 18, 1915, was communicated to the embassy of the United States of America by note verbale of April 22, 1915, with the request that the contents be brought to the knowledge of the American government. It

was possible therefore for the shippers and captain of the steamer *Leelanaw* to have knowledge of the German contraband regulations. The goods were destined for an English port; thus the contraband was liable to seizure without further formality (vide article 30 of the German prize ordinance; article 31 of the declaration of London). According to value and bulk, the contraband formed more than half the whole cargo; consequently the vessel herself was liable to confiscation (vide article 41, paragraph 2, of the German prize ordinance; article 40 of the declaration of London). Since the German commander was unable to take the steamer into a German port without exposing the submarine to danger or impairing the success of the operations in which it was engaged, he was justified in destroying the vessel (article 113 of the German prize ordinance; article 49 of the declaration of London). He fulfilled his obligation of placing all persons on board and the ship's papers in safety (article 116 of the German prize ordinance; article 50 of the declaration of London).

The commander therefore acted in conformity with the principles of international law. The legality of the measures taken by him is examinable by German prize jurisdiction according to article 1, number 2, of the German prize ordinance (article 51 of the declaration of London). The ship's papers have already been sent to the prize court at Hamburg. This court will have to decide the questions whether the destruction of the vessel and cargo was legal, whether the property sunk was liable to confiscation and to whom and in what amount indemnity is to be awarded, provided any claim therefor is before it. It is true that in the present case, as in the case of the *William P. Frye*, the special provisions of article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of July 11, 1799, are to be considered, pursuant to which property belonging to citizens of the United States of America may only be confiscated when its value is restored.

It appears from information received from the prize court that the American shipping interests have already entrusted a Hamburg attorney with the representation of their rights before the prize court. The foreign office begs to reserve a note concerning the outcome of the prize proceedings.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR, GERARD.
(Telegram—Paraphrase.)

Department of State, Washington, Nov. 30, 1915.

Ambassador Gerard is directed to inform the German foreign office that the owners of the *Leelanaw* are not represented before the prize court and that for the same reason given by the United States government for refusing to submit the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid in the *William P. Frye* case to the prize court the United States government desires that the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid in the *Leelanaw* case shall be adjusted by diplomatic negotiations.

CASE OF THE APPAM.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Translation.)

German Embassy, Washington, Feb. 2, 1916.

Mr. Secretary of State: I have the honor to inform your excellency that the British steamer *Appam*, captured by the German naval forces, arrived at Newport News, Va., on the 1st of this month under the command of Lieut. Berg of the navy. The commanding officer intends, in accordance with article XIX. of the Prusso-American treaty of Sept. 10, 1785, to stay in an American port until further notice.

The *Appam* has not been converted into an auxiliary cruiser is not armed and has made no prize under Mr. Berg's command. She carries on board the crews of seven enemy vessels taken by H. M. S. *Moewe* who have been transferred to her by that ship.

There is on board a locked-up military party

of the enemy, whose internment in the United States I request.

The crew of the *Appam* tried to offer resistance when the ship was captured, as the guns at hand were already in place and trained on the German warship. The members of the crew are therefore to be looked upon likewise as combatants, and I have the honor to ask of your excellency that they, too, be detained in the United States until the end of the war.

Accept, etc. J. BERNSTORFF.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR.
Department of State, Washington, Feb. 3, 1916.

My dear Mr. Ambassador: Referring to our conversation of to-day in regard to the steamer *Appam*, now at Norfolk in charge of a German prize crew, I have received from the collector of customs in Norfolk a list (copy of which is inclosed) [not printed] of persons on board the *Appam* who, the prize master asserts, are in the military service of his Britannic majesty and who he believes, therefore, should not be released from his vessel. I desire, therefore, to ask if you will be good enough to inform me as to whether any of the gentlemen named on the list are members of his majesty's armed forces.

I am, etc.

ROBERT LANSING.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Embassy, Washington, Feb. 4, 1916.

The British embassy has the honor to refer to the rule of international law now generally recognized and embodied in articles 21 and 23 of The Hague convention XIII. of 1907 and to request that the principles in question should be applied to the *Appam*.

These principles have been accepted by both the British and the United States governments. The queen's proclamation of 1861 interdicted the military ships of belligerents from carrying prizes made by them into British ports, harbors, roadsteads or waters, a measure of which the secretary of state of the United States expressed his approval.

In the report of the American delegates to The Hague conference it is stated that, while articles 21 and 22 seemed unobjectionable, article 23 (allowing the sequestration of prizes) "was objectionable for the reason that it involves a neutral in participation in the war to the extent of giving asylum to a prize which the belligerent may not be able to conduct to a home port. This article represents the revival of an ancient abuse and should not be approved. In this connection it is proper to note that a proposition absolutely forbidding the destruction of a neutral prize, which was vigorously supported by England and the United States, failed of adoption. Had the proposition been adopted there would have been some reason for authorizing such an asylum to be afforded in the case of neutral prizes."

This declaration shows that the Prussian treaty of 1799 (by which in any case Great Britain, not being a party, cannot be affected) was regarded as obsolete and inconsistent with modern doctrines, and the fact that the United States government adhered to the convention while reserving article 23 shows that in so far as the provisions of the treaty of 1799 conflict with the convention they are regarded as overridden by the later instrument.

The rule embodied in article 21 of the 1907 convention is of general application, and the fact that Great Britain has not ratified the convention does not affect the obligation of the United States to treat ships and property of all nations in accordance with what the attitude of the United States toward the convention shows that they themselves regarded as the general rule.

Relying on the above considerations this embassy is instructed to request that if the *Appam* is regarded by the United States government as a prize she should be restored to her owners and the prize crew interned.

The British embassy begs to add that accord-

ing to information received the captain of the German prize crew signaled on arrival that the ship was a part of the armed naval force of the German empire. If this claim is advanced the United States government will doubtless deal with the ship according to their recognized practice. If, however, she is regarded as a prize, this embassy expresses its entire confidence that she will not be allowed to leave United States jurisdiction under German control in a condition which would enable her to undertake offensive action; and that she will not be allowed to increase or augment her force by adding to her armament or her crew or by transfer of trained men to the ship or by a change of personnel or in any other manner. The British embassy begs to add that the claim that the ship was a war vessel shows that if allowed by the United States to leave as a prize under German control she would be used by the Germans as a man-of-war; and it is needless to remind the state department of the doctrine accepted by both our governments, under which the British government would be compelled to hold the United States government responsible for any injury which she may inflict.

CECIL SPRING RICE.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY.*

Telegram from the German government concerning its opinion on Appam case:

"Appam is not an auxiliary cruiser but a prize. Therefore she must be dealt with according to article XIX. of Prusso-American treaty of 1799. Article XXI. of The Hague convention concerning neutrality at sea is not applicable, as this convention was not ratified by England and is therefore not binding in present war according to article XXVIII. The above-mentioned article XIX. authorizes a prize ship to remain in American ports as long as she pleases. Neither the ship nor the prize crew can therefore be interned nor can there be question of turning the prize over to English."

*Received at state department Feb. 8, 1916.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Embassy, Washington, Feb. 12, 1916.

It has been ascertained from Norfolk that no restrictions are placed upon persons going on board the Appam at the invitation of her commander, though the latter reports daily to the collector of customs that all visitors have returned to the shore.

The British embassy cannot but view this arrangement with some anxiety and, referring to their memorandum of Feb. 3, beg to reiterate the expression of their confidence that adequate precautions are being taken with a view to preventing any increase in the armament or crew of the ship or any change in her personnel which would augment her force.

The present notification is not of course to be considered as a request for action or as a complaint, but is made in fulfilment of the duty incumbent on this embassy to inform the state department at once of any information which may reach them relative to matters appertaining to pending questions between the two governments.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Embassy, Washington, Feb. 15, 1916.

The British embassy has the honor to inform the state department that the British government reserves all rights under accepted principles and practice of international law with regard to the Appam, and that any action taken in the matter by the owners in maintenance of their interests is not in any way to be considered as prejudicing any claim advanced or to be advanced by the British government.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

German Embassy, Washington, Feb. 22, 1916.

My dear Mr. Secretary: Lieut. Hans Berg of the German imperial navy and commander of H. M. S. Appam, now lying at anchor near

Newport News, Va., has informed me that a libel was filed against said vessel in the United States District court for the eastern district of Virginia, at Norfolk, on the 16th day of February, 1916, by the British and African Steam Navigation Co., Limited, and that, under the authority of said court, he has been cited by the marshal of the eastern district of Virginia to appear before said court on Friday, the 3d day of March, 1916, to answer the said libel.

As the Appam was captured at sea by a German man-of-war and brought to the Virginian port as a prize ship according to the treaty existing between our countries, you may well appreciate my surprise at the action which has been taken.

Article XIX. of the treaty of 1799 between Prussia and the United States, renewed in part by article XII. of the treaty of 1828, provides that "the vessels and effects taken from" the enemies of the contracting parties may be carried freely wheresoever they please, and that such prizes shall not be "put under legal process when they come to and enter the ports of the other party * * *."

In view of the terms of the treaty, I am at a loss to understand why such action has been taken by a court of your country. It may be argued that it has been because article 21 of The Hague "convention concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers in naval war" is applicable. This article provides: "A prize may only be brought into a neutral port on account of unseaworthiness, stress of weather, or want of fuel or provisions.

"It must leave as soon as the circumstances which justified its entry are at an end. If it does not the neutral power must order it to leave at once; should it fail to obey, the neutral power must employ the means at its disposal to release it with its officers and crew and to intern the crew."

But as Great Britain has not ratified the convention the article is not binding, for the reason that article 23 provides: "The provisions of the present convention do not apply except to the contracting powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the convention."

Besides, the Appam flies the naval flag of and belongs to the German government, and therefore the possession of the captors in a neutral port is the possession of their sovereign. The sovereign whose officers have captured the vessel as a prize of war remains in possession of the vessel and has full power over her. The neutral sovereign or its court can take no cognizance of the question of prize or no prize and cannot wrest from the possession of the captor a prize of war brought into its ports.

The position which I take is fully supported by an opinion of the attorney-general of the United States (7 Op., 122), the syllabus of which recites that a "foreign ship of war or any prize of hers in command of a public officer possesses in the ports of the United States the right of extrajurisdiction and is not subject to the local jurisdiction."

I would therefore most respectfully protest against the action of the United States District court and request that you may ask the attorney-general to instruct the United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia to appear before the United States District court and take such steps as may be necessary and proper to secure the prompt dismissal of the libel.

I am, etc.

J. BERNSTORFF.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO GERMAN AMBASSADOR.
Department of State, Washington, March 2, 1916.

Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of the 2d of February, informing me that the British steamer Appam, captured by the German naval forces, had arrived at Norfolk under the command of Lieut. Berg, of the imperial German navy, who intends, in accordance, as he believes, with article XIX. of the Prusso-American

treaty of 1799, to remain in American waters until further notice, and that the Appam has not been converted into an auxiliary cruiser, is not armed, and has taken no prizes under Lieut. Berg's command. In conclusion your excellency requests internment in the United States during the remainder of the war of a military party belonging, your excellency states, to the enemy of Germany and also the internment of the crew of the Appam, inasmuch as they offered resistance to capture by his majesty's forces.

I have the honor also to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of Feb. 22, calling my attention to a libel which has been filed against the Appam in the United States District court on Feb. 16 by the British and African Steam Navigation Co., Limited, and to the fact that Lieut. Berg has been cited to appear before the court on March 3 next to answer this libel. Your excellency points out that in view of the terms of article XIX. of the treaty of 1799 and of the inoperation of The Hague convention relating to neutral rights and duties in naval warfare, you are at a loss to understand why such action has been taken in this country. Your excellency, moreover, asserts in effect that as the Appam flies the naval flag of and belongs to the German government, and as the possession of the captors is the possession of their sovereign, "the neutral sovereign or its court can take no cognizance of the question of prize or no prize and cannot wrest from the possession of the captor a prize of war brought into its ports." Your excellency, in conclusion, protests against the action of the court and requests that the attorney-general instruct the proper United States district attorney to take such steps as may be necessary and proper to secure the prompt dismissal of the libel.

Article XIX. of the treaty of 1799, to which your excellency refers, reads as follows:

"The vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry (conduit) freely, wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken (pris) from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs or any others; nor shall such prizes (prises) be arrested, searched or put under legal process, when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried (conduites) out again at any time by their captors (vaisseaux) to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel (le dit vaisseau) shall be obliged to show. But conformably to the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain, no vessel (vaisseau) that shall have made a prize (prise) upon British subjects shall have a right to shelter in the ports of the United States, but if (il est) forced therein by tempests, or any other danger or accident of the sea, they (il sera) shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible."

This translation is taken from the published treaties of the United States, and while not conforming strictly to the original French text (copy of which is inclosed), is sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this note. At the outset it may be pointed out that as the object of this provision was to mollify the existing practice of nations as to asylum for prizes brought into neutral ports by men-of-war, it is subject to a strict interpretation when its privileges are invoked in a given case in modification of the established rule. By a reasonable interpretation of article XIX., however, it seems clear that it is applicable only to prizes which are brought into American ports by vessels of war. The Appam, however, your excellency is aware, was not accompanied by a ship of war, but came into the port of Norfolk alone in charge of a prize master and crew. Moreover, the treaty article allows to capturing vessels the privileges of carrying out their prizes again "to the places expressed in their commissions." The commissions referred to are manifestly those of the captor vessels which accompany prizes into

port and not those of the officers of the prizes arriving in port without convoy, and it is clear that the port of refuge was not to be made a port of ultimate destination or indefinite asylum. In the case of the Appam the commission of Lieut. Berg, a copy of which was given to the collector of customs at Norfolk, not only is a commission of a prize master, but directs him to bring the Appam to the nearest American port and "there to lay her up." In the opinion of the government of the United States, therefore, the case of the Appam does not fall within the evident meaning of the treaty provision which contemplates temporary asylum for vessels of war accompanying prizes while en route to the places named in the commander's commission, but not the deposit of the spoils of war in an American port. In this interpretation of the treaty, which I believe is the only one warranted by the terms of the provision and by the British treaties referred to in article XIX., and by other contemporaneous treaties, the government of the United States considers itself free from any obligation to accord the Appam the privileges stipulated in article XIX. of the treaty of 1799.

Under this construction of the treaty the Appam can enjoy only those privileges usually granted by maritime nations, including Germany, to prizes of war—namely, to enter neutral ports only in case of stress of weather, want of fuel and provisions, or necessity of repairs, but to leave as soon as the cause of their entry has been removed.

As to the grounds upon which the application for the libel of the Appam by the United States court was made, this department has no direct information; but it is understood that the libellant contends that the Appam is not, assuming that it is a prize of the German government, the property of that government, but that, on the contrary, the title to the vessel is now properly in the British owners. Whether in these circumstances the United States court has properly or improperly assumed jurisdiction of the case and taken custody of the ship is a legal question which, according to American practice, must now be decided by the courts of this country. With the purpose, however, of having your excellency's views as to this matter brought to the attention of the court, I have transmitted your note of Feb. 22 to the attorney-general, with a request that he instruct the United States district attorney to appear in the case as amicus curiae and present to the court a copy of your excellency's note.

As to the internment of the military party which your excellency states was on board the Appam, as well as the officers and crew who offered resistance to capture by his majesty's ships, I have the honor to inform you that the government has, after due consideration, concluded that they should be released from detention on board the Appam, together with their personal effects.

Accept, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
German Embassy, Washington, March 14, 1916.

My dear Mr. Secretary: Referring to previous correspondence in regard to H. M. S. Appam, I am informed by our counsel that the state and treasury departments, mainly through the collector of customs, have been requesting the District court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia to guard against two things: (1) An augmentation of the crew of the Appam; and (2) an attempt on her part to escape; and that such action would tend to disturb the peace of mind of the court.

What I cannot understand on what theory the court can be asked to have anything to do with questions of augmentation, I can readily appreciate its desire to prevent any possible escape so long as court proceedings are pending.

In view of the action of the departments, the court appears unwilling to permit the ship to continue in the stream with only two keepers, and has requested counsel to consent to her re-

moval to a wharf or some safer anchorage.

Lieut. Berg objects to her being taken to a wharf on account of increased difficulty of controlling his crew, the danger of annoyance from curiosity seekers and the possibility of injury from hostile sources.

Because of the divergent wishes in this respect, I believe that the court will be fully satisfied and at the same time Lieut. Berg can carry out his wishes. If I now assure you, as I do, that, while reserving all the rights of the German government in this case, both before the court and in our diplomatic negotiations, and with a further reservation that such assurance and agreement shall be without prejudice to the defense, no change shall be made in the status quo with respect to augmentation of the crew or equipment that might be considered a breach of neutrality, and that no attempt to run the vessel away will be made so long as said ship remains under the custody of said court.

I would therefore most respectfully request that you may communicate my assurance to the treasury department, and that both departments may communicate through the proper officers with the court and inform it that, in view of my assurance, they have no further requests to make along this line at the present time, and that for the present it would not appear to be necessary that the ship be removed to a wharf.

In my note of Feb. 22 I requested you to ask the attorney-general to instruct the United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia to appear before the United States District court and take such steps as may be necessary and proper to secure the dismissal of the libel. At a hearing held before said court at Richmond, Va., on March 7, said attorney appeared and presented a copy of my said note of Feb. 22 to you, but did not ask for the dismissal of the libel. In view of this fact, and believing at this time that his presence in said court will not be further necessary for assisting in arriving at a solution of the case, I would most respectfully request that you may ask the attorney-general to instruct him not to appear further without securing express instruction so to do for such special reasons as your government may have for so authorizing him.

I am, etc., J. BERNSTORFF.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Translation.)

German Embassy, Washington, March 16, 1916.

In reply to your kind note of the 2d instant I have the honor, in compliance with instructions, to submit to you the inclosed memorandum of the imperial government on the subject that has been received by me.

Should the government of the United States fail to concur in the imperial government's interpretation, the imperial government would propose that the construction of the treaty in question be referred to The Hague court of arbitration in the same way as the imperial government proposed in the William P. Frye case in Secretary of State von Jagow's note of Nov. 29 last, to Mr. Gerard, ambassador of the United States at Berlin, provided that the status quo of the steamship Appam will remain unchanged throughout the arbitration proceedings and that the steamer will be allowed to remain with her prize crew in an American port during that time.

Accept, etc., J. BERNSTORFF.
(Inclosure.)

MEMORANDUM.

German Embassy.

The imperial government does not consider correct the interpretation of the department of state of article XIX. of the treaty of 1799 as given in the note.

The department of state criticized that the Appam was not brought into port by a warship, but arrived only with a prize crew on board.

The treaty of 1799, referring to prizes accompanied by a warship, speaks, of course, of commercial warfare as it was usual in those times and which could be carried on by both parties only by privateers. This made it necessary that the prize was brought into port by the capturing vessel. The development of modern cruiser warfare, where, as a rule, the warship sends her prize into port by a military prize crew, cannot render the stipulations of article XIX. of said treaty null and void. The prize masters and prize crew, who represent the authority of the belligerent state, now take the place which the capturing vessel held formerly. That such stipulations are not in contradiction to the general rules of international law, and that, therefore, the treaty is not subject to the especially strict interpretation given to it by the department of state, is proved by article XXIII. of The Hague convention regarding neutrality on sea, which was adopted by a great majority, although under reservation by the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

The department of state missed, in the commission of Lieut. Berg, an order to take the prize into a German port, as it is unwilling to admit the permanent internment of the German prize in an American port as a consequence of the treaty. As proved by the last but obsolete sentences of article XIX. of the treaty of 1799 and article XIX. of the treaty of 1799, the object of article XIX. is to grant asylum or shelter to prizes of one contracting party in the ports of the other party. The asylum naturally continues only as long as the prize crew is on board and the danger of being captured by enemy naval forces exists. Both premises prevail in this case. Lieut. Berg, an officer of the imperial navy, was commissioned by the commander of a German warship to take with him prize in an American port the asylum guaranteed by the treaty. The opinion of the department of state that the commission must mention a German port of destination for the prize is unfounded, as article XIX. only provides the freedom of the prize to leave for the places which are named in the commission, but does not make the right of asylum depend on such port being mentioned. Such an indication seems superfluous if the prize is conducted by a prize crew mustered from the imperial navy, for such crew has to bring the prize into a German port as soon as possible. At present the claim for asylum naturally still exists, considering the uneven distribution of the domination of the sea between the belligerents.

As long as the right of asylum lasts the jurisdiction of American courts over the prize is formally excluded by article XIX.; a German prize court alone is competent. The opinion of the department of state that the American courts must decide about the claims of the British shipping company is incompatible with the treaty stipulations.

It is therefore respectfully requested that the prize crew should be permitted to remain in the American port and also that the legal steps before an American court should be suspended.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
British Embassy, Washington, March 31, 1916.

My dear Mr. Secretary: On Feb. 3 last, I had the honor, under instructions from my government, to request that if the Appam were regarded by the United States government as a prize she should be restored to her owners and the prize crew interned.

Since that date it has come to my knowledge that a proceeding has been brought in the admiralty court of the United States by the owners of the vessel for its restitution and that the court has taken jurisdiction of the suit. It appears that the vessel had been detained in an American port by the prize crew for more than two weeks before suit was instituted. I am informed that the vessel was in a seaworthy condition when brought into port and that the time which elapsed before the beginning of the suit was more than sufficient to supply any deficiencies of coal and provisions. The deten-

tion of the vessel for such a period of time was therefore a violation of the neutrality of the United States under the law of nations as expressed in articles XXI. and XXII. of convention XIII. as formulated at The Hague in 1907 and as previously understood and applied among the nations.

I understand that the admiralty courts of the United States have jurisdiction to decree the restitution to the owners of a prize brought into an American port by a belligerent captor when there has been a violation of American neutrality on the part of the captor. It seems to me desirable and proper that such violation of American neutrality should be called to the court's attention, not only by the private owners of the captured vessel, but also by the official representatives of the United States government.

I have the honor to request that if the United States government do not see their way clear to direct by executive order, as suggested in my note above referred to, the return of the vessel to her British owners, instructions may be given, should there be no objection, to the proper representatives of the department of justice of the United States to appear in their official capacity before the United States District court for the eastern district of Virginia, in which the suit for the recovery of the steamship Appam is pending, and to represent to that court on behalf of the government of the United States that the detention of the steamship Appam under the circumstances above set forth constituted a violation of the neutrality of the United States and apply to the court to direct the return of the vessel to her owners upon due proof of their ownership and of the facts constituting the violation of neutrality above set forth.

I am, etc.

CECIL SPRING RICE.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR.
Department of State, Washington, April 4, 1916.

My dear Mr. Ambassador: I have received your formal note of the 31st ultimo, in which you request that as the Appam had violated the neutrality of the United States by her staying in port up to the beginning of the suit now pending against her, such violation of American neutrality be called to the court's attention by the proper representatives of the department of justice on behalf of the government of the United States, and that application be made to the court to direct the return of the vessel to the owners upon due proof of their ownership and of the facts constituting a violation of neutrality.

In reply, allow me to say that as the vessel was in American jurisdiction up until the time of the filing of the suit against her, pending consideration of the question as to whether she was entitled to the privileges claimed for her by the German government by virtue of article XIX. of the treaty of 1799, and as this government reached a decision on that question only after the libel had been filed, I am unable to accept your suggestion that the presence of the Appam in American waters, in the circumstances, constituted a violation of the neutrality of the United States. Holding this view, I regret that I am unable to comply with your request to have official representations made to the court in the sense of your note under acknowledgment.

I am, etc.

ROBERT LANSING.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO GERMAN AMBASSADOR.
Department of State, Washington, April 7, 1916.

Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 16th ultimo, inclosing a memorandum of the Imperial German government on the subject of the Appam, now at Norfolk. The memorandum of the Imperial government contends, in brief, that article XIX. of the treaty of 1799 "speaks, of course, of commercial warfare as it was usual in those times and which would be carried on by both parties only by privateers," and that the development of modern cruiser warfare, in which a prize master and crew representing the au-

thority of a belligerent state now take the place which the conveying vessel formerly held, should govern the present interpretation of the treaty. The government of the United States agrees with the German government's statement that the treaty speaks of a mode of warfare in use at the time the treaty was negotiated. It is precisely for this reason that the government of the United States does not believe that the treaty was intended to apply to circumstances of modern warfare, which are essentially different from those in vogue at the close of the eighteenth century. The government of the United States does not understand upon what ground the imperial government contends that a treaty granting concessions under specifically mentioned circumstances can be construed to apply to a situation involving other and different circumstances. To grant limited asylum in a neutral port to a prize accompanied by the capturing vessel is not the granting of a right of "laying up" in a neutral port a prize which arrives in the control of a prize master and crew.

Your excellency's government further contends that article XIX., besides being applicable to modern conditions, is not contrary to the general rules of international law, and therefore not subject to a restricting interpretation, and in support of this cites as declaratory of the general rules of international law article XXIII. of The Hague convention XIII. As indicated by the imperial government, the United States did not in the case of this convention, and never has, assented to the sequestration of prizes in its ports. The ground of this position of the United States is that it does not, in the opinion of this government, comport with the obligations of a neutral power to allow its ports to be used either as a place of indefinite refuge for belligerent prizes or as a place for their sequestration during the proceedings of prize courts. The contention of the government of the United States in its note of March 2 in this case is consistent with this long-established and well-known policy of the American government, in the light of which the treaty of 1799 was negotiated and has been enforced and applied. Provided a vessel enters an American port accompanied by a German naval vessel, article XIX. contemplates in the view of this government merely temporary sojourn of the prize in an American port and not its sequestration there pending the decision of a prize court.

Holding the view that article XIX. is not applicable to the case of the Appam, this government does not consider it necessary to discuss the contention of the imperial government that under article XIX. American courts are without jurisdiction to interfere with the prize, and for the same reason it cannot accede to the request that the "legal steps before an American court should be suspended."

In your excellency's note transmitting the memorandum of your government it is proposed that should this government fail to concur in the contentions of the imperial government the construction of the treaty in question be referred to The Hague court of arbitration in the same way as the imperial government has proposed to do in the William P. Frye case, provided that the status quo of the Appam remain unchanged throughout the arbitration proceedings and that the steamer be allowed to remain with her prize crew in an American port during that time. It is regretted that this proposal, which appeals to the principle of arbitration, of which this government is an earnest advocate, cannot be accepted in this particular case by the government of the United States. Its acceptance would manifestly defeat the very object of the United States in its reservation to article XXIII. of convention XIII. by allowing the prize to remain in an American port for an indefinite period while the arbitration proceedings were in progress, which might continue until after peace is restored. In this respect the case differs from that of the William P. Frye. Moreover, inasmuch as the Appam has been libeled in the United States District court by the alleged owners, this gov-

ernment, under the American system of government, in which the judicial and executive branches are entirely separate and independent, could not vouch for a continuance of the status quo of the prize during the progress of the arbitration proposed by the imperial government. The United States court having taken jurisdiction of the vessel, that jurisdiction can only be dissolved by judicial proceedings leading to a decision of the court discharging the case—a procedure which the executive cannot summarily terminate.

In these circumstances the government of the United States can only accept the proposal of the German government for the arbitration of the meaning of article XIX. of the treaty of 1799, upon the understanding that the Appam depart from the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, in the event that the libel is dismissed by the court and after she has had a reasonable time to take on board such supplies as may be necessary, in the judgment of this government, for a voyage to the nearest port subject to the sovereignty of Germany, and failing this, that she be released and the prize master and crew be interned for the remainder of the war.

Accept, etc. ROBERT LANSING.
[Judge Edmund Waddell, Jr., of the United States District court for the eastern district of Virginia decided July 29, 1916, that the Appam should be restored to its former owners.]

INTERFERENCES BY BELLIGERENTS WITH MAILS.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 4, 1916.

Department advised that British customs authorities removed from Danish steamer Oscar Second 734 bags parcel mail en route from United States to Norway, Sweden and Denmark; that British port authorities have removed from Swedish steamer Stockholm fifty-eight bags parcel mail en route Gothenburg, Sweden, to New York; that 5,000 packages of merchandise, American property, have been seized by British authorities on the Danish steamer United States on her last trip to the United States; that customs authorities at Kirkwall, on Dec. 13, seized 597 bags of parcel mail from steamer Frederick VIII, manifested for Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Other similar cases might be mentioned, such as that of the steamer Hellig Olav. Department inclined to regard parcel post articles as subject to same treatment as articles sent as express or freight in respect to belligerent search, seizure and condemnation. On the other hand, parcel post articles are entitled to the usual exemptions of neutral trade, and the protests of the government of the United States in regard to what constitutes the unlawful bringing in of ships for search in port, the illegality of so called blockade by Great Britain and the improper assumption of jurisdiction of vessels and cargoes apply to commerce using parcel post service for the transmission of commodities. Please bring this matter of parcel post formally to the attention of the British government.

The department is further informed that on Dec. 23 the entire mails, including sealed mails and presumably the American diplomatic and consular pouches, from the United States to the Netherlands were removed by British authorities from the Dutch steamer New Amsterdam; that on Dec. 26 the Dutch vessel Noorder Dyke was deprived at the Downs of American mail from the United States to Rotterdam, and that these mails are still held by British authorities. Other similar instances could be mentioned, as the cases of the steamers Rotterdam and Noordam. The department cannot admit the right of British authorities to seize neutral vessels plying directly between American and neutral European ports without touching at British ports, to bring them into port, and, while there, to remove or censor mails carried by them. Modern practice generally recognizes that mails are not to be censored, confiscated

or destroyed on high seas, even when carried by belligerent mail ships. To attain same end by bringing such mail ships within British jurisdiction for purposes of search and then subjecting them to local regulations allowing censorship of mails cannot be justified on the ground of national jurisdiction. In cases where neutral mail ships merely touch at British ports, the department believes that British authorities have no international right to remove the sealed mails or to censor them on board ship. Mails on such ships never rightfully come into the custody of the British mail service, and that service is entirely without responsibility for their transit or safety.

As a result of British action, strong feeling is being aroused in this country on account of the loss of valuable letters, money orders and drafts, and foreign banks are refusing to cash American drafts, owing to the absence of any security that the drafts will travel safely in the mails. Moreover, the detention of diplomatic and consular mail is an aggravating circumstance in a practice which is generally regarded in this country as vexatiously inquisitorial and without compensating military advantage to Great Britain. Please lay this matter immediately before the British government in a formal and vigorous protest and press for a discontinuance of these unwarranted interferences with inviolable mails. Impress upon Sir Edward Grey the necessity for prompt action in this matter.

LANSING.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Translation.)

French Embassy, Washington, April 3, 1916.
Mr. Secretary of State: My government informs me that several neutral powers, the United States among them, have raised certain objections in regard to the action which the allies had to decide they must take with respect to mail matter on account of the fraud and violence exercised in that line by their enemies.

After long toleration those acts became so numerous and aggravated that it was no longer possible to acquiesce in their being indefinitely carried on. Hence the provisions which the allied governments consider to be warranted by both the circumstances and the texts but which have nevertheless given rise to the above-mentioned objections.

These objections have been carefully examined and the French and English governments have, in common accord, set forth in the inclosed memorandum the result of the said examination.

In transmitting, by order of my government, that paper to your excellency, I am instructed to express to you the hope that you will kindly recognize the weight of the arguments therein presented in regard to an action which, besides, never was circumscribed by absolute rules of limitation. In your telegram of Jan. 4 last, to the American ambassador at London and thereafter made public, your excellency only specified that: "Modern practice generally recognizes that mails are not to be censored, confiscated or destroyed on high seas, even when carried by belligerent mail ships."

If, even before late events, those practices were not unanimously followed, your excellency will judge whether the arguments and facts set forth in the inclosed note do not amply justify as we believe they do our refraining from complying with them at present.

My instructions, on the other hand, warrant my assuring your excellency that precise instructions are issued not to subject innocent neutral mails and, of course, neutral diplomatic pouches to avoidable delay.

Be pleased, etc., JUSSERAND.

(Inclosure—Translation.)

Memorandum Relative to Postal Correspondence on the High Seas.

Feb. 15, 1916.

The treatment of mail correspondence carried by sea has, in the course of the present war, been the object of various uncertainties, has occasioned some confusion and at times given

rise to criticisms which, for the sake of international relations and neutral commerce, the allied governments deem it advisable to dispel.

It has always been and is the paramount object of postal services to receive, carry or distribute written correspondence or missive letters. By degrees recourse was had to the same services for the transmission of printed documents, then samples, valuables, and finally, under the name of "post parcels," almost every kind of merchandise, provided only that certain conditions were met in respect of weight, bulk and packing.

It is also known that, when bearing postage stamps, any sealed wrapper, irrespective of its contents, weight or bulk, may be mailed and is treated as a letter by the postal administrations.

The reflex action of the war on that state of things suggests the following remarks:

At the time of the second conference of The Hague, in 1907, the imperial German government argued that, the telegraph offering belligerents much quicker and safer means of communication than the post, there was no longer any interest in regarding, as theretofore, postal correspondence as apt to prove contraband by analogy and in disturbing its transmission through seizure and confiscation. Their confidence won by a proposition that looked so pacific, the other powers concurred, Article I. of the eleventh convention of The Hague of 1907 stipulates, as is known, that thenceforward postal correspondence on the high seas is "inviolable."

A first remark must be made with respect to the "post parcels."

The shipment of merchandise by "parcel post" is a mode of shipment and transportation analogous to shipment and transportation on way bills or bills of lading, with this difference, that the transportation is undertaken by the mail service, which moreover sometimes turns it over to common carriers, as is the case in France.

In no wise do such "parcels" constitute "letters" or "correspondence" or "dispatches," and they are clearly not withdrawn in any way from the exercise of the rights of police, supervision, visitation and eventual seizure which belong to belligerents as to all cargoes on the high seas.

This was shown notably in a communication of the postoffice department of the United States addressed on April 8, 1915, to the French authorities and transmitting a statement in conformity therewith from the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, a vessel of the imperial German navy, regarding the post parcels shipped on the French mail steamer *Floride*, which the first named cruiser had captured. (See Exhibit 1.)

The allied governments have also adopted this view, which in their opinion is fully founded in law and superabundantly justified by the facts.

Among many other examples it will be sufficient to cite: 1,302 post parcels, containing together 437,510 grams of india rubber for Hamburg (steamers *Tijuca*, *Bahia*, *Jaguaribe*, *Maranhao*, *Acre*, *Olinda*, *Para*, *Brazil*); or again, 69 post parcels, containing 400 revolvers for Germany via Amsterdam (S. S. *Gelria*).

As regards the forwarding of letters, wrappers, envelopes and others intrusted to the postal services and generally contained in the mail bags of the postoffice of the countries which send them forth, the allied governments bring the following consideration to the notice of the neutral governments:

Between Dec. 31, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1915, the German or Austro-Hungarian naval authorities destroyed, without previous warning or visitation, thirteen mail ships (see exhibit 2) with the mail bags on board, coming from or going to neutral or allied countries, without any more concern about the inviolability of the dispatches and correspondence they carried than about the lives of the inoffensive persons aboard the ships.

It has not come to the knowledge of the allied governments that any protest touching postal correspondence was ever addressed to the imperial governments.

Under dates of Aug. 11, 17 and 18, 1915, the neutral mail steamers *Iris* (Norwegian), *Haakon VII.* (Norwegian), *Germania* (Swedish) had the mail bags they carried from and to all places seized on the high seas by the German naval authorities; the letters and correspondence were censored by the German authorities, as proven by the photograph herein enclosed by way of illustration (exhibit 3). [Not printed.]

The allied governments understand that subsequently the imperial German government, while announcing its intention to desist from such seizures, declared that the said seizures were and would be fully warranted in its opinion. According to the imperial German government, the eleventh convention of The Hague of 1907, not having been ratified by all the powers at present engaged in war, would be inapplicable.

Finally the supervision within the territories of the allies of various mail bags shipped on mail steamers that call at certain ports in the said territories more recently disclosed the presence in the wrappers, envelopes and mail matter of contraband articles particularly sought after by the enemy, and notably: On board the S. S. *Tubantia*, arriving in Europe, 174½ pounds of india rubber, of which 101 pounds of Para, highest grade, and seven parcels of wool; on board the S. S. *Medan*, seven parcels of crude rubber. That same supervision, exercised under the same conditions on mail bags from Europe which at first sight might have been supposed to contain nothing but correspondence, uncovered in the bags put on board the single mail steamer *Zaandijk* (Dutch) not less than 368 parcels of miscellaneous goods.

The following letter from the German firm of G. Vogtman & Co., dated from Hamburg, No. 16, Glockengiesserwall, Dec. 15, 1915, is particularly instructive:

(Translation.)

"For some time past we have been receiving regularly from Para invoices of crude india rubber, and you might turn your attention to that line of business. The shipments are made in shape of 'Samples without value,' registered, about 200 parcels in every mail, each containing about 320 grams of rubber, net. The trouble of doing up the parcels and the high cost of postage are amply covered by the high price commanded by the commodity here."

It is known that on Dec. 15, 1915, crude india rubber, which the German state took all up, was worth about 25 marks per kilogram, and, as the Hamburg merchant remarked, "ein guter verdienst nicht ausgeschlossen ist" (a handsome profit is not barred out).

Hostile traffic, shut out of the mastery of the seas, thus resorted to hide in mail matter in order to get through all kinds of merchandise, contraband of war even included, apparently by imposing on the postoffice departments of the neutral states.

From a legal standpoint, the right of belligerents to exercise police and supervision powers over vessels and particularly over what they carry has never, to the knowledge of the allied governments, been subject to exceptions, not any more in regard to mail bags than in regard to any other cargo; nay more, as late as 1907 the letters and dispatches themselves could be seized and confiscated.

By the eleventh convention of The Hague and for the reasons above stated, the signatory powers waived the right so to seize dispatches and declared postal correspondence to be inviolable.

The said inviolability only detracted from the public law as far as "correspondence"—that is to say, dispatches or "missive letters"—are concerned, because, as we have seen, it was thought, rightfully or wrongfully, that belligerents having in the telegraph a better medium of correspondence, correspondence by mail was of no interest in warfare. The result is, on the one hand, that inviolability does not apply to any mail matter that is not "correspondence"—that is to say, "missive letters"—

and, on the other hand, that this inviolability would be given a wider scope than it possesses if it were regarded as exempting from any supervision goods and articles shipped by mail, even though they were contraband of war.

Under these conditions the allied governments announce:

1. That from the standpoint of their right of visitation and eventual arrest and seizure, merchandise shipped in post parcels needs not and shall not be treated otherwise than merchandise shipped in any other manner.

2. That the inviolability of postal correspondence stipulated by the eleventh convention of The Hague of 1907 does not in any way affect the right of the allied governments to visit and, if occasion arise, arrest and seize merchandise hidden in the wrappers, envelopes or letters contained in the mail bags.

3. That true to their engagements and respectful of genuine "correspondence," the allied governments will continue, for the present, to refrain on the high seas from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, letters or dispatches, and will insure their speediest possible transmission as soon as the sincerity of their character shall have been ascertained.

Exhibit 1.

Postoffice Department, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Foreign Mails, Washington, April 8, 1915.

I have the honor to inform you that the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich delivered to the postmaster of Newport News, Va., on March 12, 144 mail bags for places in South America which had been transhipped from the French steamer Floride to the said cruiser before it sank the steamer. The dispatches, which appeared to be intact, were sent to the New York office, whence they were forwarded to destination in the same condition and at the first opportunity.

In delivering to the officials at Newport News the aforesaid dispatches the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich declared that the post parcels on board the steamship Floride had been regarded as merchandise and not as correspondence; that is the reason why he did not have them taken out of the Floride as the other mail matter was, but allowed them to sink with the vessel, basing his action on the declaration of London, according to which parcels are merchandise and not correspondence.

I further inform you that the New York post-office advised the Bordeaux office of these facts by means of a check slip.

of state for foreign affairs, to transmit to you herewith a memorandum [not printed; identical with memorandum transmitted with the note of the French ambassador April 3, 1916] stating the contentions of his majesty's government and the French government in regard to their right to detain and examine parcels and letter mails on neutral vessels.

I have, etc.

CECIL SPRING RICE.

*SECRETARY OF STATE TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR. Department of State, Washington, May 24, 1916.

Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your excellency's note of April 3 last, transmitting a memorandum dated Feb. 15, 1916, and communicated in substance to the American ambassador in London on Feb. 23, in which are stated the contentions of the British and French governments in regard to the right to detain and examine parcel and letter mails en route by sea between the United States and Europe.

After a discussion of the use of the mails for the transmission of "parcels" and of the limitations to be placed on "inviolable mail," the joint memorandum of Feb. 15 closes with the following assertions:

"1. That from the standpoint of their right of visitation and eventual arrest and seizure, merchandise shipped in post parcels need not and shall not be treated otherwise than merchandise shipped in any other manner.

"2. That the inviolability of postal correspondence stipulated by the eleventh convention of The Hague of 1907 does not in any way affect the right of the allied governments to visit and, if occasion arise, arrest and seize merchandise hidden in the wrappers, envelopes or letters contained in the mail bags.

"3. That true to their engagements and respectful of genuine 'correspondence,' the allied governments will continue, for the present, to refrain on the high seas from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, letters or dispatches, and will insure their speediest possible transmission as soon as the sincerity of their character shall have been ascertained."

In reply the government of the United States desires to state that it does not consider that the postal union convention of 1906 necessarily applies to the interferences by the British and French governments with the overseas transportation of mails of which the government of the United States complains. Furthermore, the allied powers appear to have overlooked the admission of the government of the United

Exhibit 2.

Mails destroyed by enemies from Dec. 31, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.

Names of ships.	Tonnage.	Dates.	Enemy ships.	Remarks.
1. Highland Brae...	7,634	Dec. 31, 1914	Kaiser Wilhelm.....	Mails and post parcels from Buenos Aires, Santiago and Montevideo.
2. Tokomaru.....	6,084	Jan. 30, 1915	Torpedoed by a German submarine.	Parcels and printed matter from New Zealand.
3. Aguila.....	2,114	Mar. 27, 1915	do.....	Mail for Madeira and the Canary Islands.
4. Palaba	4,806	Mar. 28, 1915	do.....	Mail and post parcels for West Africa.
5. Lusitania	30,396	May 6, 1915	do.....	United States mail.
6. Candidate	5,858	May 7, 1915	do.....	Post parcels for Jamaica.
7. Arabic	15,801	Aug. 19, 1915	do.....	Mail for the United States, Canada, etc.
8. Hesperian	10,920	Sept. 4, 1915	do.....	Mail and post parcels for the United States and Canada.
9. Silver Ash.....	3,753	Oct. 6, 1915	(?)	Mail of his Britannic majesty's ships.
10. Linkmoor	4,306	Sept. 20, 1915	(?)	Mail of his Britannic majesty's ships.
11. Persia	7,964	Dec. 29, 1915	Torpedoed.....	Mail and post parcels for the near east.
12. Ville de la Clotat (French).	6,390	Dec. 24, 1915	Sunk by a German submarine.	Far east mail.
13. Author	3,496	(?)	(?)	Africa mail.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE. British Embassy, Washington, April 3, 1916.

Sir: I have the honor, by direction of Sir Edward Grey, his majesty's principal secretary

States that post parcels may be treated as merchandise subject to the exercise of belligerent rights as recognized by international law. But the government of the United States does not

admit that such parcels are subject to the "exercise of the rights of police, supervision, visitation and eventual seizure which belongs to belligerents as to all cargoes on the high seas," as asserted in the joint note under acknowledgment.

It is noted with satisfaction that the British and French governments do not claim, and, in the opinion of this government, properly do not claim, that their so called "blockade" measures are sufficient grounds upon which to base a right to interfere with all classes of mail matter in transit to or from the central powers. On the contrary, their contention appears to be that, as "genuine correspondence" is under conventional stipulation "inviolable," mail matter of other classes is subject to detention and examination. While the government of the United States agrees that "genuine correspondence" mail is inviolable, it does not admit that belligerents may search other private sea-borne mails for any other purpose than to discover whether they contain articles of enemy ownership carried on belligerent vessels or articles of contraband transmitted under sealed cover as letter mail, though they may intercept at sea all mails coming out of and going into ports of the enemy's coasts which are effectively blockaded. The governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, however, appear to be in substantial agreement as to principle. The method of applying the principle is the chief cause of difference.

Though giving assurances that they consider "genuine correspondence" to be "inviolable," and that they will, "true to their engagements," refrain "on the high seas" from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, the allied governments proceed to deprive neutral governments of the benefits of these assurances by seizing and confiscating mail from vessels in port instead of at sea. They compel neutral ships without just cause to enter their own ports or they induce shipping lines, through some form of duress, to send their mail ships via British ports, or they detain all vessels merely calling at British ports, thus acquiring by force or unjustifiable means an illegal jurisdiction. Acting upon this enforced jurisdiction, the authorities remove all mails, genuine correspondence as well as post parcels, take them to London, where every piece, even though of neutral origin and destination, is opened and critically examined to determine the "sincerity of their character," in accordance with the interpretation given that undefined phrase by the British and French censors. Finally, the expurgated remainder is forwarded, frequently after irreparable delay, to its destination. Ships are detained en route to or from the United States or to or from other neutral countries, and mails are held and delayed for several days and, in some cases, for weeks and even months, even though not routed to ports of North Europe via British ports. This has been the procedure which has been practiced since the announcement of Feb. 15, 1916. To some extent the same practice was followed before that date, calling forth the protest of this government on Jan. 4, 1916. But to that protest the memorandum under acknowledgment makes no reference and is entirely unresponsive. The government of the United States must again insist with emphasis that the British and French governments do not obtain rightful jurisdiction of ships by forcing or inducing them to visit their ports for the purpose of seizing their mails, or thereby obtain greater belligerent rights as to such ships than they could exercise on the high seas; for there is, in the opinion of the government of the United States, no legal distinction between the seizure of mails at sea, which is announced as abandoned, and their seizure from vessels voluntarily or involuntarily in port. The British and French practice amounts to an unwarranted limitation on the use by neutrals of the world's highway for the transmission of correspondence. The practice actually followed by the allied powers must be said to justify the conclusion,

therefore, that the announcement of Feb. 15 was merely notice that one illegal practice had been abandoned to make place for the development of another more onerous and vexatious in character.

The present practice is a violation not only of the spirit of the announcement of Feb. 15, but of the rule of The Hague convention upon which it is concededly based. Aside from this, it is a violation of the prior practice of nations which Great Britain and her allies have in the past assisted to establish and maintain, notwithstanding the statement in the memorandum that "as late as 1907 the letters and dispatches themselves could be seized and confiscated." During the war between the United States and Mexico the United States forces allowed British steamers to enter and depart from the ports of Vera Cruz without molesting the mails intended for inland points. During the American civil war Lord Russell endeavored to induce the United States to concede that "her majesty's mails on board a private vessel should be exempted from visitation or detention." This exemption of mails was urged in October, 1862, in the case of British mails on board the *Adela*. On Oct. 31 Secretary Seward announced that "public mails of any friendly or neutral power duly certified or authenticated as such shall not be searched or opened but be put as speedily as may be convenient on the way to their designated destination." In accordance with this announcement, the government of the United States, in the case of the British steamship *Peterhoff*, which had been seized with her mails against the protest of her majesty's government, had her mails forwarded to destination unopened.

The same rule was followed by France, as I am advised, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870; by the United States in the Spanish-American war of 1898, by Great Britain in the South African war, in the case of the German mail steamers *Bundesrath* and *General*; by Japan and substantially by Russia in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904. And even in the present war, as the memorandum of Great Britain and France states, their enemy, Germany, has desisted from the practice of interfering with neutral mails, even on board belligerent steamers. This is illustrated by the case of the French steamer *Florida*, captured by the auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, cited by the British and French governments in support of their argument regarding parcel mails. In this case the letter mails of the *Florida*, amounting to 144 sacks, were forwarded to their destination by the commander at the first opportunity upon arriving in the United States. It would seem, therefore, to be conclusively established that the interferences with mails of which this government justly complains are wrong in principle and in practice.

The arbitrary methods employed by the British and French governments have resulted most disastrously to citizens of the United States. Important papers which can never be duplicated, or can be duplicated only with great difficulty, such as United States patents for inventions, rare documents, legal papers relating to the settlement of estates, powers of attorney, fire insurance claims, income tax returns and similar matters, have been lost. Delays in receiving shipping documents have caused great loss and inconvenience by preventing prompt delivery of goods. In the case of the MacNiff Horticultural company of New York, large shipments of planis and bulbs from Holland were, I am informed, frozen on the wharves because possession could not be obtained in the absence of documents relating to them which had been removed from the New Amsterdam, Oosterdijk, and Rotterdam. Business opportunities are lost by failure to transmit promptly bids, specifications and contracts. The Standard Underground Cable company of Pittsburgh, for example, sent by mail a tender and specifications for certain proposed electric works to be constructed in Christiania; after several weeks of waiting, the papers having failed to arrive, the American company was told that the bids could not be longer held open and the contract was awarded to a British com-

petitor. Checks, drafts, money orders, securities and similar property are lost or detained for weeks and months. Business correspondence relating to legitimate and bona fide trade between neutral countries, correspondence of a personal nature, and also certain official correspondence, such as money order lists and other matter forwarded by government departments, are detained, lost or possibly destroyed. For instance, the postmaster-general informs me that certain international money order lists from the United States to Germany, Greece and other countries, and from Germany to the United States, sent through the mails, have not reached their destination, though dispatched several months ago. It was necessary to have some of these lists duplicated and again dispatched by the steamship Frederick VIII., which sailed from New York on April 19, and from which all the mails intended for Germany have been taken and held in British jurisdiction. As a further example of the delay and loss consequent upon the British practice, the postmaster-general also sends me a copy of a letter from the British postal administration admitting that the mails were removed from the steamer Medan in the Downs on Jan. 30 last, and not forwarded until some time "between the 2d of February and the 2d of March," and that 132 bags of these mails "were lost during transmission to Holland on the 26th day of February by the Dutch steamship Mecklenburg." The Medan arrived safely at Rotterdam a day or two after she left the Downs. Numerous complaints similar to the foregoing have been received by this government, the details of which are available, but I believe I have cited sufficient facts to show the unprecedented and vexatious nature of the interference with mails persisted in by British and French authorities. Not only are American commercial interests injured, but rights of property are violated and the rules of international law and custom are palpably disregarded. I can only add that this continuing offense has led to such losses to American citizens and to a possible responsibility of the United States to repair them that this government will be compelled in the near future to press claims for full reclamation upon the attention of his majesty's government and that of the French republic.

The principle being plain and definite, and the present practice of the governments of Great Britain and France being clearly in contravention of the principle, I will state more in detail the position of the government of the United States in regard to the treatment of certain classes of sealed mails under a strict application of the principle upon which our governments seem to be in general accord. The government of the United States is inclined to the opinion that the class of mail matter which includes stocks, bonds, coupons and similar securities is to be regarded as of the same nature as merchandise or other articles of property and subject to the same exercise of belligerent rights. Money orders, checks, drafts, notes and other negotiable instruments which may pass as the equivalent of money, are, it is considered, also to be classed as merchandise. Correspondence, including shipping documents, money order lists and papers of that character, even though relating to "enemy supplies or exports," unless carried on the same ship as the property referred to, are, in the opinion of this government, to be regarded as "genuine correspondence," and entitled to unobstructed passage.

The government of the United States, in view of the improper methods employed by the British and French authorities in interrupting mails passing between the United States and other neutral countries and between the United States and the enemies of Great Britain, can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States have suffered and continue to suffer through these methods. To submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law by the belligerent powers on the ground of military necessity, of which the violator would be the sole judge. Manifestly a neutral nation cannot

permit its rights on the high seas to be determined by belligerents or the exercise of those rights to be permitted or denied arbitrarily by the government of a warring nation. The rights of neutrals are as sacred as the rights of belligerents and must be as strictly observed.

The government of the United States, confident in the regard for international law and the rights of neutrals which the British and French governments have so often proclaimed and the disregard of which they have urged so vigorously against their enemies in the present war, expects the present practice of the British and French authorities in the treatment of mails from neutral to the United States to cease and belligerent rights as exercised to conform to the principle governing the passage of mail matter and to the recognized practice of nations. Only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government.

I have, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.

*Same to the French ambassador.

RESTRAINTS ON COMMERCE.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE,
Department of State, Washington, Oct. 21, 1915.

Sir: I desire that you present a note to Sir Edward Grey in the sense of the following:

1. The government of the United States has given careful consideration to your excellency's notes of Jan. 7, Feb. 10, June 22, July 23, July 31 (2), Aug. 13, and to a note verbale of the British embassy of Aug. 6, relating to restrictions upon American commerce by certain measures adopted by the British government during the present war. This government has delayed answering the earlier of these notes in the hope that the announced purpose of his majesty's government "to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interest of neutrals" and their intention of "removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes" and of causing "the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate trade," as well as their "assurances to the United States government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconveniences," resulting from the "measures taken by the allied governments," would in practice not unjustifiably infringe upon the neutral rights of American citizens engaged in trade and commerce. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that this hope has not been realized, but that, on the contrary, interferences with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly vexatious, causing American ship owners and American merchants to complain to this government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of their just rights. As the measures complained of proceed directly from orders issued by the British government, are executed by British authorities, and arouse a reasonable apprehension that, if not resisted, they may be carried to an extent even more injurious to American interests, this government directs the attention of his majesty's government to the following considerations:

2. Without commenting upon the statistics presented by his majesty's government to show that the export trade of the United States has increased in volume since the war began further than to point out that the comparative values fail to take into account the increased price of commodities resulting from a state of war or to make any allowance for the diminution in the volume of trade with the neutral countries in Europe previously had with the nations at war, a diminution which compelled them to buy in other markets, I will pass directly to the matters which constitute the specific complaints of this government.

3. First. The detentions of American vessels and cargoes which have taken place since the opening of hostilities have, it is presumed, been

pursuant to the enforcement of the orders in council, which were issued on Aug. 20 and Oct. 29, 1914, and March 11, 1915, and relate to contraband traffic and to the interception of trade to and from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In practice these detentions have not been uniformly based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure, but many vessels have been detained while search was made for evidence of the contraband character of cargoes or of an intention to evade the nonintercourse measures of Great Britain. The question, consequently, has been one of evidence to support a belief of—in many cases a bare suspicion of—enemy destination, or occasionally of enemy origin of the goods involved. Whether this evidence should be obtained by search at sea before the vessel or cargo is taken into port, and what the character of the evidence should be, which is necessary to justify the detention, are the points to which I direct your excellency's attention.

4. In regard to search at sea, an examination of the instructions issued to naval commanders of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Spain, Germany and France from 1888 to the beginning of the present war shows that search in port was not contemplated by the government of any of these countries. On the contrary, the context of the respective instructions shows that search at sea was the procedure expected to be followed by the commanders. All of these instructions impress upon the naval officers the necessity of acting with the utmost moderation—and in some cases commanders are specifically instructed—in exercising the right of visit and search, to avoid undue deviation of the vessel from her course.

5. An examination of the opinions of the most eminent text writers on the laws of nations shows that they give practically no consideration to the question of search in port, outside of examination in the course of regular prize court proceedings.

6. The assertion by his majesty's government that the position of the United States in relation to search at sea is inconsistent with its practice during the American civil war is based upon a misconception. Irregularities there may have been at the beginning of that war, but a careful search of the records of this government as to the practice of its commanders shows conclusively that there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings or that captures were made upon other grounds than, in the words of the American note of Nov. 7, 1914, "evidence found on the ship under investigation and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources." A copy of the instruction issued to American naval officers on Aug. 18, 1862, for their guidance during the civil war, is appended, not printed.

7. The British contention that "modern conditions" justify bringing vessels into port for search is based upon the size and seaworthiness of modern carriers of commerce and the difficulty of uncovering the real transaction in the intricate trade operations of the present day. It is believed that commercial transactions of the present time, hampered as they are by censorship of telegraph and postal communication on the part of belligerents, are essentially no more complex and disguised than in the wars of recent years, during which the practice of obtaining evidence in port to determine whether a vessel should be held for prize proceedings was not adopted. The effect of the size and seaworthiness of merchant vessels upon their search at sea has been submitted to a board of naval experts, which reports that:

"At no period in history has it been considered necessary to remove every package of a ship's cargo to establish the character and nature of her trade or the service on which she is bound, nor is such removal necessary. * * *

"The facilities for boarding and inspection of modern ships are in fact greater than in former times, and no difference, so far as the necessities of the case are concerned, can be seen be-

tween the search of a ship of 1,000 and one of 20,000 tons—except possibly a difference in time—for the purpose of establishing fully the character of her cargo and the nature of her service and destination. * * * This method would be a direct aid to the belligerents concerned, in that it would release a belligerent vessel overhauling the neutral from its duty of search and set it free for further belligerent operations."

8. Turning to the character and sufficiency of the evidence of the contraband nature of shipments to warrant the detention of a suspected vessel or cargo for prize proceedings, it will be recalled that when a vessel is brought in for adjudication courts of prize have heretofore been bound by well established and long settled practice to consider at the first hearing only the ship's papers and documents, and the goods found on board, together with the written replies of the officers and seamen to standing interrogatories taken under oath, alone and separately, as soon as possible and without communication with or instruction by counsel, in order to avoid possibility of corruption and fraud.

9. Additional evidence was not allowed to be introduced except upon an order of the court for "further proof," and then only after the cause had been fully heard upon the facts already in evidence or when this evidence furnished a ground for prosecuting the inquiry further. This was the practice of the United States courts during the war of 1812, the American civil war and the Spanish-American war, as is evidenced by the reported decisions of those courts, and has been the practice of the British prize courts for over a century. This practice has been changed by the British prize court rules adopted for the present war by the order in council of Aug. 5. Under these new rules there is no longer a "first hearing" on the evidence derived from the ship, and the prize court is no longer precluded from receiving extrinsic evidence for which a suggestion has not been laid in the preparatory evidence. The result is, as pointed out above, that innocent vessels or cargoes are now seized and detained on mere suspicion while efforts are made to obtain evidence from extraneous sources to justify the detention and the commencement of prize proceedings. The effect of this new procedure is to subject traders to risk of loss, delay and expense so great and so burdensome as practically to destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries of Europe.

10. In order to place the responsibility for the delays of vessels and cargoes upon American claimants, the order in council of Oct. 29, 1914, as pointed out in the British note of Feb. 10, seeks to place the burden of proof as to the noncontraband character of the goods upon the claimant in cases where the goods are consigned "to order" or the consignee is not named or the consignee is within enemy territory. Without admitting that the onus probandi can rightfully be made to rest upon the claimant in these cases, it is sufficient for the purposes of this note to point out that the three classes of cases indicated in the order in council of Oct. 29 apply to only a few of the many seizures or detentions which have actually been made by British authorities.

11. The British contention that in the American civil war the captor was allowed to establish enemy destination by "all the evidence at his disposal," citing the Bermuda case (3 Wallace, 615), is not borne out by the facts of that case. The case of the Bermuda was one of "further proof," a proceeding not to determine whether the vessel should be detained and placed in a prize court, but whether the vessel, having been placed in prize court, should be restored or condemned. The same ruling was made in the case of the *Sir William Peel* (5 Wallace, 517). These cases, therefore, cannot be properly cited as supporting the course of a British captor in taking a vessel into port, there to obtain

extrinsic evidence to justify him in detaining the vessel for prize proceedings.

12. The further contention that the greatly increased imports of neutral countries, adjoining Great Britain's enemies, raises a presumption that certain commodities, such as cotton, rubber and others more or less useful for military purposes, though destined for those countries, are intended for re-exportation to the belligerents who cannot import them directly, and that this fact justifies the detention for the purpose of examination of all vessels bound for the ports of those neutral countries, notwithstanding the fact that most of the articles of trade have been placed on the embargo lists of those countries, cannot be accepted as laying down a just or legal rule of evidence. Such a presumption is too remote from the facts and offers too great opportunity for abuse by the belligerent, who could, if the rule were adopted, entirely ignore neutral rights on the high seas and prey with impunity upon neutral commerce. To such a rule of legal presumption this government cannot accede, as it is opposed to the fundamental principles of justice which are the foundation of the jurisprudence of the United States and Great Britain.

13. Before passing from the discussion of this contention as to the presumption raised by increased importations to neutral countries, this government directs attention to the fact that his majesty's government admit that the British exports to those countries have also materially increased since the present war began. Thus Great Britain concededly shares in creating a condition which is relied upon as a sufficient ground to justify the interception of American goods destined to neutral European ports. If British exports to those ports should be still further increased, it is obvious that, under the rule of evidence contended for by the British government, the presumption of enemy destination could be applied to a greater number of American cargoes, and American trade would suffer to the extent that British trade benefited by the increase. Great Britain cannot expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired.

14. When goods are clearly intended to become incorporated in the mass of merchandise for sale in a neutral country, it is an unwarranted and inquisitorial proceeding to detain shipments for examination as to whether those goods are ultimately destined for the enemy's country or use. Whatever may be the conjectural conclusions to be drawn from trade statistics, which, when stated by value, are of uncertain evidence as to quantity, the United States maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country, and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country, which the imports renew or replace, has been sold to an enemy. That is a matter with which the neutral vendor has no concern and which can in no way affect his rights of trade. Moreover, even if goods listed as conditional contraband are destined to an enemy country through a neutral country, that fact is not in itself sufficient to justify their seizure.

15. In view of these considerations, the United States, reiterating its position in this matter, has no other course but to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of bringing them into port for the purpose, by search or otherwise, of obtaining evidence, for the purpose of justifying prize proceedings, of the carriage of contraband or of breaches of the order in council of March 11. Relying upon the regard of the British government for the principle of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this government anticipates that the British government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices,

16. Second, The government of the United States further desires to direct particular attention to the so called "blockade" measures imposed by the order in council of March 11. The British note of July 23, 1915, appears to confirm the intention indicated in the note of March 15, 1915, to establish a blockade so extensive as to prohibit trade with Germany or Austria-Hungary, even through the ports of neutral countries adjacent to them. Great Britain, however, admits that it should not, and gives assurances that it will not, interfere with trade with the countries contiguous to the territories of the enemies of Great Britain. Nevertheless, after over six months' application of the "blockade" order, the experience of American citizens has convinced the government of the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade. Arrangements have been made to create in these neutral countries special consignees, or consignee corporations, with power to refuse shipments and to determine when the state of the country's resources requires the importation of new commodities. American commercial interests are hampered by the intricacies of these arrangements, and many American citizens justly complain that their bona fide trade with neutral countries is greatly reduced as a consequence, while others assert that their neutral trade, which amounted annually to a large sum, has been entirely interrupted.

17. It makes this practice even more harassing to neutral traders that the British authorities require a consignor to prove that his shipments are not bound to an enemy of Great Britain, even when the articles are on the embargo list of the neutral country to which they are destined, and that notwithstanding the assertion in the last British note that interference with such trade by a belligerent can only take place "provided, of course, that he (the belligerent) can establish" that the commerce is with the enemy.

18. While the United States government was at first inclined to view with leniency the British measures which were termed in the correspondence but not in the order in council of March 11 a "blockade," because of the assurances of the British government that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimized by the discretion left to the courts in the application of the order in council and by the instructions which it was said would be issued to the administrative and other authorities having to do with the execution of the so called "blockade" measures, this government is now forced to the realization that its expectations, which were fully set forth in its note of March 30, were based on a misconception of the intentions of the British government. Desiring to avoid controversy and in the expectation that the administration of the order in council would conform to the established rules of international law, this government has until now reserved the question of the actual validity of the order in council of March 11, in so far as it is considered by the government of Great Britain to establish a blockade within the meaning of that term as understood in the law and the practice of nations; but in the circumstances now developed it feels that it can no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged.

19. The declaration of Paris in 1856, which has been universally recognized as correctly stating the rule of international law as to blockade, expressly declares that "blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." The effectiveness of a blockade is manifestly a question of fact. It is common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries and that German naval vessels cruise both in the North sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports. Furthermore, from the recent placing of cotton on the British list of contraband of war, it appears that the British government have them-

selves been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching their enemies, or else that they are doubtful as to the legality of the form of blockade which they have sought to maintain.

20. Moreover, it is an essential principle which has been universally accepted that a blockade must apply impartially to the ships of all nations. This was set forth in the declaration of London, is found in the prize rules of Germany, France and Japan, and has long been admitted as a basic principle of the law of blockade. This principle, however, is not applied in the present British "blockade," for, as above indicated, German ports are notoriously open to traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. So strictly has this principle been enforced in the past that in the Crimean war the judicial committee of the privy council on appeal laid down that if belligerents themselves trade with blockaded ports they cannot be regarded as effectively blockaded. (The *Franciska*, Moore, P. C., 56.) This decision has special significance at the present time, since it is a matter of common knowledge that Great Britain exports and re-exports large quantities of merchandise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, whose ports, far as American commerce is concerned, she regards as blockaded. In fact, the British note of Aug. 13 itself indicates that the British exports of many articles, such as cotton, lubricating oil, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, rice, wheat flour, barley, spices, tea, copra, etc., to these countries have greatly exceeded the British exports of the same articles for the corresponding period of 1914. The note also shows that there has been an important British trade with these countries in many other articles, such as machinery, beef, butter, cotton waste, etc.

21. Finally, there is no better settled principle of the law of nations than that which forbids the blockade of neutral ports in time of war. The declaration of London, though not regarded as binding upon the signatories because not ratified by them, has been expressly adopted by the British government without modification as to blockade in the British order in council of Oct. 29, 1914. Article XVIII. of the declaration declares specifically that "the blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts." This is, in the opinion of this government, a correct statement of the universally accepted law as it exists to-day and as it existed prior to the declaration of London. The meaning of this statement is elucidated by Mr. Renault in the report of the drafting committee upon the convention, in which he states:

"This rule has been thought necessary the better to protect the commercial interests of neutral countries; it completes article I., according to which a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts of the enemy, which implies that, as it is an operation of war, it must not be directed against a neutral port, in spite of the importance to a belligerent of the part played by that port in supplying his adversary."

As the conference assembled at London upon the invitation of the British government, it is important to recall the instruction of Sir Edward Grey to the British delegates, "settling out the views of his majesty's government," founded on the decisions of the British courts," in which he says:

"A blockade must be confined to the ports and coast of the enemy, but it may be instituted of one port or of several ports or of the whole of the seaboard of the enemy. It may be instituted to prevent the ingress only or egress only, or both."

He added:

"Where the ship does not intend to proceed to the blockaded port, the fact that goods on board are to be sent on by sea or by inland transport is no ground for condemnation."

In support of this announcement, Sir Edward Grey referred to several decisions of British prize courts, among which an early one of 1801 held that goods shipped from London to Emden,

thence inland or by canal to Amsterdam, then blockaded by sea, were not subject to condemnation for breach of blockade. (*Jonge Pieter*, 4 C. R., 79). This has been the rule for a century, so that it is scarcely necessary to recall that the Matamoros cases, well known to the British government, support the same rule, that neutral ports may not be blockaded, though "trade with unrestricted inland commerce between such a port and the enemy's territory impairs undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of a blockade of the enemy's coast."

22. Without mentioning the other customary elements of a regularly imposed blockade, such as notification of the particular coast line involved, the imposition of the penalty of confiscation, etc., which are lacking in the present British "blockade" policy, it need only be pointed out that, measured by the three universally conceded tests above set forth, the present British measures cannot be regarded as constituting a blockade in law, in practice or in effect.

23. It is incumbent upon the United States government, therefore, to give the British government notice that the blockade, which they claim to have instituted under the order in council of March 11, cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States.

24. Since the government of Great Britain has laid much emphasis on the ruling of the Supreme court of the United States in the *Springbok* case, that goods of contraband character seized while going to the neutral port of Nassau, though actually bound for the blockaded ports of the south, were subject to condemnation. It is not inappropriate to direct attention to the British view of this case in England prior to the present war, as expressed by Sir Edward Grey in his instructions to the British delegates to the London conference in 1905:

"It is exceedingly doubtful whether the decision of the Supreme court was in reality meant to cover a case of blockade running in which no question of contraband arose. Certainly if such was the intention the decision would pro tanto be in conflict with the practice of the British courts. His majesty's government sees no need for departing from that practice, and you should endeavor to obtain general recognition of its correctness."

It may be pointed out also that the circumstances surrounding the *Springbok* case were essentially different from those of the present day to which the rule laid down in that case is sought to be applied. When the *Springbok* case arose the ports of the confederate states were effectively blockaded by the naval forces of the United States, though no neutral ports were closed, and a continuous voyage through a neutral port required an all-sea voyage terminating in an attempt to pass the blockading squadron.

25. Undoubtedly it appears to the position of Great Britain that if, as the United States alleges, American citizens or American interests are directly and adversely affected by the British policies of contraband and nonintercourse, resulting in interference with ships and cargoes, they should seek redress in the prize courts which the British government have established, and that, pending the exhaustion of such legal remedies with the result of a denial of justice, the British government "cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channels with the individual cases."

26. It is declared that this was the course followed by the United States during the American civil war and the Spanish war, and that both countries have supported the practice by allowing their prize court decisions, when shown to be unjust or inadequate, to be reviewed by an international tribunal, as was done under the treaties of 1794 and 1871. The ground upon which this contention is put forth, and the results which would follow if the course of procedure suggested were accepted, give the impression that his majesty's government do not rely upon its soundness or strength. Nevertheless, since it has been advanced, I cannot refrain from presenting certain considerations which will show

that the proposed course embodies the form rather than the substance of redress. The cases which the British government would have claimants present to their prize courts are essentially different from cases arising wholly within the jurisdiction of a foreign country. They result from acts committed by the British naval authorities upon the high seas, where the jurisdiction over neutral vessels is acquired solely by international law. Vessels of foreign nationality, flying a neutral flag and finding their protection in the country of that flag are seized without facts warranting a reasonable suspicion that they are destined to blockaded ports, of the enemy or that their cargoes are contraband, although the possession of such facts is, by international law, essential to render a seizure legal. The officers appear to find their justification in the orders in council and regulations of the British government, in spite of the fact that in many of the present cases the orders in council and the regulations for their enforcement at themselves complained of by claimants as contrary to international law. Yet the very courts which, it is said, are to dispense justice to dissatisfied claimants are bound by the orders in council. This is unmistakably indicated to be the case in the British note of July 31, which states that—

"British prize courts 'according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit are to determine cases according to the course of admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes, rules and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf.'"

This principle, the note adds, has recently been announced and adhered to by the British prize court in the case of the *Zamora*. It is manifest, therefore, that if prize courts are bound by the laws and regulations under which seizures and detentions are made, and which claimants allege are in contravention of the law of nations, those courts are powerless to pass upon the real ground of complaint or to give redress for wrongs of this nature. Nevertheless, it is seriously suggested that claimants are free to request the prize court to rule upon a claim of conflict between an order in council and a rule of international law. How can a tribunal fettered in its jurisdiction and procedure by municipal enactments declare itself emancipated from their restrictions and at liberty to apply the rules of international law with freedom? The very laws and regulations which bind the court are now matters of dispute between the government of the United States and that of his Britannic majesty. If Great Britain followed, as she declares that she did, the course of first referring claimants to local remedies in cases arising out of American wars, it is presumed that she did so because of her knowledge or understanding that the United States had not sought to limit the jurisdiction of its courts of prize by instructions and regulations violative of the law and practice of nations, or open to such objection.

27. The British note of Feb. 10 states that the British government in the American civil war "in spite of remonstrances from many quarters, placed full reliance on the American prize courts to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of war and put forward no claim until the opportunity for redress in those courts had been exhausted."

The government of the United States recalls that during the progress of that war Great Britain in several instances demanded through diplomatic channels damages for seizures and detentions of British ships alleged to have been made without legal justification. Among these may be mentioned the cases of the *Magicienne*, the *Don Jose*, the *Labuan* and the *Saxon*. Two of these cases were at the time the demands were made before American prize courts for adjudication. It is understood also that during the Boer war, when British authorities seized the German vessels the *Hertzog*, the *General* and the *Bundesrath* and released them without prize proceedings, compensation for damages suf-

fered was arranged through diplomatic channels.

28. There is, furthermore, a real and far-reaching injury for which prize courts offer no means of reparation. It is the disastrous effect of the methods of the allied governments upon the general right of the United States to enjoy its international trade free from unusual and arbitrary limitations imposed by belligerent nations. Unwarranted delay and expense in bringing vessels into port or search and investigation upon mere suspicion has a deterrent effect upon trade ventures, however lawful they may be, which cannot be adequately measured in damages. The menace of interference with legal commerce causes vessels to be withdrawn from their usual trade routes and insurance on vessels and cargoes to be refused, while exporters for the same reason are unable or unwilling to send their goods to foreign markets, and importers dare not buy commodities abroad because of fear of their illegal seizure or because they are unable to procure transportation. For such injuries there can be no remedy through the medium courts established to adjust claims for goods detained or condemned. For specific injuries suffered by private interests prize courts, if they are free to apply the law of nations, might mete out an adequate indemnity, but for the injury to the trade of a nation by the menace of unwarranted interference with its lawful and established pursuit there can manifestly be found no remedy in the prize courts of Great Britain, to which United States citizens are referred for redress.

29. There is another ground why American citizens cannot submit their wrongs arising out of undue detentions and seizures to British prize courts for reparation which I cannot pass over unnoticed. It is the manner in which British courts obtain jurisdiction of such cases. The jurisdiction over merchant vessels on the high seas is that of the nation whose flag it rightfully flies. This is a principle of the law and practice of nations fundamental to the freedom of the high seas. Municipal enactments of a belligerent power cannot confer jurisdiction over or establish rules of evidence governing the legality of seizures of vessels of neutral nationality on the high seas. International law alone controls the exercise of the belligerent right to seize and detain such vessels. Municipal laws and regulations in violation of the international rights of another nation cannot be extended to the vessels of the latter on the high seas so as to justify a belligerent nation bringing them into its ports, and, having illegally brought them within its territorial jurisdiction, compelling them to submit to the domestic laws and regulations of that nation. Jurisdiction obtained in such a manner is contrary to those principles of justice and equity which all nations should respect. Such practice should invalidate any disposition by a municipal court of property thus brought before it. The government of the United States has, therefore, viewed with surprise and concern the attempt of his majesty's government to confer upon the British prize courts jurisdiction by this illegal exercise of force in order that these courts may apply to vessels and cargoes of neutral nationalities, seized on the high seas, municipal laws and orders which can only rightfully be enforceable within the territorial waters of Great Britain, or against vessels of British nationality when on the high seas.

30. In these circumstances the United States government feels that it cannot reasonably be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are, in its opinion, unauthorized by the unrestricted application of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British government through diplomatic channels.

31. This government is advised that vessels and cargoes brought in for examination prior to prize proceedings are released only upon condition that costs and expenses incurred in the course of such unwarranted procedure, such as

pillotage, wharfage, demurrage, harbor dues, warehouseage, unloading costs, etc., be paid by the claimants or on condition that they sign a waiver of right to bring subsequent claims against the British government for these exactions. This government is loath to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens by the government of his Britannic majesty, but in order that the position of the United States government may be clearly understood, I take this opportunity to inform your excellency that this government denies that the charges incident to such detentions are rightfully imposed upon innocent trade or that any waiver of indemnity exacted from American citizens under such conditions of dress can preclude them from obtaining redress through diplomatic channels or by whatever other means may be open to them.

32. Before closing this note, in which frequent reference is made to contraband traffic and contraband articles, it is necessary, in order to avoid possible misconception, that it should be clearly understood by his majesty's government that there is no intention in this discussion to commit the government of the United States to a policy of waiving any objections which it may entertain as to the propriety and right of the British government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included. The United States government reserves the right to make this matter the subject of a communication to his majesty's government at a later day.

33. I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it cannot with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain requires or justifies oppressive and illegal practices.

34. The government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his majesty's government that it must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed not by a policy of expediency, but by the established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

35. This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

I inclose as supplements to this instruction the United States navy order of Aug. 18, 1862, and a statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities. [Not printed.] These two docu-

ments should be transmitted as inclosures in your note to Sir Edward Grey.

I am, etc., ROBERT LANSING.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

British Embassy, Washington, April 24, 1916.

Sir: I have the honor, in obedience to instructions received from Sir Edward Grey, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to transmit to you herewith a memorandum embodying the reply to the representations of your government in regard to restrictions on trade, which were communicated to Sir Edward Grey in Mr. Page's note of Nov. 5 last, in pursuance to your instructions dated Oct. 21.

I have, etc., CECIL SPRING RICE.

(Inclosure.)

Memorandum.

The communication addressed by the United States ambassador in London to Sir E. Grey on the 5th November, 1915, has received the careful attention of his majesty's government, in consultation with their allies the French government, and his majesty's government have now the honor to make the following reply:

2. The first section (paragraphs 3-15) of the United States note relates to cargoes detained by the British authorities in order to prevent them from reaching an enemy destination, and the complaint of the United States government is summarized in paragraph 33 to the effect that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification.

3. The wording of this summary suggests that the basis of the complaint of the United States government is not so much that the shipments intercepted by the naval forces were really intended for use in the neutral countries to which they were dispatched, as that the dispatch of goods to the enemy countries has been frustrated by methods which have not been employed by belligerent nations in the past. It would seem to be a fair reply to such a contention that new devices for dispatching goods to the enemy must be met by new methods of applying the fundamental and acknowledged principle of the right to intercept such trade.

4. The question whether the exercise of the right of search can be restricted to search at sea was dealt with in Sir E. Grey's note of the 7th January, 1915, and his majesty's government would again draw attention to the facts that information has constantly reached them of attempts to conceal contraband intended for the enemy in innocent packages, and that these attempts can only be frustrated by examination of the ship and cargo in port. Similarly, in Sir E. Grey's note of the 10th February, 1915, it was pointed out that the size of modern steamships, and their capacity to navigate the waters where the allied patrols have to operate, whatever the conditions of the weather, frequently render it a matter of extreme danger, if not of impossibility, even to board the vessels unless they are taken into calm water for the purpose. It is unnecessary to repeat what was said in that note. There is nothing that his majesty's government could withdraw or that the experience of the officers of the allied fleets has tended to show was inaccurate.

5. When visit and search at sea are possible, and when a search can be made there which is sufficient to secure belligerent rights, it may be admitted that it would be an unreasonable hardship on merchant vessels to compel them to come into port, and it may well be believed that maritime nations have hesitated to modify the instructions to their naval officers that it is at sea that these operations should be carried out, and that undue deviation of the vessel from her course must be avoided. That, however, does not affect the fact that it would be impossible under the conditions of modern warfare to confine the rights of visit and search

to an examination of the ship at the place where she is encountered without surrendering a fundamental belligerent right.

6. The effect of the size and seaworthiness of merchant vessels upon their search at sea is essentially a technical question, and accordingly his majesty's government have thought it well to submit the report of the board of naval experts, quoted by the United States ambassador in paragraph 7 of this note, to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe for his observation. The unique experience which this officer has gained as the result of more than eighteen months in command of the grand fleet renders his opinion of peculiar value. His report is as follows:

"It is undoubtedly the case that the size of modern vessels is one of the factors which renders search at sea far more difficult than in the days of smaller vessels. So far as I know, it has never been contended that it is necessary to remove every package of a ship's cargo to establish the character and nature of her trade, etc.; but it must be obvious that the larger the vessel and the greater the amount of cargo, the more difficult does examination at sea become, because more packages must be removed.

This difficulty is much enhanced by the practice of concealing contraband in bales of hay and passengers' luggage, casks, etc., and this procedure, which has undoubtedly been carried out, necessitates the actual removal of a good deal of cargo for examination in suspected cases. This removal cannot be carried out at sea, except in the very finest weather.

"Further, in a large ship the greater bulk of the cargo renders it easier to conceal contraband, especially such valuable metals as nickel, quantities of which can easily be stowed in places other than the holds of a large ship.

"I entirely dispute the contention, therefore, advanced in the American note, that there is no difference between the search of a ship of 1,000 tons and one of 20,000 tons. I am sure that the fallacy of the statement must be apparent to anyone who has ever carried out such a search at sea.

"There are other facts, however, which render it necessary to bring vessels into port for search. The most important is the manner in which those in command of German submarines, in entire disregard of international law and of their own prize regulations, attack and sink merchant vessels on the high seas, neutral as well as British, without visiting the ship and therefore without any examination of the cargo. This procedure renders it unsafe for a neutral vessel which is being examined by officers from a British ship to remain stopped on the high seas, and it is therefore in the interests of the neutrals themselves that the examination should be conducted in port.

"The German practice of misusing United States passports in order to procure a safe conduct for military persons and agents of enemy nationality makes it necessary to examine closely all suspected persons, and to do this effectively necessitates bringing the ship into harbor."

7. Sir John Jellicoe goes on to say:

"The difference between the British and the German procedure is that we have acted in the way which causes the least discomfort to neutrals. Instead of sinking neutral ships engaged in trade with the enemy, as the Germans have done in so many cases in direct contravention of article 113 of their own naval prize regulations, 1899, in which it is laid down that the commander is only justified in destroying a neutral ship which has been captured if—

"(a) She is liable to condemnation, and

"(b) The bringing in might expose the warship to danger or imperil the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time—we examine them, giving as little inconvenience as modern naval conditions will allow, sending them into port only where this becomes necessary.

"It must be remembered, however, that it is not the allies alone who send a percentage of neutral vessels into port for examination, for it

is common knowledge that German naval vessels, as stated in paragraph 19 of the American note, 'seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports.'

"As cases in point, the interception by the Germans of the American oil tankers *Llama* and *Platuria* in August last may be mentioned. Both were bound to America from Sweden and were taken into Swinemunde for examination."

8. The French ministry of marine shares the views expressed by Sir J. Jellicoe on the question of search at sea and has added the following statement:

"La pratique navale, telle qu'elle existait autrefois et consistait a visiter les navires en mer, methode que nous a leguee l'ancienne marine, ne s'adapte plus aux conditions de la navigation actuelle. Les Americains ont pressenti son insuffisance et ont prevu la necessite de lui en substituer une plus efficace. Dans les instructions donnees par le departement de la marine americaine du 20 juin, 1898, aux croiseurs des Etats-Unis, on trouve deja la prescription suivante:

"Si ces derniers [les papiers de bord] indiquent de la contrebande de guerre, le navire devra etre saisi; sinon, il sera laisse libre, a moins qu'en raison de puissants motifs de suspicion, une visite plus minutieuse paraisse devoir etre exee."

"Toute methode doit se modifier en tenant compte des transformations subies par le materiel que les hommes ont a leur disposition, a la condition de rester une methode humaine et civilisee.

"L'amirauté française estime qu'aujourd'hui un navire, pour etre visite, doit etre deroute sur un port toutes les fois que l'etat de la mer, la nature, le poids, le volume, l'armement de la cargaison suspecte, en meme temps que l'obscurite et l'absence de precision des papiers de bord, rendent la visite en mer pratiquement impossible ou dangereuse pour le navire visite."

"Au contraire, lorsque les circonstances inverses existent, la visite doit etre faite en mer, 'le deroutement est egalement necessaire et justifie, lorsque, le navire neutre entrant dans la zone ou le voisinage des hostilities, (1) il importe, dans l'interet meme du navire neutre, d'eviter a ce dernier une serie d'arrets et de visites successives et de faire etablir, un fois pour tous, son caractere inoffensif et de lui permettre ainsi de continuer librement sa route sans etre moleste; et (2) le belligerant, dans son droit de legitime defense, est fonde a exercer une surveillance particuliere sur les navires inconnus qui circulent dans ces parages."

Unauthorized Translation of Paragraph 8 of the British Memorandum.

"Naval practice, as it formerly existed, consisting in searching ships on the high seas, a method handed down to us by the old navy, is no longer adaptable to the conditions of navigation at the present day. Americans have anticipated its insufficiency and have foreseen the necessity of substituting some more effective method. In the instruction issued by the American navy department under date of June 20, 1898, to the cruisers of the United States, the following order is found (clause 13):

"If the latter (the ship's papers) show contraband of war, the ship should be seized; if not, she should be set free unless by reason of strong grounds of suspicion a further search should seem to be requisite."

"Every method must be modified having regard to the modifications of material which men have at their disposal, on condition that the method remains humane and civilized.

"The French admiralty considers that to-day a ship, in order to be searched, should be brought to a port whenever the state of the sea, the nature, weight, volume and stowage of the suspected cargo, as well as the obscurity and lack of precision of the ship's papers, render search at sea practically impossible or dangerous for the ship searched.

"On the other hand, when the contrary cir-

circumstances exist, the search should be made at sea.

"Bringing the ship into port is also necessary and justified when, the neutral vessel having entered the zone or vicinity of hostilities, (1) it is a question, in the interests of the neutral ship herself, of avoiding for the latter a series of stoppages and successive visits and of establishing once for all her innocent character and of permitting her thus to continue her voyage freely and without being molested; and (2) the belligerent, within his rights of legitimate defense, is entitled to exercise special vigilance over unknown ships which circulate in these waters."

9. The question of the locality of the search is, however, one of secondary importance. In the view of his majesty's government the right of a belligerent to intercept contraband on its way to his enemy is fundamental and incontestable, and ought not to be restricted to intercepting contraband which happens to be accompanied on board the ship by proof sufficient to condemn it. What is essential is to determine whether or not the goods were on their way to the enemy. If they were, a belligerent is entitled to detain them, and having regard to the nature of the struggle in which the allies are engaged they are compelled to take the most effectual steps to exercise that right.

10. The United States note then passes to the subject of the procedure in the prize courts, and maintains that courts of prize have hitherto been bound, by well-established and long-settled practice, to consider at the first hearing only the ship's papers and documents and the answers to the standing interrogatories, and to exclude all other evidence unless and until an order has been made for "further proof." Attention is drawn to the fact that the above practice, which had been followed by the British prize courts for over a century, and also by the prize courts of the United States, was changed by the prize court rules issued by his majesty's government at the outbreak of the present war. Upon this matter his majesty's government have to point out that they recognized some years ago that modern conditions had rendered the old rules obsolete, and new rules had been prepared under the guidance and supervision of the late Lord Gorell, whose experience as president of the admiralty division of the high court of justice rendered him well qualified to deal with the subject. Twenty months' experience of the working of the new rules in the prize court has served to show the utility of the changes.

11. It may further be pointed out that the practice and procedure adopted in prize courts are not settled or regulated by international law, but they are determined by each nation for itself. The procedure described in the United States note was gradually evolved in the British courts, and, though it was adopted by the United States, it has never been followed in the prize courts of France or of any other continental nation, nor does the fact that the United States followed the British practice prevent Great Britain or any other of the allied nations from introducing such changes in the procedure as modern circumstances may call for. International law only requires that the practice in prize courts of the belligerent nation should afford a fair hearing to all claims put forward by neutrals, and should enable the court to arrive at a just conclusion upon the evidence. Subject to that condition, each nation may regulate the practice to be followed in its prize courts. As an instance, the recent Italian decree of 30th May, 1915, may be quoted in article 6 of which it is enacted that the prize court "will draw up rules of procedure for its future guidance." The division of prize court proceedings into two distinct phases, the first hearing and the hearing on further proof, under the early British and American practice, was merely a rule of procedure. Similarly the exclusion of extraneous evidence until the making of an order for further proof was only a rule of procedure. His majesty's government were, therefore, not only at liberty but felt

bound to alter these rules so soon as they were advised that the rules were obsolete and might work injustice.

12. The old practice and procedure had become archaic in form and belonged to days long before the modern improvements in legal procedure were developed, days when, for instance, the parties interested were prevented from giving any evidence as witnesses in actions which affected their rights. The alterations in the prize court practice and rules were conceived and made in the spirit of those improvements. The objects with which the old practice was abolished were to prevent delay, to eliminate technicalities, and to enable the parties to prove all the true and material facts, and to place their respective cases fully before the court.

13. Moreover, it must be remembered that the conditions under which goods are conveyed by sea from one country to another have completely changed. In the days when the old rules were developed the ship's papers were a safe and satisfactory guide as to the nature and destination of the cargo. If the ship's papers had not indicated the true object and purpose of the consignment, the consignee would have been uncertain what to do with the goods when they arrived, and the commercial transaction would have been hampered, for there were in those days no fast mails or telegraph cables by which supplementary information could be conveyed. If there were no ship's papers, or if they obviously were not genuine, it was a ground for condemnation. When there was no reason to doubt them, the court could safely take the papers as indicating the real transaction. Nowadays the conditions have changed; the papers may outwardly be perfectly genuine and complete, yet they may have been prepared with the express purpose of concealing the real nature of the transaction. These misleading papers would not, however, occasion any difficulty in dealing with the goods on their arrival, because the necessary instructions to the consignee can be conveyed by other means. Consequently the old rule that the papers on board the ship must alone be taken into consideration, and evidence from other sources excluded, is no longer practicable; indeed, the system of attributing to the ship's papers the character of final and conclusive proof upheld in the United States note would encourage shippers of contraband to falsify the papers, as they would thereby insure absolute immunity from capture. It is in the same way due to change of circumstances that the evidence of the master and members of the crew has ceased to be of much importance in the majority of prize cases; they usually now know nothing of the real destination of the cargo they are transporting, and the more skillfully the dispatch of goods with an enemy destination is contrived, the more effectually will it be concealed from those on board.

14. It may be doubted whether any belligerent government would be ready to forego the right of capture of goods on their way to an enemy in every case where such destination was not disclosed by the ship's papers or the evidence of those on board the ship. The difficulty which United States naval officers found even as early as 1862 in complying with the old rule is illustrated by the quotation from Lord Lyons' note of the 22d of April, 1863, in connection with the case of the "Magicienne," one of the cases which is dealt with in the appendix to the note [not printed] in which he drew attention to the habit of the United States cruisers of seizing vessels on the chance that something might possibly be discovered ex post facto which would prevent the captors from being condemned to pay damages.

15. The contention advanced by the United States government in paragraph 9 of their note, that the effect of this new procedure is to subject traders to risk of loss, delay and expense so great and so burdensome as practically to destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries in Europe, is not borne out by the official statistics published in the United States—nor by the reports of the de-

partment of commerce. The first nine months of 1915 may be taken as a period when the war conditions must have been known to all those engaged in commerce in the United States of America, and when any injurious effects of the prize court procedure would have been recognized. During that period the exports from the United States of America to the three Scandinavian countries and Holland, the group of neutral countries whose imports have been most affected by the naval operations of the allies and by the procedure adopted in their prize courts, amounted to \$274,037,000 as compared with \$126,763,000 in the corresponding period of 1913. It is useless to take into account the corresponding figures of 1914, because of the dislocation of trade caused by the outbreak of war, but taking the pre-war months of 1914, the figures for 1913, 1914 and 1915 were as follows:

1913	\$7,480,000
1914	\$8,132,000
1915	234,960,000

16. In the face of such figures it seems impossible to accept the contention that the new prize court procedure in Great Britain has practically destroyed much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries in Europe, and the inference is suggested that if complaints have been made to the administration of Washington by would-be exporters, they emanated not from persons who desired to engage in genuine commerce with the neutral countries, but from those who desired to dispatch goods to the enemy under cover of a neutral destination, and who found it more difficult to conceal the real facts from the prize courts under the new procedure.

17. At this point it would have been opportune to introduce a reply to the contention that appears at first sight to be advanced in paragraph 13 of the United States note that Great Britain, while interfering with foreign trade, has increased her own with neutral countries adjacent to Germany, but this is rendered unnecessary by the explanation given by Mr. Page at the time that he presented the note, and since confirmed by a statement given out to the press at Washington that no such meaning is to be attributed to the paragraph. Moreover, the subject has been dealt with in the note which Sir E. Grey sent to Mr. Page on the 13th of August, last, and again in the note given to the state department by the British ambassador at Washington on the 27th of December. [Not printed.]

18. The next passage in the United States note (paragraph 14) relates to the principle of non-interference with goods intended to become incorporated in the mass of merchandise for sale in a neutral country, or, as it is more commonly known, with goods intended to be incorporated in the "common stock" of the country. The United States government urge with some force that trade statistics are not by themselves conclusive in establishing an enemy destination, and that such statistics require careful scrutiny. On the other hand, the mere fact that goods, no matter of what description or in what quantities, are ostensibly destined to form part of the common stock of a neutral country cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence to prove their innocence or to justify the assertion that any attempt to raise questions as to their ulterior destination is unwarranted and inquisitorial. It is a matter of common knowledge that large quantities of supplies have since the war broke out passed to our enemy through neutral ports. It was pointed out in Sir E. Grey's note of the 17th July, 1915, that it would be mere affectation to regard some of those ports as offering facilities only for the commerce of the neutral country in which they are situated. They have, in fact, been the main avenues through which supplies have reached the enemy from all parts of the world. In the case of goods consigned to these ports, the ships' papers convey no suggestion as to their ultimate destination, and every device which ingenuity can suggest, or which can be contrived by able and unscrupulous agents, is resorted to for the purpose of giving to carefully organized arrangements for

supplying the enemy the appearance of genuine transactions with a neutral country. His majesty's government cannot bring themselves to believe that it is the desire of the United States government that traffic of this kind should be allowed to proceed without hindrance.

19. The question whether goods dispatched to a neutral port were intended to become part of the mass of merchandise for sale in that country is one of fact. Quite apart from the conclusions suggested by the figures, there is a considerable body of evidence that many of the goods which have been shipped to neutral ports during the war were never intended to become part of the common stock of that country, but were earmarked from the beginning for re-export to the enemy countries. If they had been intended to form part of the common stock they would have been available for use in that country; yet at one time in the early days of the allies' efforts to intercept all the commerce of the enemy, when they found it necessary to hold up certain cargoes of cotton on their way to Sweden, it transpired that, though the quays and the warehouses of Gothenburg were congested with cotton, there was none available for the use of the spinners in Sweden.

20. Confirmation of the fact that many of the shipments to neutral ports were never intended to become part of the common stock of the country is also to be found in some of the contracts which have come to light since the policy of intercepting all commodities on their way to or from the enemy country was introduced. One of those which has been disclosed is a contract with a firm in Germany for the sale of no less than 50,000 bales of cotton linters at a price which was about double that which linters were fetching in any other country than Germany. The whole quantity was to be shipped to neutral ports. Various shipments made under this contract have been held up, and in all cases the goods were shipped with papers and under conditions which concealed the enemy destination altogether. Sweden is not in normal times a large importer of cotton linters, and it certainly would not be reasonable to maintain that, because the ship's papers did not disclose this contract of sale or the enemy destination, shipments of linters under this contract should be regarded as intended to become part of the mass of merchandise for sale in Sweden.

21. However sound the principle that goods intended for incorporation in the common stock of a neutral country should not be treated as contraband may be in theory, it is one that can have but little application to the present imports of the Scandinavian countries. The circumstances of a large number of these shipments negative any conclusion that they are bona fide shipments to the importing countries. Many of them are made to persons who are apparently nominees of enemy agents, and who never figured before as importers of such articles. Consignments of meat products are addressed to lightermen and dock laborers. Several thousands of tons of such goods have been found documented for a neutral port and addressed to firms which do not exist there. Large consignments of similar goods were addressed to a baker, to the keeper of a small private hotel, or to a maker of musical instruments. Will it be contended that such imports ought to be regarded as bona fide shipments intended to become part of the common stock of the country?

22. Similarly several of the shipments which the allied naval forces are now obliged to intercept consist of goods for which there is in normal circumstances no sale in the importing country, and it has already been pointed out in a recent decision in the British prize court that the rule about incorporation in the common stock of a neutral country cannot apply to such goods. The same line was taken in some of the decisions in the United States prize courts during the civil war.

23. In the presence of facts such as those indicated above the United States government will, it is believed, agree with his majesty's

government that no belligerent could in modern times submit to be bound by a rule that no goods could be seized unless they were accompanied by papers which established their destination to an enemy country, and that all detentions of ships and goods must uniformly be based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure. To press any such theory is tantamount to asking that all trade between neutral ports shall be free, and would thus render nugatory the exercise of sea power and destroy the pressure which the command of the sea enables the allies to impose upon their enemy.

24. It is, of course, inevitable that the exercise of belligerent rights at sea, however reasonably exercised, must inconvenience neutral trade, and great pressure is being put upon the United States government to urge the technical theory that there should be no interference at all with goods passing between neutral ports, and thus to frustrate the measures which the allies have taken to intercept commerce on its way to or from the enemy. It may not be out of place to recall that the position is somewhat similar to that which arose in the United States in the war between the north and the south. All students of international law and of military history are aware that the blockade of the southern states was the most important engine of pressure possessed by the north, and that it was on the point of being rendered ineffective through the use by blockade runners of neutral ports of access. It is well known that the United States government took immediate steps to stop such trade, and that the United States Supreme court extended the doctrine of continuous voyage so as to cover all cases where there was an intention to break the blockade by whatever means, direct or indirect.

25. The configuration of the European coast is such as to render neutral ports the most convenient for the passage of German commerce, and just as it was essential to the United States in the civil war to prevent their blockade from being nullified by the use of neutral ports of access, so it is essential to the allied powers to-day to see that the measures which they are taking to intercept enemy commerce shall not be rendered illusory by the use of similar ports. The instructions issued by Mr. Seward during the civil war show that he regarded the continuance of the blockade against the southern states as absolutely vital, and he repeatedly instructed American representatives abroad to assure foreign governments that while he was fully alive to the great inconveniences caused by the cutting off of the supplies of cotton from Europe, yet he could not, as American secretary of state, "sacrifice the union for cotton." The American representatives in Europe in their published reports again and again expressed the opinion that, whatever might be the policy of the government, the peoples of Europe would never consent to side with the power that upheld slavery against the power which represented freedom. Their opinion was entirely justified by the result, and in fact neither the French nor the English governments took any decided steps toward breaking the blockade, in spite of the tremendous pressure which was brought to bear upon them and the terrible suffering of the cotton operatives of this country. Indeed, President Lincoln himself acknowledged, in a message to the laboring classes of Manchester, his high sense of the spirit of self-sacrifice which they had exhibited in their policy toward America. His majesty's government have, of course, no desire to enter upon any examination of the issues involved in that historic conflict, but no one will question the respect which is due to the determination then shown by the French and British peoples not to range themselves on what they believed to be the side of slavery or consent to action which they held might be fatal to the democratic principle of government, however great the pressure exerted by commercial interests might be.

26. His majesty's government desire to assure the United States government that every effort

is being made to distinguish between bona fide neutral commerce and that which is really intended for the enemy. The task is one of exceptional difficulty, and the statistics show that a great volume of imports intended for the enemy must have passed through adjacent neutral countries during the war. As an instance, the imports of lard into Sweden during the year 1915 may be taken. In that year the total import of lard into Sweden from all sources was 9,318 tons, of which no less than 9,029 tons came from the United States. In the three years before the war, 1911-13, the annual average import of the same article was only 883 tons, of which 638 tons came from the United States. It is difficult to believe that the requirements of Sweden in respect of lard, even when every allowance is made for possible diversions of trade due to the war, could suddenly have increased more than tenfold in 1915. The inference, indeed, is irresistible that the greater part of these imports must have had another and an enemy destination.

27. It may readily be conceded that the efforts to intercept enemy commerce passing through neutral countries cannot fail to produce some soreness and dissatisfaction. His majesty's government have, therefore, spared no pains in their endeavor to mitigate the inconvenience which must inevitably be occasioned to neutral traders. In pursuance of this object they are resorting to the policy of ascertaining the total requirements of the country concerned, and intercepting such imports as may be presumed, because they are in excess of these requirements, to form no part of the normal trade of the country, and therefore to be destined for the enemy.

28. The total net imports of a particular commodity by any country in normal times give a satisfactory index to its requirements, and where these are provided for on a generous scale, suitable allowance being made for the commercial dislocation inseparable from a state of war, it is not unfair, after eighteen months of war and in the light of the experience which has now been gained, to invite the prize court to regard with suspicion further consignments of any kind of goods of which the imports have already exceeded a figure ample to satisfy the country's requirements.

29. It ought not to be difficult to arrive at a satisfactory understanding with all parties on the subject, as the official statistics afford information not only as to the quantities of particular commodities required by neutral countries, but also of the sources from which they are usually obtained. Arrangements of this nature will be of great service in removing the friction and misunderstanding which now arise, as it will help the commercial classes in the neutral countries to form an idea of the limits within which their trading operations are not likely to encounter difficulty.

30. The adoption of such a system, although not unattended by difficulty, has been greatly facilitated by agreements made with the organizations which control imports in the neutral countries, as well as by arrangements with some of the shipping lines, and with several of the interests concerned in the import of particular commodities from neutral countries. His majesty's government intend to avail themselves of every opportunity which may present itself, in order to bring about a more extended adoption of this equitable system.

31. Moreover, the fact that a neutral country adjacent to the enemy territory is importing an abnormal quantity of supplies or commodities, of which her usual imports are relatively small, of which the enemy stands in need and which are known to pass from that neutral country to the enemy, is by itself an element of proof on which the prize court would be justified in acting, unless it is rebutted by evidence to the contrary. Hostile destination being a question of fact, the court should take all the relevant circumstances into consideration in arriving at its decision, and there seems to be no reason in principle for limiting the facts at which the court is entitled to look in a case of this kind.

32. The second section of the United States note (paragraphs 16-24) deals with the validity of the measures against enemy commerce which were embodied in the British order in council of the 11th March, 1915, and in the French decree of the 13th March, and maintains that these measures are invalid, because they do not comply with the rules which have been gradually evolved in the past for regulating a blockade of enemy ports, and which were summarized in concrete form in articles 1-21 of the declaration of London.

33. These rules can only be applied to their full extent to a blockade in the sense of the term, as used in the declaration of London. His majesty's government have already pointed out that a blockade which was limited to the direct traffic with enemy ports would in this case have but little, if any, effect on enemy commerce, Germany being so placed geographically that her imports and exports can pass through neutral ports of access as easily as through her own. However, with the spirit of the rules his majesty's government and their allies have loyally complied in the measures they have taken to intercept German imports and exports. Due notice has been given by the allies of the measures they have taken, and goods which were shipped or contracted for before the announcement of the intention of the allies to detain all commerce on its way to or from the enemy countries have been treated with great liberality. The objects with which the usual declaration and notification of blockade are issued have therefore been fully achieved. Again, the effectiveness of the work of the allied fleets under the orders referred to is shown by the small number of vessels which escape the allied patrols. It is doubtful whether there has ever been a blockade where the ships which slipped through bore so small a proportion to those which were intercepted.

34. The measures taken by the allies are aimed at preventing commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, and not merely at preventing ships from reaching or leaving German ports. His majesty's government do not feel, therefore, that the rules set out in the United States note need be discussed in detail. The basis and the justification of the measures which the allies have taken were dealt with at length in Sir E. Grey's note of the 23d July, and there is no need to repeat what was there said. It need only be added that the rules applicable to a blockade of enemy ports are strictly followed by the allies in cases where they apply, as, for instance, in the blockades which have been declared of the Turkish coast of Asia Minor or of the coast line of German East Africa.

35. Some further comment is perhaps necessary upon the statements made in paragraph 19 of the United States note, where it is said that, because German coasts are open to trade with Scandinavian countries, the measures of the allies fail to comply with the rule that a blockade must be effective. It is no doubt true that commerce from Sweden and Norway reaches German ports in the Baltic in the same way that commerce still passes to and from Germany across the land frontiers of adjacent states, but this fact does not render the measures which France and Great Britain are taking against German trade the less justifiable. Even if these measures were judged with strict reference to the rules applicable to blockades, a standard by which, in their view, the measures of the allies ought not to be judged, it must be remembered that the passage of commerce to a blockaded area across a land frontier or across an inland sea has never been held to interfere with the effectiveness of the blockade. If the right to intercept commerce on its way to or from a belligerent country, even though it may enter that country through a neutral port, be granted, it is difficult to see why the interposition of a few miles of sea as well should make any difference. If the doctrine of continuous voyage may rightly be applied to goods going to Germany through Rotterdam, on what ground can it be contended that it is not equally appli-

cable to goods with a similar destination passing through some Swedish port and across the Baltic or even through neutral waters only? In any case, it must be remembered that the number of ships reaching a blockaded area is not the only test as to whether it is maintained effectively. The best proof of the thoroughness of a blockade is to be found in its results. This is the test which Mr. Seward, in 1863, when secretary of state, maintained should be applied to the blockade of the confederate states. Writing to Mr. Dayton, the United States minister in Paris, on the 8th March, he said: "But the true test of the efficiency of the blockade will be found in its results. Cotton commands a price in Manchester and in Rouen and Lowell four times greater than in New Orleans. * * * Judged by this test of results, I am satisfied that there never was a more effective blockade." Similar language was used in the dispatch to Mr. Adams in London. The great rise in price in Germany of many articles, most necessary to the enemy in the prosecution of the present war, must be well known to the United States government.

36. Attention is drawn in the same paragraph to the fact that cotton has since the measures announced on the 11th March been declared to be contraband, and this is quoted as an admission that the blockade is ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching the enemy countries. The reason for which cotton was declared to be contraband is quite simple. Goods with an enemy destination are not, under the order in council, subject to condemnation; they are restored to the owner. Evidence accumulated that it was only for military purposes that cotton was being employed in Germany. All cotton was laid under embargo, and its use in the textile factories was prohibited except in very special cases or by military permission. In these circumstances it was right and proper that cotton with an enemy destination should be subjected to condemnation and not merely prevented from passing, and it was for this reason that it was declared to be contraband. The amount of cotton reaching the enemy country has probably not been affected in the least by its being made contraband on the 20th August, as supplies from overseas had been cut off effectually before that date. Even the "Konfektionär," a German technical paper, dealing with the textile industry, admitted in its issue of the 1st July that not a gramme of cotton had found its way into Germany for the preceding four weeks.

37. Before leaving the question of the validity of the measures which France and Great Britain have taken against enemy commerce, reference must be made to the statement made in the 33d paragraph of the United States note that "the curtailment of neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal, cannot be admitted." His majesty's government are quite unable to admit the principle that to the extent that these measures are retaliatory they are illegal. It is true that these measures were occasioned and necessitated by the illegal and unjustifiable proclamation issued by the German government on the 4th February, 1915, constituting the waters surrounding Great Britain, including the whole English channel, a "war zone," into which neutral vessels would penetrate at their peril, and in which they were liable to be sunk at sight. This proclamation was accompanied by a memorandum alleging that the violation of international law by Great Britain justified the retaliatory measures of the German government owing to the acquiescence of neutrals in the action of this country. The legitimacy of the use of retaliatory measures was thus admitted by the Germans, although his majesty's government and their allies strongly deny the facts upon which their arguments were based. But although these measures may have been provoked by the illegal conduct of the enemy, they do not, in reality, conflict with any general principle of international law, of humanity, or civilization; they are enforced with

consideration against neutral countries, and are therefore juridically sound and valid.

38. The more abstract question of the legitimacy of measures of retaliation adopted by one belligerent against his opponent, but affecting neutrals also, is one of which his majesty's government think the discussion might well be deferred. It is a subject of considerable difficulty and complexity, but his majesty's government are surprised to notice that the government of the States seem to regard all such measures of retaliation in war as illegal if they should incidentally inflict injury upon neutrals. The advantage which any such principle would give to the determined wrongdoer would be so great that his majesty's government cannot conceive that it would commend itself to the conscience of mankind. To take a simple instance, suppose that one belligerent scatters mines on the trade routes so as to impede or destroy the commerce of his enemy—an action which is illegitimate and calculated to inflict injury upon neutrals as well as upon the other belligerents—what is that belligerent to do? Is he precluded from meeting in any way this lawless attack upon him by his enemy? His majesty's government cannot think that he is not entitled by way of retaliation to scatter mines in his turn, even though in so doing he also interferes with neutral rights. Or take an even more extreme case. Suppose that a neutral failed to prevent his territory being made use of by one of the belligerents for warlike purposes, could he object to the other belligerent acting in the same way? It would seem that the true view must be that each belligerent is entitled to insist on being allowed to meet his enemy on terms of equal liberty of action. If one of them is allowed to make an attack upon the other regardless of neutral rights, his opponent must be allowed similar latitude in prosecuting the struggle, nor should he in that case be limited to the adoption of measures precisely identical with those of his opponent.

39. The third section of the United States note deals with the question of the means of redress which are open to United States citizens for any injury or loss which they suffer as the consequence of an unjustifiable exercise of the belligerent rights of the allies. The contention put forward in these paragraphs appears to be that there is no obligation on neutral individuals who maintain they have been damaged by the naval operations of the belligerents to appeal to the prize courts for redress, because the prize courts are fettered by municipal enactments which are binding upon them, whereas the very question which those individuals wish to raise is the validity of such enactments when tested by the canons of international law.

40. These arguments seem to be founded on a misunderstanding of the situation, and to overlook all that was said in Sir E. Grey's note of the 23d July on this subject. The extract there quoted from the decisions given by Lord Stowell shows that in Great Britain the prize court has jurisdiction to pronounce a decision on the very point which the United States note indicates, viz., whether an order or instruction to the naval forces issued by his majesty's government is inconsistent with those principles of international law which the court is bound to apply in deciding cases between captors and claimants, and is entitled, if satisfied that the order is not consistent with those principles, to decline to enforce it. The jurisdiction of the prize court in Great Britain therefore affords every facility to a United States citizen whose goods are detained and dealt with under the order in council of the 11th March to take his case to the prize court and there claim that the order under which the naval authorities have acted is invalid, and that its enforcement entitles him to redress and compensation.

41. In some matters it is true that the prize court is bound by the municipal enactments of its own country. It is the territorial sovereign who sets up the court, and who therefore determines the matters which are incidental to its establishment. His majesty's government have

already pointed out that each country determines for itself the procedure which its prize courts shall adopt; but certainly under the British system—and his majesty's government were under the impression that, in this matter, the United States had taken the same course—the substantive law which the court applies as between captor and claimant consists of the rules and principles of international law, and not the municipal legislation of the country. If reference is made to the case of the recovery (6 C. Rob. 341), it will be seen that Lord Stowell refused to enforce in the prize court against a neutral the British navigation laws.

42. Sir E. Grey's note of the 23d July was intended to make this point clear, and so far from having intended to "give the impression that his majesty's government do not rely upon its soundness or strength," his majesty's government wish to lay stress on the fact that the principle that no encroachment should be made upon the jurisdiction and the competence of the prize court is one which they regard as vital.

43. Apart from the cases where a question may arise as to the validity of orders or instructions on which naval action was based, circumstances frequently give rise to claims for compensation on behalf of individuals who consider they have suffered unjustly from the exercise of rights *jure belli*, as, for instance, from the delay in releasing their ships or so forth. His majesty's government desire therefore to repeat what was said in Sir E. Grey's note of the 10th February, that the British prize court rules give the court ample jurisdiction to deal with any claims for compensation by a neutral arising from the interference with a ship or goods by the naval forces.

44. His majesty's government attach the utmost importance to the maintenance of the rule that, when an effective mode of redress is open to individuals in the courts of a civilized country by which they can obtain adequate satisfaction for any invasion of their rights, recourse must be had to the mode of redress so provided before there is any scope for diplomatic action. This is the course which his majesty's government have always themselves endeavored to follow in previous wars in which Great Britain has been neutral, and they have done so because it is the only principle which is correct in theory and which operates with justice and impartiality between the more powerful and the weaker nations. To that principle his majesty's government propose to adhere now that they are themselves the belligerent and that it is against them that the claims are advanced.

45. Inquiry has been made into the four cases of the *Magicienne*, the *Don Jose*, the *Labuan* and the *Saxon*, mentioned in the United States note (paragraph 27) as instances during the American civil war where his majesty's government put forward, through the diplomatic channel, claims for damages for seizure and detention of British ships alleged to have been made without legal justification. In two of these instances it is said at the time the demands were made the cases were before the American prize courts for adjudication. The results of the inquiry are contained in an appendix to this note. [Not printed.] The cases have there been dealt with in some detail because they are cited as indicating that it was the practice of her majesty's government during the American civil war to claim through the diplomatic channel damages for seizures of British ships alleged to have been made without legal justification. The cases do, in fact, establish the very proposition for which his majesty's government are now contending, viz., that in the cases where the prize court has power to grant relief there is no ground for putting forward claims through the diplomatic channel. In two of the cases the United States government themselves discontinued the prize court proceedings and admitted the right to compensation, and in the others they maintained the jurisdiction of the prize court, and her majesty's government acquiesced.

46. The statements contained in paragraph 31 of the United States note have led to a careful

review of the practice which is now followed in the British courts with regard to vessels and cargoes which are released. It has been ascertained that in the case of vessels brought in for examination and allowed to proceed without discharging any part of their cargo no dues are charged. Where part of the cargo is discharged and passes into the jurisdiction of the prize court, the terms of the release are, of course, subject to the control of the court, and his majesty's government are therefore hardly in a position to give any definite undertaking with regard to the incidence of the expenses and charges which may have been incurred. In general, however, they realize that, in cases where goods are released and it transpires that there were no sufficient grounds for their seizure, no dues or charges should fall upon the owner. The statement that waivers of the right to put forward claims for compensation are exacted as a condition of release is scarcely accurate, but they are prepared to concede that such waivers would be a hardship to the owners of the goods released. In these circumstances his majesty's government will abstain from exacting any such undertakings in future and will not enforce those which have already been given.

47. Attached to the United States note are voluminous appendices containing lists of various vessels of all nationalities whose cargoes have been examined by the naval forces of the allies. These lists are a strong testimony to the vigor and effectiveness with which the naval forces are carrying out the measures which the allies have deemed it necessary to take against the commerce of their enemies. Perhaps the most striking conclusion which can be drawn from these lists is the rapidity with which the vessels are released and the very small amount of loss and inconvenience to which they are, as a rule, exposed.

48. Into the facts of each particular case his majesty's government feel sure the government of the United States will agree that there is no need for them to enter, for the lists comprise only ships dealt with by the British authorities; no corresponding lists are given of those dealt with by the French forces, and a detailed examination of these cases would be of no assistance in explaining the general principles which are being followed and which are common to both the allies. Furthermore, any discussion of the cases in this note might prejudice the chances of the claimants of recovering compensation through the prize court in cases where they consider that they are entitled to redress.

49. Finally his majesty's government desire to assure the United States government that they will continue their efforts to make the exercise of what they conceive to be their belligerent rights as little burdensome to neutrals as possible. Some suggestions have already been referred to in this note which, it is believed, would have that effect, and they are quite ready to consider others. For instance they have already appointed an impartial and influential commission to examine whether any further steps could be taken to minimize the delays involved in the present methods of dealing with neutral vessels. Again, it has been suggested that it would be a great commercial convenience if neutral shippers knew, before they made arrangements for ship space and for financing their consignments, whether they would be held up by belligerent patrols. A scheme is already in operation which ought to succeed in accomplishing this object. Other suggestions of a like nature might perhaps be made, and the allied governments would be prepared to give favorable consideration to any proposal for the alleviation of the position of neutrals, provided that the substantial effectiveness of the measures now in force against enemy commerce would not be thereby impaired.

50. His majesty's government are of opinion that it is to such mitigations that the allies and the neutrals concerned should look for the removal of the difficulties now encountered rather than to abrupt changes either in the theory or application of a policy based upon admitted prin-

ciples of international law carefully adjusted to the altered conditions of modern warfare. Some of the changes which have been advocated would, indeed, if adopted in their entirety, render it impossible for the allies to persist with effect in their endeavors to deprive the enemy of the resources upon which he depends for the prosecution of operations carried on both by land and sea with complete disregard of the claims of humanity; for instance, the practice of visiting exclusively at sea, instead of in port, vessels reasonably suspected of carrying supplies to the enemy, or, again, the adoption of the principle that goods notoriously destined for the enemy may not be intercepted if they happen to be carried by a neutral vessel and addressed to a neutral consignee could not fail to have this result.

51. His majesty's government have noted with sincere satisfaction the intimation contained in the concluding passages of the United States note of the intention of the United States to undertake the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights. The first act of this war was the unprovoked invasion by the enemy of neutral territory—that of Belgium—which he was solemnly pledged by treaty to protect. The occupation of this territory was accompanied by abominable acts of cruelty and oppression in violation of all the accepted rules of war, atrocities the record of which is available in published documents; the disregard of neutral rights has since been extended to naval warfare by the wanton destruction of neutral merchant ships on the high seas, regardless of the lives of those on board. In every theater and in each phase of the war has been visible the same shocking disregard by the enemy of the rights of innocent persons and neutral peoples. His majesty's government would welcome any combination of neutral nations, under the lead of the United States, which would exert an effective influence to prevent the violation of neutral rights, and they cannot believe that they or their allies have much to fear from any combination for the protection of those rights which takes an impartial and comprehensive view of the conduct of this war and judges it by a reasonable interpretation of the generally accepted provisions of international law and by the rules of humanity that have hitherto been approved by the civilized world.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO SECRETARY OF STATE, (Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, Jan. 19, 1916.

Trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915. An act to provide for the extension of the restrictions relating to trading with the enemy to persons to whom, though not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory, it is by reason of their enemy nationality or enemy associations expedient to extend such restrictions (Dec. 23, 1915). Be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) His majesty may by proclamation prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business or being in the united kingdom, from trading with any persons or bodies of persons not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or in territory in the occupation of the enemy (other than persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, residing or carrying on business solely within his majesty's dominions), wherever by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons incorporated or unincorporated, it appears to his majesty expedient so to do; and if any person acts in contravention of any such proclamation he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, triable and punishable in like manner as the offense of trading with the enemy; (2) any list of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a proclamation under

this act, may be varied or added to by an order made by the lords of the council on the recommendation of a secretary of state; (3) the provisions of the trading with the enemy acts, 1914 and 1915, and of the customs (war powers) (number 2) act, 1915, and all other enactments relating to trading with the enemy shall, subject to such exceptions and adaptations as may be prescribed by order in council, apply in respect of such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid, as if for references therein to trading with the enemy there were substituted references to trading with such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid, and for references to enemies there were substituted references to such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid, and for references to offenses under the trading with the enemy acts, 1914 and 1915, or any of those acts there were substituted references to offenses under this act; (4) for the purpose of this act a person shall be deemed to have traded with a person or body of persons to whom a proclamation issued under this act applies if he enters into any transaction or does any act with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of such a person or body of persons, which, if entered into or done with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy, would be trading with the enemy.

2. This act may be cited as the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915.

PAGE.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 25, 1916.
Your Jan. 19.

Department has given consideration to enemy trading act approved Dec. 23 last, the apparent object of which is to prevent any person doing business in the united kingdom from trading with the enemies of Great Britain or persons having enemy association in any other part of the world, and the department has reached the conclusion that this act is pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade, if in fact such interference is not now being practiced, as it is in opinion generally held in this country in which this government shares, that the act has been framed without a proper regard for the right of persons domiciled in the United States, whether they be American citizens or subjects of countries at war with Great Britain, to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries, and that the exercise of this right may be subject to denial or abridgment in the course of the enforcement of the act, the government of the United States is constrained to express to his majesty's government the grave apprehensions which are entertained on this subject by this government, by the congress, and by traders domiciled in the United States, and it is, therefore, necessary to bring these views to the attention of Sir Edward Grey and to present to him a formal reservation, on the part of this government, of the right to protest against the application of this act, in so far as it affects the trade of the United States, and to contest the legality or rightfulness of imposing restrictions upon the freedom of American trade in this manner.

LANSING.

AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO SECRETARY OF STATE,
American Embassy, London, Feb. 19, 1916.

Sir: With reference to the department's cablegram of Jan. 25, and my telegraphic reply of the 18th instant, relative to the possible effects of the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915, on the commerce of the United States, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the department, a copy of the note dated the 16th instant which has been addressed to the embassy by the foreign trade department of the foreign office in this connection.

I have, etc., WALTER HINES PAGE.
(Inclosure.)

THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.
Foreign Office, Foreign Trade Department, Lan-

caster House, St. James', S. W., Feb. 16, 1916.
Your Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of the 26th ultimo relative to the possible effects of the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915, on United States commerce.

The act was framed with the object of bringing British trading with the enemy regulations into greater harmony with those adopted by the French government since the commencement of the war by applying in some degree the test of nationality in the determination of enemy character in addition to the old test of domicile, which experience has shown cannot provide a sufficient basis under modern commercial conditions for measures intended to deprive the enemy of all assistance, direct or indirect, from national resources.

His majesty's government realized, however, that the application of this principle to its fullest extent, while entirely legitimate and in accordance with the practice of other countries, might, if applied at the present time to commercial activities as widespread as those of British subjects, involve avoidable inconvenience and loss to innocent traders.

They were careful, therefore, in devising the necessary legislation not only to avoid any definition which would impose enemy status upon all persons of enemy nationality and associations, but also to take powers of discrimination which would enable them to apply the purely commercial restrictions contemplated only in regard to those persons from whom it was necessary in British interests to withhold the facilities afforded by British resources.

His majesty's government have therefore abstained from a course of action admittedly within their rights as belligerents, which is not only the existing practice of the French government but in strict accordance with the doctrine openly avowed by many other states to be the basis upon which their trading with the enemy regulations would be founded in the event of war, and have confined themselves to passing a piece of purely domestic legislation empowering them to restrict the activities and trade of persons under British jurisdiction in such a manner and to such an extent as may seem to them to be necessary in the national interest.

His majesty's government readily admit the right of persons of any nationality resident in the United States to engage in legitimate commercial transactions with any other persons. They cannot admit, however, that this right can in any way limit the right of other governments to restrict the commercial activities of their nationals in any manner which may seem desirable to them by the imposition of prohibitions and penalties which are operative solely upon persons under their jurisdiction.

In claiming this right, which appears to them to be inherent in sovereignty and national independence, his majesty's government desire to assure the United States government that they will exercise it with every possible care to avoid injury to neutral commerce, and they venture to think that the voluntary limitation of their powers by the terms of the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915, is evidence of their desire and intention to act with the greatest possible consideration for neutral interests.

I have, etc., (For the Secretary of State.)
L. WORTHINGTON EVANS.

AMERICAN FIRMS BLACKLISTED.

July 13 the British Official Gazette in London published a list of eighty-three American individuals, all except ten having their offices in New York city, placed on the blacklist under the trading with the enemy act. The American state department cabled to the American ambassador in London for details of the blacklisting and July 29 Ambassador Spring Rice delivered to the acting secretary of state in Washington the following memorandum:

"There is no idea of blacklisting a neutral firm merely because it continues to do business with a firm that is blacklisted, but if a neutral firm

habitually and systematically acted as cover for a blacklisted firm, cases would be different.

"Regarding payments to blacklisted firms, our action does not affect payments by neutrals, and we habitually grant licenses to British firms to pay current debts to blacklisted firms, unless it is clear beyond doubt that such payments would be passed on to or create a credit for enemies in enemy territory. Many licenses have already been granted to British firms to receive from and pay to Knauth, Nachod & Co. and Zimmermann & Forshay.

"There is no objection to the Goodrich Tire company filling outstanding contracts, but it would be well to obtain a statement of the amount unfilled."

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR
W. H. PAGE.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, July 26, 1916.

You are instructed to deliver to Sir Edward Grey a formal note on the subject of the enemy trading act, textually as follows:

"The announcement that his Britannic majesty's government has placed the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a prospective 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and government of the United States, and seems to the government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms.

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist. Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

"The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and in effect shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufactures to foreign countries and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be re-established.

"Other concerns may be put upon the list at any time, and without notice. It is understood that additions to the proscription may be made 'whenever on account of enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons it appears to his majesty expedient to do so.' The possibilities of undeserved injury to American citizens from such measures, arbitrarily taken, and of serious and incalculable interruptions of American trade are without limit.

"It has been stated on behalf of his majesty's

government that these measures were aimed only at the enemies of Great Britain and would be adopted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all the nations not involved in war. The government of the United States begs to remind the government of his Britannic majesty that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well-defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too lightly and too frequently disregarded.

"There are well known remedies and penalties for breaches of blockade, where the blockade is real and in fact effective, for trade in contraband, for every unneutral act by whomsoever attempted. The government of the United States cannot consent to see those remedies and penalties altered or extended at the will of a single power or group of powers to the injury of its own citizens or in derogation of its own rights. Conspicuous among the principles which the civilized nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honorable principle that neutrals may not be condemned nor their goods confiscated except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in prize courts or elsewhere. Such safeguards the blacklist brushes aside. It condemns without hearing, without notice and in advance. It is manifestly out of the question that the government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods or applications of punishment to its citizens.

"Whatever may be said with regard to the legality, in the view of international obligation, of the act of parliament upon which the practice of the blacklist, as now employed by his majesty's government is understood to be based, the government of the United States is constrained to regard that practice as inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealings of friendly governments with one another. The spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain, the privilege long accorded to the nationals of each to come and go with their ships and cargoes, to use each the other's shipping and be served each by the other's merchants is very seriously impaired by arbitrary and sweeping practices such as this.

"There is no purpose or inclination on the part of the government of the United States to shield American citizens or business houses in any way from the legitimate consequences of unneutral acts or practices; it is quite willing that they should suffer the appropriate penalties which international law and the usage of nations have sanctioned; but his Britannic majesty's government cannot expect the government of the United States to consent to see its citizens put upon an ex parte blacklist without calling the attention of his majesty's government, in the gravest terms, to the many serious consequences to neutral rights and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve. It hopes and believes that his majesty's government, in its natural absorption in a single pressing object of policy, has acted without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue. POLK, Acting."

HOVERING OF BRITISH WARSHIPS NEAR THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS HAMILTON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

United States Custom Service, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1915.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith an affidavit filed in this office at 3 p. m. Nov. 19th,

by Charles Moller, master of the Danish steamship Vinland. The affidavit is self-explanatory.

The master of the Vinland, upon filing the affidavit, stated he was under instructions to remain here for the present, and his vessel has not offered to clear. The chart, which the affidavit sets forth as accompanying same, was delivered at this office to-day, Nov. 20. It is rather large and bulky, and is being held in this office subject to instructions.

Respectfully, NORMAN R. HAMILTON.

(Inclosure.)

I, the undersigned, Capt. Charles Moller, master of the Danish steamship Vinland, herewith beg to make the following report to the American authorities concerned:

I left New York with my ship on the 10th day of Nov., 1915, at 5 a. m., in ballast, for Norfolk, Va., to load a cargo of coal for South America. At 7:15 a. m. dropped pilot at Scotland L. V., about 8:45 a. m. we sighted what later appeared to be a British warship, name unknown, steering a northerly course toward us. We changed our course immediately in order to get close under land and within the three mile limit. When abreast of Sea Girt light, the warship was bearing down on us, and closing in on us rapidly, and were presently hoisting signals for us to stop. We ignored his signals but proceeded on our course, now only two miles off land and still getting closer. We, however, dipped our flag in salutation, which was answered by war vessel at the same time pulling down his signal, but he did not give up following us. We approached the coast within one mile all the way.

At 11:30 a. m. passed Barnegat, one mile distant.

At 1:15 p. m. passed Brigantine L. V. on port bow.

At 5:25 p. m. passed Hereford light, three miles distant.

At 6:35 p. m. passed McCries gas buoy, close inside.

Near Five Fathom bank light vessel the darkness and haze setting in forced the British ship to get farther out, whereas we took the channel keeping close to the American coast. Between Hereford light and McCries gas buoy, we again sighted the British warship coming around the light vessel, steering towards us. As it was impossible at this spot to keep within the three mile limit, we took the Cape May channel and anchored inside the breakwater for the night. We left the breakwater for Norfolk at 4 a. m. on the 12th, following the coast within the three mile limit all the way. As it was hazy, nothing further was seen of the British warship. We arrived at Norfolk 8:15 p. m. Nov. 12, 1915.

I have marked out our course on the accompanying chart and also the route of the warship which was inside the three mile limit when ordering us to stop.

My ship is in legitimate trade and was in transit from one American port to another American port, and I hereby make record of the occurrence as it happened within American territory, while at the same time I have asked my government to protest against what is a violation of the international rules governing the seas.

CHAS. MOLLER,
Master, S. S. Vinland.

State of Virginia, City of Norfolk, to wit:

Personally appeared before me, Charles Moller, whose name is signed to foregoing writing, and declared same to be true and correct.

Given under my hand this 19th day of Nov., 1915.

(Seal.) L. B. FOSTER, N. P.
My commission expires May 7, 1917.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

British Embassy, Washington, Nov. 27, 1915.
My Dear Mr. Acting Secretary: I hasten to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date informing me that according to an affidavit of the master of the Danish ship Vinland he was followed within the three mile limit by a British warship.

I have at once communicated the sense of your letter by telegraph to the British naval authorities in order that an inquiry may be instituted, and I will not fail to communicate to you the results of such inquiry with as little delay as possible.

I am, etc., CECIL SPRING RICE.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

British Embassy, Washington, Dec. 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Secretary: With further reference to Mr. Polk's informal letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the statements made by the master of the steamship Vinland to the effect that he was followed by a British cruiser within American territorial waters, I have the honor to inform you that I have now received a short report from the British naval authorities with regard to this incident. A more detailed report is, I understand, being forwarded to me.

I am informed that the facts of the case are not as stated by the master of the Vinland. The admiral adds that the British ships of war employed in the Atlantic have strict orders against the violation of American territorial waters and he has every reason to believe that these orders have been carefully observed. I will not fail to communicate to you the detailed report as soon as it is received.

I am, etc., CECIL SPRING RICE.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

British Embassy, Washington, Dec. 11, 1915.

Sir: With reference to my personal note of the 1st instant, I have the honor to inform you that a more detailed report has now been received with regard to the case of the steamship Vinland, the master of which stated that he had been chased by a British cruiser within the territorial waters of the United States.

The captain of the cruiser in question states that at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, Nov. 10, while he was steaming N. N. E. at ten knots, with Barnegat lighthouse abeam, distance five miles, a steamer was observed coming down ahead. At 11:10 a. m., when distant some three to four miles, she altered her course and steered in straight for the shore. The captain estimated that when she altered her course she was four miles from land.

Seeing that it would be impossible to stop her before she reached territorial waters the captain of the British cruiser turned his ship round and stopped outside Barnegat buoy, hoisting the signal "What ship?" The Vinland replied only by hoisting Danish colors, proceeding down the coast well inside the three mile limit.

The cruiser made no further signal, but followed the Vinland down the coast, keeping about six miles off. At 7 p. m., when off McCries Shoal buoy, Cape May, the captain of the cruiser received orders to return to his beat, and did so. It is further reported that the cruiser was never within four and a half miles of the shore, nor within one mile of the Vinland. The cruiser was generally about three or four miles off the Vinland, and made no signals beyond that described above.

I am, etc., CECIL SPRING RICE.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 16, 1915.

Excellency: With reference to your excellency's note of the 11th instant in regard to the case of the steamship Vinland, in which it is stated that while his majesty's cruiser did not enter territorial waters of the United States, he followed the Vinland down the coast from Barnegat lighthouse to off McCries Shoal buoy, Cape May, where the commander received orders to return to his "beat," which he did, I have the honor to refer to my informal notes of Oct. 5 and Dec. 22, 1914, and April 16, 1915 [notes not printed], calling your excellency's attention to the annoyance which his majesty's cruisers living off the principal commercial ports of the United States and stopping and searching vessels immediately beyond American waters have given to shipping, both oversea and coastwise, and to the

seriousness with which the government of the United States regarded the hovering of belligerent warships about American coasts and ports.

In reply to my informal notes your excellency was good enough to assure me that his majesty's government had issued instructions which would prevent further molestation of American commerce in the trade lanes approximate to American waters and to the great ports of the United States. I cannot forbear, therefore, from calling to the recent incident in which his majesty's cruiser practically pursued a neutral vessel bound from one American port to another in ballast for the purpose of loading a cargo of coal for South America, to your excellency's attention. As his majesty's government is aware, this government has always regarded the practice of belligerent cruisers patrolling American coasts in close proximity to the territorial waters of the United States and making the neighborhood a station for their observations as inconsistent with the treatment to be expected from the naval vessels of a friendly power in time of war, and has maintained that the consequent menace of such proceedings to the freedom of American commerce is vexatious and uncourteous to the United States.

I am constrained, therefore, to request that you lay this matter before his majesty's government with the earnest request that instructions be issued to his majesty's ships to desist from a practice which this government is convinced has been maintained for long periods at a time and which is peculiarly disagreeable to it and to American traders concerned.

Accept, etc., ROBERT LANSING.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

British Embassy, Washington, Dec. 21, 1915.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 16th instant, in which, with special reference to the case of the steamship Vinland, you refer to the question of belligerent cruisers patrolling the American coast, and request that the matter may be laid before his majesty's government with the earnest request that instructions be issued to his majesty's ships to desist from a practice which the United States government is convinced has been maintained for long periods at a time and which is peculiarly disagreeable—both to that government and to American traders concerned.

Your note under reply has been communicated to his majesty's government, and I shall not fail to inform you of any further reply which I may be instructed to make on this subject.

I have, etc., CECIL SPRING RICE.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 22, 1915.

Excellency: Referring to my note of Dec. 16, 1915, in response to your note of the 11th instant, relative to the case of the steamship Vinland, which was followed by a British cruiser down the Atlantic coast from Barnegat Lighthouse to a point off McCries Shoal near Cape May, I have the honor to advise you of the receipt of a letter of Dec. 15 from the secretary of war, with which is enclosed a copy of a communication from the commanding officer, coast defense of Galveston, Fort Crockett, Tex., from which I quote as follows:

1. A British cruiser stood off the entrance to Galveston harbor from about 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915. When asked her identity by signal from Fort San Jacinto she replied, "A registered British cruiser," and stated in reply to another query that she did not intend to enter the harbor.

2. The cruiser did not come within the three mile limit.

I have, etc., ROBERT LANSING.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

British Embassy, Washington, March 20, 1916.

Sir: I did not fail to communicate to my government copies of your notes of Dec. 16 and Dec. 22, in which exception was taken to certain proceedings of his majesty's ships off the United

States coast. Referring particularly to the case of the Vinland, you reminded me that the United States government had always regarded the practice of belligerent cruisers patrolling American coasts in close proximity to the territorial waters of the United States and making the neighborhood a station for their observations as inconsistent with the treatment to be expected from the naval vessels of a friendly power in time of war and has maintained that the consequent menace of such proceedings to the freedom of American commerce is vexatious and uncourteous to the United States.

My government has carefully studied the contents of your notes. They are impressed by the fact that no suggestion seems to be made in either of them that British cruisers enter at all within the territorial waters of the United States, and they note that, on the contrary, the effect of the notes is to take exception to proceedings of these vessels when navigating admittedly on the high seas. The objection appears, indeed, to rest upon a claim to distinguish between different parts of the high seas, a claim which causes surprise to his majesty's government, who are unaware of the existence of any rules or principles of international law which render belligerent operations which are legitimate in one part of the high seas illegitimate in another.

Under these circumstances it appears desirable that the position taken up by the United States government should be more clearly defined. I am therefore instructed to have recourse to your courtesy in order to obtain fuller information as to the precise nature and grounds of the claims which are made by your government, as well as their extent, since my government are most anxious to recognize to the full any claims of this nature which are well founded in law, but are naturally unable to make a concession of what they regard as their belligerent rights.

The right asserted in this respect by the United States government in previous wars will no doubt be conceded by the United States government as well founded when exercised by others. It will be in your recollection that my predecessor, Lord Lyons, complained that Rear Admiral Wilkes had ordered the vessels under his command to anchor in such a position as to control the movements of ships desiring to enter or to depart from the port of Bermuda, and that he maintained a system of cruising in the neutral waters of Bermuda in excess of his rights as a belligerent. The charge was thus of a far more serious nature than that which the United States government now make against his majesty's ships. Admiral Wilkes in his reply, which was communicated officially by Mr. Secretary of State Seward to his majesty's legation on Jan. 15, 1863, asserted that his vessels "but maintained a system of cruising outside of the neutral waters of Bermuda in and under our rights as a belligerent." It is clear, therefore, that this officer of the United States government considered that his proceedings were fully justified so long as he could maintain that they had been restricted to the very practice of which the United States government now complain. Though resorted to in a far less aggravated form by his majesty's ships, and of which they appear actually to desire to impugn the legality.

I venture to inclose herewith extracts from the official records of the United States navy in the war of the rebellion which will illustrate the practice followed in that war by the United States ships when conducting belligerent operations in the neighborhood of neutral territory.

In this connection I may be permitted to point out that the number of enemy merchant ships now sheltering in harbors of the United States makes it necessary for his majesty's government to maintain their cruisers in a position where they can have the best chance of capturing these ships if they should attempt to escape. Another urgent reason for a close and constant watch, which no doubt will be appreciated by the naval authorities, is the fact which I have brought to the notice of your department and which has since formed the subject of judicial proceedings—that enemy ships received supplies of coal and

provisions from neutral vessels leaving American ports. You stated in your reply to my representations that the United States government could not go further, in any suspicious case brought to its notice, than conduct an investigation in order to determine in every possible way whether the transaction appeared to be bona fide. And in the cases of this nature which were brought before the courts the charge was not a breach of neutrality, but merely of making false manifests. Under these circumstances, as enemy cruisers were at sea and preying on the commerce of the allies while they drew their supplies from American ports, it was incumbent on his majesty's cruisers to adopt such measures as were possible in order to cut off such supplies; and for this reason it is necessary that British cruisers should maintain such a position on the high seas as to enable them to intercept such supply ships before they have accomplished their purpose.

I have the honor to add in conclusion that in communicating the foregoing considerations I am instructed by Sir Edward Grey to state that while his majesty's government cannot abandon any of their rights, so far as they are in accordance with international law and the practice of the United States government themselves, they will use their best endeavors in order that the exercise of such belligerent rights should be attended with as little inconvenience to neutrals as possible.

I have, etc.,

Cecil Spring Rice.

(Inclosure.)

Report of Commander Ridgely, United States navy, commanding U. S. S. Santiago de Cuba, Key West, Jan. 5, 1863:

"I left the anchorage off Great Stirrup cay to visit the Windward anchorages. On the 9th we passed through the passage between Eleuthera and Cat islands into Exuma sound and anchored the same day off Fernandez cay. On the 9th and 10th we passed close along San Salvador and Conception islands and Rum cay, and on the evening of the 10th anchored at the northeast end of Long Island off Dove cay.

"On the 12th we anchored off the south end of Eleuthera.

"I left Stirrup cay for the cruising ground to the northward of Abaco hoping to intercept vessels bound from Nassau to Charleston.

"The Octorara is watching the Providence channels."

All the places with the exception of Stirrup cay are British. Commander Ridgely seems to have cruised in British waters and to have stopped at British ports for belligerent purposes. Report of Lieut. Baldwin, U. S. S. Vanderbilt, off St. Thomas, Feb. 25, 1863:

"I came off St. Thomas with the intention of sending in a boat for information, when I received an order from Admiral Wilkes, who was in the harbor, to search the Peterhoff, which vessel had just sailed. I boarded her some five miles off the harbor."

Report from Lieut. Baldwin, Barbados, March 7, 1862:

"I sailed to join the U. S. S. Alabama at St. Pierre, Martinique. The Alabama having just arrived off the harbor, Commander Nichols communicated with our consul, I remaining outside."

"The Alabama then examined the island of Dominica while I went to Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe. I left next morning, meeting as agreed the Alabama off Basse Terre, on the western side of that island. After consulting with Capt. Nichols I proceeded to Isle de Aves, arranging that the Alabama should go to Sombrero and the Anegada passage and toward the north side of Puerto Rico and the anchorage of the Virgin passage. I found nothing at the Isle de Aves, and after looking among the islands in the Virgin passage went off St. Thomas, intending to send a boat for information. As I got off the harbor the English steamer Peterhoff was coming out; and at the same time I received an order from Admiral Wilkes, who was at anchor in the harbor, to search her and come in and anchor."

Admiral Wilkes, March 18, 1863:

"For a single vessel to blockade these road-

steads is almost impossible. I have resorted to the plan of having two—one to be anchored at Fort de France and the other at St. Pierre, only some eight miles distant."

Admiral Wilkes, March 20, 1863:

"On the subject of the squadron lying at St. Thomas, apparently watching the contrabands, I had some conversation with the governor. * * * I put it to him that there were vessels in the harbor preparing to run the blockade, and we were in these waters to prevent them if possible; that so far as the neutrality of the harbors and waters of these islands was concerned we should take care to observe it most strictly. * * * I would not complain of these vessels coaling and refitting, but when they reached the high seas we should act the part of a belligerent and overhaul them. * * * Therefore whether we lay at anchor or cruised off the port was of no consequence. * * *"

Admiral Wilkes, April 5, 1863:

"You will get your command in condition to cruise off the harbor and island of St. Thomas for the purpose of intercepting contraband runners. After you leave the inner harbor of St. Thomas you will anchor at times in the outer roads to procure information. * * * Bear in mind, however, that if a capture after examination proves unnecessary the neutrality limits must not be infringed upon."

(See the correspondence between the governor of St. Thomas and Admiral Wilkes of April, 1863.)

The admiral states in his letter to the governor of May 13 that "The idea of our using your harbor to make preparations or of infringing upon your neutral territory has never been conceived. It will not appear that we have in any case done so, but, on the contrary, have avoided making captures when it was ascertained that we were within the limits of his Danish majesty's territory." He then proceeds to describe the circumstances of the capture of the Peterhoff, the attempt to capture the Neptune, the capture of the Dolphin, and the boarding of the Intrinsic. All these ships were pursued after leaving the port by ships of the United States stationed for that purpose in or near the port.

Report of Admiral Wilkes May 13 of his conversation with the governor of Martinique:

"We had looked closely along the shores for any vessels that might be secreted and felt we had a right to remain outside the neutral limit."

Instructions of Admiral Wilkes May 13 to Commander Bryson:

"You will proceed to cruise off the Northeast channel or Abaco, where you will arrive about the dark of the moon, the time the blockade runners depart."

(See report of Commander Clary, U. S. S. Tioga, May 20, 1863.)

"Cruising from Bemini * * * Matanilla reef to along north end of Eleuthera to Cat island and Exuma sound, returning to South cays, Abaco Bahama, the Elbow, and Eastward."

Admiral Wilkes in his letter to the secretary of the navy of Jan. 2 stated that "we but maintained a system of cruising outside of the neutral waters of Bermuda in and under our rights as a belligerent."

The United States ship Iroquois in Nov., 1861, hearing that the confederate ship Sumter was in the port of St. Pierre, Martinique, stationed herself in the offing just beyond the marine league and kept up while there communication by boats with the shore and got the movements of the Sumter to be signaled to her. (See report of Capt. Palmer of Nov. 17, Nov. 23 and Nov. 25, 1861.)

SECRETARY OF STATE TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR. Department of State, Washington, April 26, 1916.

Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 20th ultimo in the case of the Vinland and to state that I have not failed to give the matter set forth therein careful consideration.

Your government ask for further information as to the precise nature and grounds of the claims made by this government, as they are most anxious to recognize to the full extent any claims which are well founded in law, though

unable to make a concession as to what they regard as their belligerent rights.

In reply it may be stated that the government of the United States advances no claim that British vessels which have been and are cruising off American ports beyond the three mile limit have not in so doing been within their strict legal rights under international law. The grounds for the objection of the government of the United States to the continued presence of belligerent vessels of war cruising in close proximity to American ports are based not upon the illegality of such action but upon the irritation which it naturally causes to a neutral country. The continued presence of British ships in the offings of the great American commercial centers is, I believe your excellency will agree, an inevitable source of annoyance and offense. The cases of the Vinland and Zealandia show how belligerent vessels may be the cause of offense, and illustrate how the presence of vessels in such close proximity to the coast of a neutral country may easily become the cause of controversies.

The irritation aroused by such a practice was, during the American civil war, manifested by Great Britain in the cases of the warships under the command of Rear-Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N., to which you have called attention, and was the subject of protest by the British government. The circumstances in those cases, however, were very different from the present and the practice complained of far less offensive. The cruising, against which Great Britain protested, was done in the vicinity of small islands near the American coast which, after the blockade of the southern ports had been established, were used as rendezvous for vessels notoriously engaged in running the blockade. In the present case British cruisers are patrolling off the great ports of this country from which trade routes diverge to all parts of the world, particularly to Great Britain and her allies.

In this connection, as showing that for over a century the objections of this government to British vessels hovering about the coasts have been maintained, I take the liberty of quoting from a letter of Mr. Madison, then secretary of state, dated May 20, 1807, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney:

"It is much regretted that provision could not be obtained against the practice of British cruisers in hovering and taking stations for the purpose of surprising trade going in and out of our harbors; a practice which the British government felt to be unjust to the dignity and rights of that nation at periods when it was neutral."

It is thus seen that the contention of this government in the present war is in no way a departure from the attitude taken in the early days of the republic; the conduct of American naval officers during the civil war, referred to above, having at least the justification of having been carried out in proximity to the seat of naval operations.

The fact that a number of German merchant vessels are laid up in American ports during the present war is not, as your excellency would seem to suggest, sufficient cause for the strict surveillance to which those ports are subject by British ships of war; for, I may state to you, a considerable number of American naval vessels have been constantly engaged since the war opened—and, I think, your excellency will admit, successfully engaged—in preventing the use of American ports as bases of naval operations. Furthermore, the alleged escape of vessels from American ports with supplies for German warships at sea, which has made it necessary, as you state, for his majesty's vessels to take a position which would enable them to intercept such supply ships, cannot now be regarded as a valid excuse for such action, because it is a matter of common knowledge that German warships have for many months been driven from the seas adjoining the coasts of the United States. In fact, your excellency has not called the possibility of the escape of supply ships to my attention since March, 1915. In the meantime, however, I have found it necessary to call

your attention to certain instances of his majesty's ships hovering off American ports and communicating with boats coming out from shore and even coaling in American waters.

Further reasons, if necessary, may be adduced to oppose the British practice. In time of peace the mobilization of an army, particularly if near the frontier, has often been regarded as a ground for serious offense and been made the subject of protest by the government of a neighboring country.

In the present war it has even been the ground for a declaration of war and the beginning of hostilities. Upon the same principle the constant and menacing presence of cruisers on the high seas near the ports of a neutral country may be regarded according to the canons of international courtesy as a just ground for offense, although it may be strictly legal.

I have shown, I believe, that this government's contention is supported not only by ample precedents extending through American and British relations since the early years of the republic and by the analogy in the mobilization of armed forces near an international boundary, but also by the lack of a sufficient excuse for such an objectionable practice as I have had the unpleasant duty of bringing to your excellency's attention. I trust, therefore, that your government will be willing to recognize my government's contention to the extent of instructing his majesty's cruisers to withdraw from the vicinity of the territorial waters of the United States and remain at such distances from American harbors and coasts as to avoid the annoying and inquisitorial methods which have compelled this government to complain formally to your excellency's government.

I have, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.

HARBORING SUBMARINES.

MEMORANDUM FROM ALLIES.

Memorandum, signed by representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan and dated Aug. 22, 1916, delivered to Secretary Lansing by the British embassy in Washington, Aug. 23:

In view of the development of submarine navigation and by reason of acts which in the present circumstances may be unfortunately expected from enemy submarines, the allied governments consider it necessary, in order not only to safeguard their belligerent rights and liberty of commercial navigation, but to avoid risks of depletion to urge neutral governments to take effective measures, if they have not already done so, with a view to preventing belligerent submarine vessels, whatever the purpose to which they are put, from making use of neutral waters, roadsteads and ports.

In the case of submarine vessels the application of the principles of the law of nations is affected by special and novel conditions: First, by the fact that these vessels can navigate and remain at sea submerged, and can thus escape all control and observation; second, by the fact that it is impossible to identify them and establish their national character, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or noncombatant, and to remove the capacity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels.

It may further be said that any place which provides a submarine warship far from its base with an opportunity for rest and replenishment of its supplies thereby furnishes such addition to its powers that the place becomes in fact, through the advantages which it gives, a base of naval operations.

In view of the state of affairs thus existing, the allied governments are of the opinion that submarine vessels should be excluded from the benefit of the rules hitherto recognized by the law of nations regarding the admission of vessels of war or merchant vessels into neutral waters, roadsteads or ports, and their sojourn in them. Any belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there.

The allied governments take this opportunity to point out to the neutral powers the grave danger incurred by neutral submarines in the navigation of regions frequented by belligerent submarines.

AMERICAN REPLY.

Washington, Aug. 31, 1916.

Memorandum.

The government of the United States has received the identical memoranda of the governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan in which neutral governments are exhorted "to take efficacious measures tending to prevent belligerent submarines, regardless of their use, to avail themselves of neutral waters, roadsteads and harbors." These governments point out the facilities possessed by such craft to avoid supervision or surveillance or determination of their national character and their power "to do injury that is inherent in their very nature," as well as the "additional facilities" afforded by having at their disposal places where they can rest and replenish their supplies. Apparently on these grounds the allied governments hold that "submarine vessels must be excluded from the benefit of the rules heretofore accepted under international law regarding the admission and sojourn of war and merchant vessels in neutral waters, roadsteads or harbors; any submarine of a belligerent that once enters a neutral harbor must be held there," and therefore the allied governments "warn neutral powers of the great danger to neutral submarines attending the navigation of waters visited by the submarines of belligerents."

In reply the government of the United States must express its surprise that there appears to be an endeavor of the allied powers to determine the rule of action governing what they regard as a "noted situation" in respect to the use of submarines in time of war and to enforce a compliance of that rule, at least in part, by warning neutral powers of the great danger to their submarines in waters that may be visited by belligerent submarines. In the opinion of the government of the United States, the allied powers have not set forth any circumstance nor is the government of the United States at present aware of any circumstances concerning the use of war or merchant submarines which would render the existing rules of international law inapplicable to them. In view of this fact, and of the notice and warning of the allied powers announced in their memoranda under acknowledgment, it is incumbent upon the government of the United States to notify the governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan that, so far as the treatment of either war or merchant submarines in American waters is concerned, the government of the United States reserves its liberty of action in all respects and will treat such vessels as, in its opinion, becomes the action of a power which may be said to have taken the first steps toward establishing the principles of neutrality, and which for over a century has maintained those principles in the traditional spirit and with the high sense of impartiality in which they were conceived.

In order, however, that there should be no misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States, the government of the United States announces to the allied powers that it holds it to be the duty of belligerent powers to distinguish between submarines of neutral and belligerent nationality and that the responsibility for any conflict that may arise between belligerent warships and neutral submarines on account of the neglect of a belligerent to so distinguish between these classes of submarines must rest entirely upon the negligent power. LANSING.

RESTORATION OF THE POLISH KINGDOM.

On Nov. 5, 1916, the following manifesto was issued at Warsaw and Lublin, pledging, on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the autonomy of Poland:

"His majesty the German emperor and his majesty the emperor of Austria and apostolic king of Hungary, inspired by firm confidence in a final victory of their arms and prompted by a desire to lead the districts conquered by their armies under heavy sacrifices from Russian domination toward a happy future, have

agreed to form of these districts a national state with a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional government. The exact frontiers of the kingdom of Poland shall be outlined later.

"The new kingdom will receive the guarantees needed for the free development of its own forces by its intimate relations with both powers. The glorious traditions of the ancient Polish armies and the memory of the brave comradeship in the great war of our days shall revive in a national army. The organization, instruction and command of this army shall be arranged by common agreement.

"The allied monarchs express the confident hope that Polish wishes for the evolution of a Polish state and for the national development of a Polish kingdom shall now be fulfilled, taking due consideration of the political conditions prevailing in Europe and of the welfare and the safety of their own countries and nations.

"The great realm which the western neighbors of the kingdom of Poland shall have on their eastern frontier shall be a free and happy state, enjoying its own national life, and they shall welcome with joy the birth and prosperous development of this state."

It will be remembered that Aug. 15, 1914, Grand Duke Nicholas, then commander in chief of the Russian armies, issued a manifesto announcing that under the scepter of the czar of Russia Poland would be "born again, free in her religion and language and autonomous." Nov. 15, 1916, the Russian government issued an official statement announcing that it regarded the action of the German and Austro-Hungarian governments as null and void and a gross infringement of the fundamental principles of international law. "Russia's intention," concluded the statement, "is to create a complete Poland, embracing all Polish territories, which will enjoy the right, when the war is ended, of freely regulating their national, intellectual and economic life on the basis of autonomy under the sovereignty of Russia and maintaining the principle of a united state. This decision of his gracious majesty remains unshaken."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE WAR.

When the present issue of the Almanac and Year-Book went to press the European war was still in full progress, though Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey had offered certain terms of peace to the allies. These terms will be found on another page. The outstanding features of the struggle as it proceeded in 1916 were these: The prolonged but futile efforts of the German army under Crown Prince Frederick William to capture Verdun, beginning in February and continuing until September; the revolt in Ireland; the naval battle off the coast of Denmark in which both sides lost heavily without decisive results; the battle of the Somme in which the allies were successful; the great Russian offensive resulting in the recapture of part of Galicia and the whole of Bukovina; the entry of Roumania into the war on the side of the entente resulting in a temporary triumph in Transylvania but finally in the defeat of the Roumanian armies and the occupation of the greater part of the country by the Teutonic allies; the recapture of Monastir by the reconstituted Serbian army and the allies, and the virtual disruption of Greece. The naval battle on the North sea and the Irish revolt are described elsewhere, but the other features enumerated will be briefly considered here.

STRUGGLE FOR VERDUN.

Under the direction of Crown Prince Frederick William, German troops began, Feb. 22, 1916, an attack on the defenses of Verdun, which, with almost no intermissions, continued until September. The net advance made by the assailants in the first five months of determined fighting was about four miles, but they were still three miles from their objective, with the French

defenders as confident and resolute as ever. Sept. 9 the French, after a heavy artillery bombardment, swept forward and captured Fort Douaumont and most of the terrain which the enemy had conquered after months of costly effort. There was some desultory fighting after that in this region, but up to the middle of December nothing of importance had occurred on this part of the front.

The losses on both sides in this long drawn out siege were exceedingly heavy, but exact figures are not available. The French estimated in July that their opponents had lost about 500,000 men, while the Germans contented themselves with declaring that the French army was being "bled to death" at Verdun.



Underwood & Underwood.
**CROWN PRINCE
WILLIAM,**
Germany.



From L'illustration.
GEN. NIVELLE,
France.



From L'illustration.
GEN. MANGIN,
France.



American Press Association Photo.
**CROWN PRINCE
RUPERT,**
Bavaria.



American Press Association Photo.
**GEN. SIR DOUGLAS
HAIG,**
Britain.



From L'illustration.
GEN. FOCH,
France.

While Verdun as a fortress had little or no value, it was the moral effect of its capture which the Germans wished to achieve and which the French were equally determined to keep from them. Under the leadership of Gen. Petain they contested every inch of ground and made the Germans pay dearly for their gains. The valor shown by assailants and defenders made famous such names as Fort Douaumont, Le Mort Homme, Cumieres, Callette wood, Fort Vaux, Thiaumont, Malancourt, Haucourt, Bethincourt, Hill 304 and Hill 285. At each of these and other places in the Verdun region thousands of French and Germans laid down their lives.

Realizing that sporadic efforts on the various fronts could never produce decisive results, the

allies early in this year came to the conclusion that they must all act together according to a definite plan or suffer defeat at the hands of the central powers, which by means of their inner lines and excellent railroad facilities were able to shift large bodies of troops quickly from one battle front to another as the exigencies demanded. A military conference was held in Paris in March and soon it became evident that an understanding had been arrived at and that henceforth all movements would be co-ordinated and so timed as to nullify the advantages possessed by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

While the German crown prince was hammering away at the defenses of Verdun there was comparatively little action on other parts of the western front until July. There were many engagements which in other wars would have been called battles and there was an almost continual use of artillery on both sides, resulting in numerous deaths and a ceaseless flow of wounded to the hospitals in the home countries, but there was nothing comparable to the battle of the Champagne in the fall until the great general offensive was begun on the first day of July on the north and south sides of the River Somme.

That something out of the ordinary was about to occur was made clear in the last days of June, when the British, French and Belgians began a systematic and heavy bombardment of the German lines from the vicinity of Verdun all the way to the North sea. It was especially violent in the sections held by the British north and south of the Somme. New howitzers and other cannon of large caliber were brought into play for the first time and the detonations were so heavy that they could be felt even in the suburbs of London. The effect was to tear in pieces and reduce to ruins works upon which the enemy had spent many months of labor and millions in money. Then at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of the 1st day of July came the resistless forward movement of the British and French over the ground cleared by their artillery.

Over a front of twenty-five miles the allies captured all the German first line trenches. The British took the villages of Montauban, Mametz, Serre, Hebuterne, La Boisselle and several other places to the east of Albert, while the French captured Domperre, Beaucourt, Bussu and Fay to the south of the Somme and the approaches to the villages of Hardecourt and Curlu, north of the same stream. On the following day the British took Fricourt and the French seized the Mereaucourt wood and completed the capture of Curlu, piercing in some places the German second line trenches. Some 9,500 prisoners were taken by the allies on these two days.

The British objective was Bapaume, while the French aimed at Peronne. By July 14 the British and French had taken fifteen villages and more than 20,000 prisoners after fighting battles at Orvillers, Tropes wood, Longueval and Delville wood. It was reliably estimated that during the preliminary bombardment and during the advance the British alone expended 500,000 shells a day. The French probably used as many and possibly more. No official statements of the losses of men were issued by either side.

With temporary intermissions caused by bad weather and the necessity of making further preparations, the allies continued their attacks throughout the summer and fall. The British took, successively, Guillemont, Pozières, Clery, Leuze wood, Flers, Martinpuich, Courcellette, Morval, Thiepval, Guendecourt and Eaucourt l'Abbaye and helped the French to take Comblès. The French took Fleury, Maurepas, Soyecourt, Vermandovillers and Sailly. Most of these places were merely the sites of former peaceful villages which had been all but obliterated by the shells of the combatants on both sides. In December, when this record closed, the fighting had moderated somewhat, but the daily casualty lists were large on both sides.

RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

One of the dramatic incidents of the year was the arrival in France of large detachments of Russian soldiers. They were greeted everywhere with enthusiasm by the French and after a few weeks of drilling were sent to the front. It was assumed that the men were sent by the czar as a token of the solidarity of the allies.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALY.

On the Austro-Italian front the fighting until the middle of May, 1916, consisted of detached engagements chiefly among the valleys and mountains of the Trentino, in which much bravery was shown by the troops on both sides. Decisive results, however, were lacking until the Austrians massed their troops in the Trentino and then in the third week of May made a sudden general attack on the Italians. The latter, as they afterwards admitted, were taken by surprise and lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. They were driven back along a front of about twenty miles between the Adige and Brenta rivers until they came to their own frontier. The Austrian troops were under the command of the crown prince, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, and it looked for a time as if they would succeed in carrying the war entirely into Italian territory and cut off the forces operating in the Isonzo district.

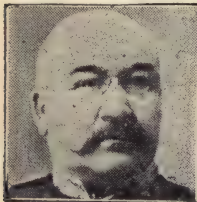
Gen. Brusati, commander of the Italian forces, was relieved and the direction of affairs was assumed by Gen. Cadorna, the commander in

chief. By the first week in June the advance of the Austrians had been halted and the Italians had begun regaining lost ground. Afterwards King Victor Emmanuel's forces gradually pushed the foe back until the situation was practically the same as it was before the Austrian offensive began.

Nothing more of general interest took place on this front until at the beginning of August, when the Italians gathered strong forces of men and guns along the Isonzo river where they began an energetic offensive on the 6th of the month. On the 8th they captured Sabotino and San Michele mountains and the Goritz bridgehead. On the 9th they captured Goritz itself and there was great rejoicing throughout Italy. Afterward they made an advance in the direction of Trieste, taking various positions on the Carso plateau. This was the general position near the close of the year.

GALLIPOOLI PENINSULA EVACUATED.

British military prestige suffered two serious setbacks in the course of the year. After many battles both on land and sea the forces under Gen. Sir Charles Monro were compelled to evacuate the Gallipoli peninsula between Jan. 1 and Jan. 9, 1916. The withdrawal was effected in good order, but the failure of the attempt to free the Dardanelles from Turkish control was a bitter pill to swallow. Many thousands of men and half a dozen splendid warships were sacrificed in this fruitless enterprise.



GEN. SAKHAROFF,
Russia.



GEN. LECHITSKY,
Russia.



GEN. BRUSSILOFF,
Russia.

DISASTER AT KUT-EL-AMARA.

Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia, a short distance above the Persian gulf, was the scene of the second disaster to the British. After sustaining a siege of 143 days a force of between 10,000 and 12,000 English and Indian troops under Maj.-Gen. Charles Townshend was compelled to surrender, April 29, to the Turks because of the lack of provisions. Several efforts to bring relief to the beleaguered army were frustrated by floods, bad weather and the watchfulness of the Ottomans. A considerable British force is still at Sannayat, on the Tigris river.

GREAT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

From the Baltic sea to the Black sea the front in Russia, to which the Germans had attained in the fall of 1915, remained comparatively quiet during the winter months. There were numberless small engagements, but operations on a large scale were not attempted. Meanwhile the Russians took advantage of the long lull completely to reorganize their armies. This work was performed by Gen. Ruskay, Gen. Ivanoff, Gen. Kuropatkin, Gen. Brussiloff, Gen. Sakharoff and others. The munitions factories were reorganized and extended until their output was greatly increased. Heavy artillery was obtained, both by manufacture at home and by purchases in Japan and the United States, from which countries large supplies of other war material were also secured. Raw recruits from all parts of the empire were drilled and sent to the front until the armies there largely outnumbered those facing them.

Though there was some lively fighting along the southern end of the line held by the Rus-

sians in the vicinity of Volhynia and Bukowina in January, it was not until June 3 this year that the Russians began an offensive on a large scale. With good roads and plenty of guns and ammunition the new armies, under Gen. Brussiloff, after a destructive "hurricane" bombardment, swept over the Austro-German defenses from the Pripiet river on the north to the Roumanian frontier, capturing thousands of prisoners and many guns. The Austrians seemed to have been taken by surprise and to have suffered something in the nature of a panic. They retreated precipitately and allowed themselves to be driven from place to place without offering any effective resistance. Lutsk, Czernowitz, Sniatyn and other important places fell into the hands of the Russians, who threatened Kovno and Lemberg. The entire Austrian crown land of Bukowina was occupied and the advance columns even reached the Carpathian mountains and threatened a serious invasion of Hungary by means of the Kirilbaba pass. Gen. Lechitsky led the Russian forces in the southeastern field and before their onsets the armies of Gen. Pflanzer had to give way.

Kovel, being an important railway point, was more vigorously defended. Here the Austrians were re-enforced by German troops under Gen. von Linsingen and made a stout resistance. On the Riga front the Russians under Gen. Kuropatkin and Gen. Evert kept the Hindenburg forces engaged, but did not advance far.

In July there was considerable fighting near the Stokhod river, but neither side could gain any decided advantage. In August the Russians crossed the Sereth river south of Brody and captured some villages. They took Timnach and

Kryplin, and on the 11th took Stanislaw. They approached Halicz and threatened Lemberg, but did not succeed in taking either.

CAMPAIGN IN ARMENIA.

In the region of the Caucasus and in Armenia Grand Duke Nicholas conducted a successful campaign in the face of great difficulties. His most notable deeds were the capture of Erzerum, Trebizond, Baiburt and Erzincan. According to the latest reports he is advancing toward the west, driving the Turks in the direction of Sivas. In Arabia the natives rebelled against the Turks and took Mecca, Jiddah, Taif and Medina.

Turkish troops made a number of attempts to reach the Suez canal, but on each occasion were driven back by the British troops in Egypt, which were placed under the sole command of Gen. Sir A. Murray. The expected advance of Turkish troops in force under the direction of German officers did not take place.

In January the Germans in the Kameruns were driven from their last stronghold. In German East Africa British forces under the leadership of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, who succeeded Gen. Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, expelled the Germans from many places, occupying Chala, Taveta, Salaita, Moshi, Arusha, Umbugwe, Kondoa, the whole of the Usumbara railway, Neu Langenberg and territory between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa. The Belgians also penetrated a considerable distance into German East Africa, but a small part of which was left to the Germans.

ON THE SALONIKI FRONT.

Events on the Saloniki front did not attract much attention in the early part of the year. The time was mainly spent by Gen. Sarraill in strengthening his defenses and forces and in watching developments in Greece. King Peter's army, or that part of it which had escaped from Serbia in the disastrous campaign of 1915, was reorganized on the island of Corfu, whence it was transferred to Saloniki. In July the Serbs began an attack on the Bulgarian forces in northern Greece and with the help of the French and Italians captured several villages. Later they took Florian, Krushegrad, the Kaimakcalan range and finally Monastir. This place they and their allies were defending in December from the Bulgars and Germans who were attacking it from the north. The British in the Macedonian region operated farther to the east and took a number of villages. Greek troops belonging to the Venizelist faction took part in the fighting against the Bulgars.

ROUMANIA IS CRUSHED.

Roumania's entry into the war on the side of the entente and its reasons for taking this step are described on another page. It remains only to tell the result of that momentous decision. The first thing the Roumanians did after declaring war against Austria-Hungary was to seize the passes in the Carpathians to the north and northwest of Bukharest. Then they descended into Transylvania and took possession of Kronstadt, Hermannstadt and various other places. The Austro-Hungarian forces were at this time in bad shape owing to their defeats by the Russians and they could not make any effective resistance. In the meantime Germany and Bulgaria declared war on Roumania and Field Marshal von Hindenburg planned a strong campaign against the Balkan state. He placed large forces at the disposal of Field Marshal von Mackensen and Gen. von Falkenhayn. Mackensen's troops, augmented by such Bulgarian soldiers as could be spared from the Macedonian front, invaded Dobrogea and swept through it with little difficulty as far as Constanza on the Black sea. Falkenhayn attacked from the north and routed the Roumanians in a fierce battle at Hermannstadt. The Roumanians stopped his right wing and center, but his left wing broke through and cap-

tured the greater part of Wallachia. The Germans, after taking Orsova, Turnu-Severin and Craiova, advanced swiftly from the west, while on the south the Mackensen forces crossed the Danube and effected a junction with the left wing of the Falkenhayn army. The Roumanians, though assisted to some extent by the Russians, were outmaneuvered, outfought and outnumbered. Their artillery was also inferior to that of the enemy. Seeing the hopelessness of making a stand at Bukharest and preferring to save their armies from capture they retreated to the east in the direction of the Russian frontier, and Dec. 6 the German troops entered Bukharest. This was the crowning victory of the German campaign and was followed a few days later by the offer of general peace terms to the entente powers.

GREECE DIVIDED IN POLICY.

From the beginning of the war Greece has been divided into two camps. The one, led by King Constantine, has been in sympathy with the central powers, and the other, led by Eleutherios Venizelos, has been in favor of entering the war on the side of the entente. It was held by the latter faction that Greece was bound by treaty to come to the assistance of Serbia when that country was attacked by Austria and Germany. The allies, in view of their experience with Bulgaria, took measures which overawed the Greek government and compelled it to demobilize its army and submit to the continued occupation not only of Saloniki but of various islands on the coast and elsewhere belonging to Greece.

The feeling between the Venizelists and royalists finally became so bitter that the former openly declared themselves ready to assist the entente. Venizelos himself left Athens and, proceeding to the island of Crete, organized a provisional Greek government. This was formally recognized by the allies in October and Nov. 25 it declared war on Germany. It raised several regiments which afterward took part in the fighting against the Bulgars and Germans. In the meantime the allies put pressure on the government in Athens demanding among other things possession of the posts and telegraphs, the expulsion of the diplomatic representatives of the central empires and their allies, the delivery of the control of the Greek navy to the entente and finally the surrender of arms, cannon and ammunition. With most of these demands the king and his advisers complied, but they declined to give up the arms. In an effort to enforce this demand Admiral du Fournet of the French navy sent a detachment of troops to Athens. There they were attacked by the royalists and in the clash many were killed and wounded. The allied troops had to retreat. In December the entente powers were considering the question of taking radical action against King Constantine, some suggesting his deposition. A blockade was declared against all the ports of Greece. This was still in effect Dec. 12.

GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

The following note addressed by Germany and her allies to various neutral powers was made public Dec. 12, 1916:

"The most terrific war ever experienced in history has been raging for the last two years and a half over a large part of the world—a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity.

"Our aims are not to shatter nor annihilate our adversaries. In spite of our consciousness of our military and economic strength and our readiness to continue the war (which has been forced upon us) until the bitter end, if necessary; at the same time prompted by the desire to avoid further bloodshed and make an end to the atrocities of war, the four allied powers propose to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

"The propositions which they bring forward for such negotiations and which have for their object a guaranty of the existence, of the honor and liberty of evolution for their nations are, according to their firm belief, an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace.

"The four allied powers have been obliged to take up arms to defend justice and the liberty of national evolution. The glorious deeds of our armies have in no way altered their purpose. We always maintained the firm belief that our own rights and justified claims in no way control the rights of these nations.

"The spiritual and material progress which were the pride of Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century are threatened with ruin. Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, gave proof of their unconquerable strength in this struggle. They gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in number and war material. Our lines stand unshaken against ever-repeated attempts made by armies.

"The latest attack in the Balkans has been rapidly and victoriously overcome. The most recent events have demonstrated that further continuance of the war will not result in breaking the resistance of our forces, and the whole situation with regard to our troops justifies our expectation of further successes.

"If, in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation, the struggle should go on for the allied powers are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility for

this before humanity and history. The imperial government, through the good offices of your excellency, ask the government of [here is inserted the name of the neutral power addressed in each instance] to bring this communication to the knowledge of the governments of [here are inserted the names of the belligerents]."

TERMS PRESENTED.

The peace terms which Germany was prepared to offer to the entente allies were not incorporated in the foregoing note, which the United States, Spain and Switzerland were asked to transmit to Britain, France, Russia and Italy. The Berlin foreign office, however, sent to Washington for publication in the United States an outline of the basis on which Germany was disposed to terminate the war. The peace terms thus informally presented provided:

For the complete restoration of Belgium.

For the evacuation by Germany of all territory captured in northern France during the progress of the war.

For the establishment of Poland and Lithuania as independent kingdoms.

For the retention of Serbia by Austria-Hungary and the restoration to Bulgaria of all territory lost by that country in the second Balkan war.

For the restoration to Austria of territory captured by Italy in the neighborhood of the Adriatic sea.

For the restoration to Germany of all her colonial possessions in Africa, the far east and other parts of the globe.

For the retention of Constantinople by Turkey.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

(A more detailed chronology of the European war for the years 1914 and 1915 will be found in the issues of the Almanac and Year-Book for 1915 and 1916.)

1914.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begun.

Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.

Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege.

Aug. 20—German troops enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russians victorious in East Prussia.

Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.

Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Heligoland.

Aug. 29—Germans inflict heavy defeat on Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.

Sept. 1—Germans win decisive victory at Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.

Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.

Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.

Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.

Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Mauberge.

Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.

Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins; pursuit by allies halted.

Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.

Sept. 18—Germans bombard Reims and damage cathedral.

Sept. 19—Battle of Aisne develops into continuous trench fighting.

Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslavl and begin siege of Przemyśl.

Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.

Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.

Oct. 12—Germans capture Ghent.

Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.

Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by Japanese.

Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.

Dec. 8—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.

Dec. 9—French government officials return to Paris.

Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.

Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.

Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable sunk.

Jan. 11—Heavy fighting northeast of Soissons.

Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.

Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.

Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.

Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.

March 1—Premier Asquith announces blockade by allies of all German, Austrian and Turkish ports.

March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.

March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.

March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.

March 22—Fortress of Przemyśl surrenders to Russians.

April 23—Germans force way across Ypres canal at Steenstraete and Het Sas.

May 2—Austro-Hungarian and German forces repulse Russians along the entire front of Malatow, Gorlice, Gromik and north of these places in West Galicia.

May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.

May 23—Italy formally declares war on Austria and orders mobilization of army.

June 3—Przemyśl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.

June 22—Germans and Austrians capture Lemberg.

July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.

- July 29—Russians announce evacuation of Warsaw; Lublin captured by Austrians.
 Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau.
 Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.
 Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
 Aug. 5—Ivangorod taken by Germans.
 Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.
 Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.
 Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novo Georgievsk.
 Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.
 Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.
 Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas sent to the Caucasus.
 Sept. 8—Russians stop Germans at Tarnopol.
 Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.
 Sept. 20—Austrians and Germans begin drive on Serbia.
 Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.
 Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
 Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
 Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
 Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
 Nov. 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk.
 Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.
 Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
 Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.
 Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
 Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.
 Dec. 27-30—Heavy Russian offensive in Galicia and Bessarabia.
 Dec. 30—Liner Persia sunk in Mediterranean.
- 1916.
- Jan. 6—Russians capture Czartorysk.
 Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.
 Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
 Jan. 10—Austrians capture Mount Lovcen in Montenegro; predreadnought King Edward VII. sunk.
 Jan. 13—Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, captured by Austrians.
 Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.
 Jan. 29—Paris raided by Zeppelins.
 Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians; attacks by Von Hindenburg on the Riga-Dvinsk front fail.
 Feb. 22—Germans under crown prince begin attack on Verdun defenses.
 Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont; the French transport La Provence sunk.
 March 2—Bitlis captured by Russians.
 March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
 March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.
 March 16—Russians capture town of Mamahatan; Dutch steamer Tubantia torpedoed; Admiral von Tirpitz resigns.
 March 18-30—Russian offensive in Riga region.
 March 24—Channel steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
 April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
 April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
 April 18—President Wilson sends final note to Germany.
 April 19—President Wilson explains diplomatic situation in speech before congress in joint session.
 April 20—Russian soldiers land in France.
 April 21—Sir Roger Casement lands in Ireland and is arrested.
 April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
 April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
 April 30—Irish insurrection suppressed.
 May 4—Several leaders of Irish revolt executed.
 May 4—Germany promises to change method of submarine warfare.
 May 13—Food riots reported in Berlin.
 May 15—Austrians begin strong offensive against Italians in Trentino.
 May 30—Remainder of Serbian army transferred to Saloniki.
 May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
- June 3—Germans assail British at Ypres; Russians under Gen. Brussiloff begin successful offensive.
 June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
 June 6—Italian troops stop Austrians and drive them back.
 June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
 June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.
 June 25—Gen. Brussiloff's army completes possession of Bukovina.
 June 29—Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for high treason.
 July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.
 July 4—Russian cavalry patrols penetrate into Hungary.
 July 6—David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war.
 July 9—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore.
 July 23—Gen. Kuropatkin's forces near Riga win victory.
 July 25—Erzingan captured by the Russians.
 July 26—Pozieres taken by British.
 July 27—British take Delville wood; Serbs begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.
 Aug. 2—French take Fleury.
 Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.
 Aug. 5—British win victory north of Pozieres.
 Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
 Aug. 10—Gen. Lechitsky captures Kryplin and crosses Zlota Lipa river.
 Aug. 11—Russians take Stanislau; allies occupy Doiran station in Macedonia; Italians occupy whole of Doberdo plateau.
 Aug. 15—Russians capture Jablonitz.
 Aug. 18—Serbs capture Florina from Bulgars.
 Aug. 24—French take Maurepas.
 Aug. 27—Italy formally declares war against Germany.
 Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
 Aug. 30—Roumanians take Kronstadt in Transylvania; Bulgars seize Drama.
 Sept. 2—Roumanians take Orsova and Hermannstadt.
 Sept. 3—Allies take Guilleumont and Clergy; Germans and Bulgarians cross Dobrogea frontier.
 Sept. 7—Russians bombard Halicz; Germans capture Tuttrak fortress.
 Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont in swift attack.
 Sept. 10—German-Bulgar forces take Sillistria.
 Sept. 15—British take Flers, Martinpuich and Courcellette; French reach outskirts of Rancourt; Serbs rout Bulgars east of Cerna river.
 Sept. 17—French take Vermandovillers and Berny.
 Sept. 20—Austrians recapture Szurduk pass in Transylvania.
 Sept. 21—Germans attack Roumanians in Vulcan pass.
 Sept. 25—British capture Morval and Les Boeufs.
 Sept. 26—French and British take Combes; British take Thiepval and Gueudecourt.
 Sept. 29—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid allies.
 Sept. 30—Germans defeat Roumanians at Hermannstadt.
 Oct. 8—Germans recapture Kronstadt from Roumanians.
 Oct. 11—Germans defeat Roumanians in Alt valley and begin invasion of Roumania.
 Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
 Oct. 19—Serbs take Brod.
 Oct. 23—Germans under Mackensen capture Constantza on the Black sea.
 Oct. 24—Germans take Predeal.
 Oct. 25—Germans capture Vulcan pass; Roumanian-Russian forces retire from Cernavoda.
 Nov. 3—French reoccupy Fort Vaux in Verdun region.
 Nov. 12—French take all of Saillisel.
 Nov. 13—British win battle of Ancre.

Nov. 19—Monastir taken by Serbs, French and Italians.
 Nov. 24—Gen. von Falkenhayn's troops capture Orsova and Turnu-Severin.
 Nov. 25—Venizelist provisional government in Greece declares war on Germany.
 Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bukharest to Jassy.
 Dec. 3—Battle of Argeus won by Germans.
 Dec. 5—British cabinet resigns.
 Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.
 Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.
 Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF FRENCH WAR ORPHANS.

Incorporated Oct. 13, 1916.

President—William A. Guthrie.
 Vice-Presidents—James Stillman, J. Pierpont Morgan, Ambrose Monell.
 Treasurer—Thomas Cochran.
 Secretary—Snowden A. Fahnestock.
 General Manager—Clyde A. Pratt.

The purpose of the society is to raise a fund of about \$130,000,000 for the children of France made fatherless and destitute by the war. The headquarters are in New York city.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

Honorary President—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.

President—Theodore Marburg, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-President—Elihu Root, New York, N. Y.

Secretary—James Brown Scott, 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Secretary—Tunstall Smith, The Preston, Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer—J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, O.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS. PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

	Paid as pensions.	Expenses.	Total.	No. of pensioners.		Paid as pensions.	Expenses.	Total.	No. of pensioners.
1866	\$15,509,549.88	\$407,165.00	\$15,857,714.88	126,722	1910	\$159,974,056.08	\$2,657,673.86	\$162,631,729.94	921,083
1867	20,784,789.69	490,977.35	21,275,767.04	155,474	1911	157,325,160.35	2,517,127.06	159,842,287.41	892,098
1868	23,101,509.36	553,020.34	23,654,529.70	169,643	1912	152,986,433.72	2,448,857.31	155,435,291.03	860,294
1869	28,513,247.27	564,526.81	29,077,774.08	187,963	1913	174,371,660.80	2,543,246.59	176,914,907.39	820,200
1870	28,513,488.78	600,997.86	29,952,486.64	198,686	1914	172,417,546.26	2,066,507.15	174,484,053.41	785,239
1871	28,518,792.62	863,079.00	29,381,871.62	207,495	1915	165,518,266.14	1,779,860.30	167,298,126.44	748,147
1872	29,752,746.81	951,253.00	30,703,999.81	232,229	1916	159,155,090.00			709,572
1873	26,982,063.89	1,003,200.64	27,985,264.53	238,411	The grand total disbursed for pensions from July 1, 1790, to July 1, 1916, is \$5,054,630,727, of which amount \$4,765,075,020.92 is charged to allowances made on the basis of service rendered in the civil war.				
1874	30,206,778.99	966,794.13	31,173,573.12	236,241	There were on the roll at the end of the fiscal year 1916 709,572 names, a net loss of 38,575 from the total of 748,147 on the roll at the beginning of the year.				
1875	29,270,404.76	982,695.35	30,253,100.11	234,821	The percentage of deaths of civil war soldiers from 1909 to 1916 increased gradually from 5.2 per cent to 8.6 per cent.				
1876	27,936,209.53	1,015,078.81	28,951,288.34	232,137	The number of civil war soldiers on the roll June 30, 1915, was 396,370, and on June 30, 1916, 362,277, showing a decrease of 34,093.				
1877	26,182,821.72	1,034,459.33	27,217,281.05	232,104	Number of deaths of civil war soldiers in 1916 was 34,252, which lacked only three of being 1,000 more than it was in 1915, when the number of such deaths was 33,255.				
1878	26,786,009.44	1,032,500.09	27,818,509.53	223,998					
1879	32,664,428.92	837,734.14	33,502,163.06	242,755					
1880	56,689,229.08	935,027.28	57,624,256.36	250,802					
1881	50,583,405.35	1,072,059.64	51,655,464.99	268,830					
1882	54,313,172.05	1,466,236.01	55,779,408.06	286,697					
1883	60,427,573.31	2,591,648.29	63,019,222.10	303,668					
1884	67,912,387.47	2,835,181.00	67,747,568.47	322,756					
1885	65,171,937.12	3,392,576.34	68,564,513.46	345,125					
1886	64,081,142.90	3,245,016.61	67,326,159.51	365,738					
1887	73,752,997.98	3,753,400.91	77,506,397.99	406,997					
1888	78,950,501.67	3,515,057.27	82,465,558.94	452,557					
1889	88,842,720.53	3,456,968.40	92,309,688.98	489,725					
1890	106,093,850.39	3,526,332.13	109,620,232.52	537,944					
1891	117,312,690.50	4,700,636.44	122,013,326.94	676,160					
1892	139,394,147.11	4,898,665.80	144,292,812.91	876,068					
1893	156,906,637.94	4,867,734.42	161,774,372.36	966,012					
1894	139,986,726.17	3,963,976.31	143,950,702.48	969,544					
1895	139,812,294.30	4,338,020.21	144,150,314.51	970,524					
1896	138,220,704.46	3,991,375.61	142,212,080.07	970,678					
1897	139,949,717.35	3,987,733.07	143,937,500.42	976,014					
1898	144,651,879.80	4,114,091.46	148,765,971.26	993,714					
1899	138,355,052.65	4,147,517.73	142,502,570.38	991,519					
1900	138,462,130.95	3,841,706.74	142,303,837.39	993,529					
1901	138,531,483.84	3,868,795.44	142,400,279.28	997,735					
1902	137,504,267.99	3,831,378.96	141,335,646.95	999,446					
1903	137,759,653.71	3,993,216.79	141,752,870.50	996,545					
1904	141,093,571.49	3,849,366.25	144,942,937.74	994,762					
1905	141,142,861.33	3,721,832.82	144,864,694.15	998,441					
1906	139,000,288.25	3,523,269.51	142,523,557.76	985,971					
1907	138,155,412.46	3,309,110.44	141,464,522.90	967,371					
1908	153,093,086.27	2,800,963.36	155,894,049.63	951,687					
1909	161,973,703.77	2,852,583.73	164,826,287.50	946,194					

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Appointed Dec. 22, 1916.

William Denman, Dem., San Francisco, Cal.; six year term.
 Bernard N. Baker, Dem., Baltimore, Md.; five year term.
 John A. Donald, Dem., New York, N. Y.; four year term.
 John Barber White, Rep., Kansas City, Mo.; three year term.
 Theodore Brent, Rep.; New Orleans, La.; two year term.

(For shipping board act see page 187.)

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1850	\$5,499,984.86	\$5,212,953.43		1913	\$266,619,525.65	\$262,067,540.33	\$4,552,000.00
1860	8,518,067.40	19,170,609.39	\$10,652,542.49	1914	287,934,565.67	283,558,102.62	\$4,376,463.05
1870	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63	4,226,616.98	1915	287,248,165.27	298,546,026.42	11,333,308.97
1880	33,315,479.34	35,542,803.68	3,227,324.34	1916			\$5,200,000.00
1890	60,882,097.92	66,259,547.84	5,377,449.92	*Surplus.			
1900	102,354,579.29	107,740,267.99	5,385,688.70	Depositors in postal savings banks June 30, 1916, 603,000.			
1910	224,128,657.62	229,977,224.50	5,851,481.95	Deposits in postal savings banks June 30, 1916, \$86,019,885.			
1911	237,879,823.60	237,648,926.68	219,118.12				
1912	246,744,015.88	248,525,450.08	1,785,523.10				

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, American minister to the Netherlands, resigned in the early part of December and was succeeded by John W. Garrett of Baltimore, Md.

The resignations of Thaddeus A. Thomson, minister to Columbia, and William H. Hornbrook, minister to Siam, were announced Dec. 4.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

War between the United States and Mexico was narrowly averted in 1916 owing to the massacre of American citizens on both sides of the Rio Grande. No better statement of the condition of things which led to the assembling on the Mexican border not only of the regular army but of about 100,000 militiamen has been made than that in the opening statements of a note written by Secretary Robert Lansing in reply to a communication from Gen. Carranza demanding the withdrawal from Mexico of an American punitive expedition sent to punish Villa and his bandits for a murderous raid in New Mexico. The note was handed to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican minister designate, in Washington, June 20. The part recounting the hostile acts of the Mexicans was as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, June 20, 1916.—Sir: I have read your communication, which was delivered to me on May 22, 1916, under instructions of the chief executive of the de facto government of Mexico, on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, and I would be wanting in candor if I did not, before making answer to the allegations of fact and the conclusions reached by your government, express the surprise and regret which have been caused this government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication of the de facto government of Mexico.

"The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marked its progress. For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered nonproductive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice.

"It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war.

"It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed. During the past nine months, in particular, the frontier of the United States along the lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of frequent and sudden incursions into American territory and depredations and murders on American soil, by Mexican bandits, who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized. American garrisons have been attacked at night, American soldiers killed and their equipment and horses stolen, American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed and American trains wrecked and plundered.

"The attacks on Brownsville, Red House Ferry, Progreso postoffice and Las Peladas, all occurring during September last, are typical. In these attacks on American territory Carranzista adherents and even Carranzista soldiers took part in the looting, burning and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but uncivilized acts of mutilation were perpetrated.

"Representations were made to Gen. Carranza and he was emphatically requested to stop these reprehensible acts in a section which he has long

claimed to be under the complete domination of his authority. Notwithstanding these representations and the promise of Gen. Nafarette to prevent attacks along the international boundary, in the following month of October a passenger train was wrecked by bandits and several persons killed seven miles north of Brownsville, and an attack was made upon United States troops at the same place several days later.

"Since these attacks leaders of the bandits, well known both to Mexican civil and military authorities, as well as to American officers, have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico. So far has the indifference of the de facto government to these atrocities gone that some of these leaders, as I am advised, have received not only the protection of that government but encouragement and aid as well.

"Depredations upon American persons and property within Mexican jurisdiction have been still more numerous. This government has repeatedly requested in the strongest terms that the de facto government safeguard the lives and homes of American citizens and furnish the protection which international obligation imposes to American interests in the northern states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora, and also in the states to the south.

"For example, on Jan. 3 troops were requested to punish the bands of outlaws which looted the Cusi mining property, eighty miles west of Chihuahua, but no effective results came from this request. During the following week the bandit Villa with his band of about 200 men was operating without opposition between Rubio and Santa Ysabel, a fact well known to Carranzista authorities. Meanwhile a party of unfortunate Americans started by train from Chihuahua to visit the Cusi mines, after having received assurances from the Carranzista authorities in the state of Chihuahua that the country was safe and that a guard on the train was not necessary. The Americans held passports or safe conducts issued by authorities of the de facto government. On Jan. 10 the train was stopped by Villa bandits and eighteen of the American party were stripped of their clothing and shot in cold blood, in what is now known as the 'Santa Ysabel massacre.'

"Gen. Carranza stated to the agent of the department of state that he had issued orders for the immediate pursuit, capture and punishment of those responsible for the atrocious crime and appealed to this government and to the American people to consider the difficulties of according protection along the railroad where the massacre occurred. Assurances were also given by Mr. Arredondo, presumably under instructions from the de facto government, that the murderers would be brought to justice and that steps would also be taken to remedy the lawless conditions existing in the state of Durango.

"It is true that Villa, Castro and Lopez were publicly declared to be outlaws and subject to apprehension and execution, but so far as known only a single man personally connected with this massacre has been brought to justice by Mexican authorities.

"Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of inoffensive Americans it was notorious that Villa was operating within twenty miles of Cusuhiriac and publicly stated that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property. Despite repeated and insistent demands that military protection should be furnished to Americans, he still openly carried on his operations, constantly approaching closer and closer to the border.

"He was not intercepted nor were his movements impeded by troops of the de facto government, and no effectual attempt was made to frustrate his hostile designs against Americans. In fact, as I am informed, while Villa and his band were slowly moving toward the American frontier in the neighborhood of Columbus, N. M.,

not a single Mexican soldier was seen in his vicinity. Yet the Mexican authorities were fully cognizant of his movements, for on March 6, as Gen. Gavira publicly announced, he advised the American military authorities of the outlaw's approach to the border, so that they might be prepared to prevent him from crossing the boundary.

"Villa's unhindered activities culminated in the unprovoked and cold blooded attack upon American soldiers and citizens in the town of Columbus on the night of March 9, the details of which do not need repetition here in order to refresh your memory with the hideousness of the crime. After murdering, burning and plundering, Villa and his bandits, fleeing south, passed within sight of the Carranza military post at Casas Grandes and no effort was made to stop him by the officers and garrison of the de facto government stationed there.

"In the face of these depredations not only on American lives and property on Mexican soil, but on American soldiers, citizens and homes on American territory, the perpetrators of which Gen. Carranza was unable or possibly considered inadvisable to apprehend to punish, the United States had no recourse other than to employ force to disperse the bands of Mexican outlaws who were with increasing boldness systematically raiding across the international boundary. The marauders engaged in the attack on Columbus were driven back across the border by American cavalry, and subsequently, as soon as a sufficient force to cope with the band could be collected, were pursued into Mexico in an effort to capture or destroy them.

"Without co-operation or assistance in the field on the part of the de facto government, despite repeated requests by the United States, and without apparent recognition on its part of the desirability of putting an end to these systematic raids, or of punishing the chief perpetrators of the crimes committed because they menaced the good relations of the two countries, American forces pursued two lawless bands as far as Parral, where the pursuit was halted by the hostility of Mexicans, presumed to be loyal to the de facto government, who arrayed themselves on the side of outlawry and became in effect the protectors of Villa and his band.

"In this manner and for these reasons have the American forces entered Mexican territory. Knowing fully the circumstances set forth, the de facto government cannot be blind to the necessity which compelled this government to act and yet it has seen fit to recite groundless sentiments of hostility toward the expedition and to impute to this government ulterior motives for the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil. It is charged that these troops crossed the frontier without first obtaining the consent or permission of the de facto government. Obviously, as immediate action alone could avail, there was no opportunity to reach an agreement other than that of March 10-14, now repudiated by Gen. Carranza, prior to the entrance of such an expedition into Mexico, if the expedition was to be effective.

"Subsequent events and correspondence have demonstrated to the satisfaction of this government that Gen. Carranza would not have entered into any agreement providing for an effective plan for the capture and destruction of the Villa bands. While the American troops were moving rapidly southward in pursuit of the raiders, it was the form and nature of the agreement that occupied the attention of Gen. Carranza rather than the practical object which it was to attain—the number of limitations that could be imposed upon the American forces to impede their progress, rather than the obstacles that could be raised to prevent the escape of the outlaws."

The remainder of the note was occupied with replying to other points made by the Carranza leader.

SANTA YSABEL MASSACRE.

Eighteen Americans were killed by Mexican

bandits a few miles west of Santa Ysabel, a station on the Mexico Northwestern railway in western Chihuahua, Mexico, Monday, Jan. 10, 1916. The party, which was made up of mining men, left the city of Chihuahua about noon bound for Cusiuhuirachi, where they were employed by the Cusiuhuirachi Mining company, the property of which is owned by the Potter Palmer estate of Chicago. Their leader was C. R. Watson, chairman of the mine and smelter operators' committee of Chihuahua and manager for the mining company named. The train had reached a point about forty miles west of Chihuahua when it was stopped by a derailed car ahead of it in a cut. The coaches were boarded by a large number of armed Mexicans, who ordered the Americans out into the cut, where they were robbed, stripped of their clothing and shot to death. One of their number, Thomas H. Holmes, managed to elude the bandits by concealing himself in some brush near the track and then to make his way to Chihuahua, where he made the facts of the massacre known. He was the only survivor.

F. E. Stephenson, secretary of the Mining and Smelters' association of Chihuahua, organized a party which proceeded to the scene of the killing and recovered the bodies of the Americans, sending them on to El Paso, where they arrived Thursday morning, Jan. 13. He said that the men had been stripped of their clothing and that their heads had been nearly blown off. It was learned that the bandits, who numbered between 300 and 500, were led by two Villa generals, Pablo Lopez, a Yaqui chief, and Gen. Rayna.

The victims of the massacre were: C. R. Watson, Chicago, Ill.; Maurice Anderson, El Paso, Tex.; E. L. Robinson, El Paso, Tex.; George W. Newman, Keene, N. H.; Charles Wadleigh, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alexander Hall, Douglas, Ariz.; C. A. Pringle, San Francisco, Cal.; A. H. Couch, Barnhart, Tex.; W. D. Pearce, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. C. Hasse, Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas W. Evans, San Antonio, Tex.; R. P. MacHatton, El Paso, Tex.; Thomas Johnson, El Paso, Tex.; J. W. Woon, El Paso, Tex.; R. H. Simmons, Danville, Iowa; M. R. Romero, El Paso, Tex.; J. P. Coy, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. J. Wallace, Chicago, Ill.

Early on the morning of March 8 Villa with a force of 1,500 men attacked Columbus, N. M., and the small force of American troops stationed there. Before the latter could make effective resistance eight of them were killed and half a dozen wounded. In the town the bandits killed nine civilians, including one woman, looted a number of stores and set fire to several buildings. The soldiers after recovering from the first shock of the attack drove the bandits from the town and pursued them to the border, killing some seventy-five of them.

This unprovoked invasion of American soil and massacre of civilians aroused the country and the authorities in Washington took immediate steps to send a punitive expedition into Mexico to hunt down and punish the Villa-bandits. Carranza was notified that this would be done. Additional troops were hurried to the border and it was arranged that Gen. John J. Pershing should lead a strong force of regulars into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. About 18,000 men were stationed along the frontier, all under command of Gen. Frederick Funston.

Maj. Frank Tompkins at the head of the 13th cavalry was the first to pursue the bandits. In the mining town of Parral he came into conflict with Villa sympathizers who began firing on his men. They returned the fire, killing some fifty Mexicans. In the meantime Carranza objected to any large force of Americans going into Mexico unless his troops were allowed to cross the border in pursuit of bandits. This was agreed to. On March 15 Gen. Pershing with a force of more than 4,000 men crossed the border south of Columbus, N. M. Col. George J. Dodd, with a smaller column, crossed farther west.

On March 27 Villa and his men captured Guerrero and killed the Carranza garrison of 170 men. Col. Dodd heard of the raid and with the 7th and 10th cavalry overtook the Villa force at San Geronimo ranch near Guerrero, attacked and routed it, killing thirty men, including Gen. Eliseo Hernandez. Other encounters of a more or less serious nature followed, the bandits generally getting the worst of it. Gen. Carranza again made a demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, but the authorities in Washington, instead of complying, sent 2,000 additional troops to Gen. Pershing.

In the latter part of April and first part of May Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Maj.-Gen. Funston and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, representing the de facto Mexican government, held a series of conferences at El Paso, which ended without any definite understanding having been reached. Gen. Carranza grew more insistent in his demands that the American troops leave Mexican soil and May 31 a note was received from him by the state department in Washington questioning the good faith of the United States and practically threatening war. It was in reply to this note that Secretary Lansing sent his vigorous message of June 20.

In the meantime Mexican bandits had raided Glenn Springs and other places in Texas, killing several soldiers and civilians. They also visited San Ignacio, Tex. where they killed three soldiers and wounded three more. Anti-American demonstrations occurred in Durango, Chihuahua and other places and some of the American consuls were compelled to leave their posts. June 16 Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commanding 50,000 Mexican troops in the state of Chihuahua, sent the following message to Gen. Pershing, who was then at Namiquipa, the advanced base of the American expedition:

"Any movement of troops of the American forces now in Mexico in any of the directions of south, east or west will be considered an overt act against the sovereignty of the republic of Mexico and will be the signal for a general attack by the Carranza forces."

To this demand Gen. Pershing sent the following reply:

"I have not received orders to remain stationary or to withdraw. If I see fit to send troops in pursuit of bandits to the south, east or west in keeping with the object of this expedition I shall do so.

"If any attack is made on any part of my forces while performing such duties the entire military strength of the expedition will be used against the attacking force.

"Gen. Trevino as commander in chief of the de facto government's troops in the north will be held responsible for Mexican forces within striking distance of the American forces."

This correspondence indicated an extremely serious situation and June 18 the war department in Washington issued an order to the adjutant-general of each state to mobilize all of the militia, concentrate them in the state camps and hold them in readiness for the call of Maj.-Gen. Funston for service on the border. At the same time the following official statement was issued:

"In view of the disturbed conditions on the Mexican border and in order to assure complete protection for all Americans, the president has called out substantially all militia and will send them to the border whenever and as fully as Gen. Funston determines them to be needed for the purposes stated. If all are not needed an effort will be made to relieve those on duty there from time to time so as to distribute the duty.

"This call for militia is wholly unrelated to Gen. Pershing's expedition and contemplates no additional entry into Mexico except as may be necessary to prosecute certain bandits who attempt outrages on American soil. The militia is being called out so as to leave some troops in the several states. They will be mobilized

at their home stations where the necessary training can be done."

The call was promptly met and militia to the number of about 100,000 gathered in their armories in the various states and after brief period of training were mustered into the federal service and taken to various camps in Texas, such as San Antonio, Brownsville, and other places not far from the Mexican border. Subsequently many of the troops were allowed to return home, but many regiments were still on duty when this record closed (Dec. 15).

FIGHT AT CARRIZAL.

On June 21 two troops of the 10th (negro) cavalry under command of Capt. Charles T. Boyd and Capt. Louis Morey came into collision with a Mexican force under Gen. Gomez at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada, and in the engagement which followed the American force, being largely outnumbered, was forced to withdraw after several men had been killed and a score taken prisoners. Gen. Gomez and Capt. Boyd were killed and Capt. Morey wounded. Morey and a number of the troopers hid from the Mexicans and finally escaped.

This affair led to another crisis in the relations of the two countries. President Wilson conferred with the leaders of both branches of congress and then made a demand for the release of the negro troopers who had been taken to Chihuahua city and imprisoned. Gen. Carranza deemed it wise to comply with this demand and the soldiers arrived at El Paso, Tex., June 29. No other collisions between the Americans and Carranza's troops occurred.

South American diplomats in the early part of July made overtures to mediate between the United States and Mexico. Their efforts may have had some effect on the attitude of Gen. Carranza, as he became more conciliatory and in his reply to Secretary Lansing's note of June 20 he suggested friendly negotiations. The suggestion was accepted, as was a subsequent proposal that each country appoint three commissioners to meet and consider all the questions at issue. On Aug. 3 it was announced in the City of Mexico that Luis Cabrera, Ygnacio Bonillas and Alberto Paul had been chosen to represent Mexico. Aug. 22 the state department in Washington announced that the commissioners on the part of the United States would be Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior; Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., and Dr. John R. Mott of New York, N. Y.

The commissioners met in New London, Conn., Sept. 6, and conferred at intervals until Nov. 24, when they signed a protocol of which the following is a paraphrase:

"First—The American troops now in Chihuahua commanded by Gen. John J. Pershing shall be withdrawn within forty days from the approval of the protocol by the respective governments, provided that within that time the conditions in that part of Mexico have not become such as to endanger the American border. In such event the time shall be extended.

"Second—The Mexican army shall patrol the Mexican side of the border and the American army the American side, but this shall not preclude co-operation between the two forces to preserve peace upon the border.

"Third—It shall be left to the commanding officers of the armies on the border of both nations to enter into such arrangements for co-operation in operations against bandits whenever it is possible."

CHRONOLOGY. 1910-1915.

Following is a chronology of the main events in the political history of Mexico since the overthrow of President Porfirio Diaz: June 26, 1910—Porfirio Diaz elected president for eighth successive term. Nov. 18, 1910—Revolution started by anti-reactionists.

- Nov. 23, 1910—Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself provisional president of Mexico.
- May 25, 1911—Porfirio Diaz resigns presidency of Mexico.
- Oct. 1, 1911—Francisco I. Madero elected president of Mexico.
- Oct. 16, 1912—Gen. Felix Diaz begins new revolution.
- Oct. 27, 1912—Gen. Diaz captured by federal troops.
- Feb. 9, 1913—Military uprising in City of Mexico; Gen. Diaz liberated; rebels seize arsenal.
- Feb. 11-19, 1913—Bombardment in heart of City of Mexico, rebels firing from arsenal and federalists from national palace.
- Feb. 19, 1913—President Madero's own troops revolt; he is arrested and Gen. Victoriano Huerta is proclaimed provisional president; Gustavo Madero executed.
- Feb. 21, 1913—New revolution started by Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila.
- Feb. 23-24, 1913—President Francisco I. Madero and Vice-President Jose Pino Suarez shot to death about midnight of Feb. 23-24.
- Aug. 4, 1913—Resignation of Ambassador Wilson accepted; John Lind of Minnesota sent to Mexico as personal representative of President Wilson.
- Oct. 14, 1913—Gen. Huerta suspends constitutional guaranties and proclaims himself dictator of Mexico.
- Oct. 26, 1913—Presidential and congressional elections take place; Gen. Huerta elected president and Gen. Blanquet vice-president.
- Oct. 27-28, 1913—Gen. Felix Diaz flees to Havana.
- Nov. 2, 1913—Gen. Huerta notified that he must resign the presidency of Mexico.
- Dec. 31, 1913—Year closes with rebels generally victorious in northern Mexico and Gen. Huerta still in presidential office in the City of Mexico.
- April 9, 1914—Paymaster and seven sailors of the U. S. gunboat Dolphin arrested at boat landing at Tampico by Mexican soldiers; after their release Rear-Admiral Mayo demands an apology, punishment of the officer responsible and a public salute of twenty-one guns to the United States flag within twenty-four hours.
- April 18, 1914—Washington authorities give President Huerta until 6 p. m. Sunday, April 19, to comply with American demand for salute in the usual manner.
- April 19, 1914—Huerta government refuses to fire unconditional salute to American flag.
- April 20, 1914—President Wilson appears before joint session of congress and asks for authority to use naval and military forces of the United States in enforcing American rights in Mexico.
- April 21, 1914—United States marines and sailors land at Vera Cruz and occupy custom house and part of city after sharp fighting.
- April 22, 1914—Senate and house agree on joint resolution declaring that President Wilson is justified in using armed forces of United States in Mexico.
- April 25, 1914—Brazil, Argentina and Chile offer to mediate between the United States and Mexico; offer accepted by President Wilson.
- April 28, 1914—Gen. Funston and 5th brigade arrive at Vera Cruz.
- May 20, 1914—Peace conference begun at Niagara Falls, Ontario.
- June 24, 1914—Peace protocol signed by mediators.
- July 5, 1914—Gen. Huerta chosen president and Gen. Blanquet vice-president in election held in part of Mexico by federalists.
- July 15, 1914—Gen. Huerta resigns from provisional presidency of Mexico; Francisco Carbajal chosen to succeed him.
- July 20, 1914—Huerta and Blanquet sail for Jamaica on the German cruiser Dresden.
- Aug. 14, 1914—Gen. Carranza named as provisional president of Mexico in agreement signed by Gen. Obregon and Gov. Iturbide; Carbajal retires from the presidency.
- Sept. 23, 1914—Gen. Villa denounces the Carranza government and declares his independence.
- Nov. 9, 1914—Gen. Carranza proclaims himself first chief of the republic.
- Nov. 11, 1914—War declared between Carranza and Villa elements of the constitutional army.
- Nov. 23, 1914—American troops withdrawn from Vera Cruz.
- Jan. 10, 1915—Gen. Roque Gonzales Garza named provisional president of Mexico by convention in Mexico City.
- Jan. 27, 1915—Provisional President Garza leaves Mexico City.
- Feb. 3, 1915—Gen. Villa proclaims himself in charge of the presidency of Mexico.
- March 9, 1915—American citizens warned by Secretary W. J. Bryan to leave Mexico; American war vessels ordered to Vera Cruz.
- March 11, 1915—John B. McManus, American, killed by Zapatistas in Mexico City.
- April 12, 1915—Gen. Huerta arrives in New York from Spain.
- June 27, 1915—Gen. Huerta arrested by federal officers at Newman, N. M., and taken to Fort Bliss at El Paso, Tex., on charge of inciting revolution against friendly country.
- July 2, 1915—Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, dies in Paris, France.
- Aug. 13, 1915—Pan-American note of warning and advice sent to Mexican factions.
- Sept. 6, 1915—United States government sends more troops to re-enforce command of Maj.-Gen. Funston on Texas-Mexico border.
- Sept. 10, 1915—Gen. Carranza refuses appeal of pan-American conference to meet leaders of Mexican factions to arrange for peace.
- Oct. 9, 1915—After another pan-American conference in Washington, Secretary Lansing announces that the Carranzista party will be recognized as the de facto government in Mexico.
- Oct. 19, 1915—De facto government of which Gen. Carranza is chief executive formally recognized by United States and Latin-American conferees.
- 1916.
- Jan. 10—Eighteen American mining men killed by Villa bandits near Santa Isabel, Chihuahua.
- Jan. 12—United States asks Carranza to punish slayers of Americans.
- Jan. 13—Carranza soldiers capture Gen. Rodriguez, Gen. Almeida and forty bandits; all except Rodriguez executed.
- Jan. 13—Gen. Victoriano Huerta dies in El Paso, Tex.
- March 9—Villa and large force of followers raid Columbus, N. M., killing eight American soldiers and nine civilians and setting fire to the town. President Wilson orders Gen. Funston to organize a punitive expedition.
- March 10—Villa flees south into Chihuahua with his men; Carranza asks permission for his troops to cross American border.
- March 11—Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the 8th brigade at El Paso, selected to head punitive expedition.
- March 12—Carranza refuses to let American forces invade Mexico unless Mexican troops are allowed to cross American border.
- March 13—United States agrees to Carranza proposition for reciprocal rights in crossing international boundary in pursuit of bandits.
- March 14—House of representatives passes joint resolution authorizing the president to raise army to maximum war strength.
- March 15—Brig.-Gen. Pershing with more than 4,000 troops crosses frontier south of Columbus, N. M.; Col. George J. Dodd with smaller column crosses farther west.
- March 27—Villa captures Guerrero and kill's the Carranza garrison, numbering 170 men.
- March 28—Col. Dodd, with 7th and 10th cavalry, defeats Villa's command of 500 men at San Geronimo ranch, near Guerrero, and pursues the enemy along the Santa Maria valley; thirty Mexicans, including Gen. Eliseo Hernandez, killed; Pablo Lopez, Villa's lieutenant in Columbus raid, wounded.
- April 1—Villa band of 200 men defeated by an equal number of Americans at village of Aguascalientes.

April 11—American troops fight mob in Parral, killing forty-eight Mexicans; two Americans killed and six wounded.

April 12—Gen. Carranza demands that American troops be withdrawn from Mexico.

April 16—Mexicans spread reports of the death of Villa.

April 18—Gen. Funston sends 2,000 additional troops to Gen. Pershing.

April 19—Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, sent to investigate situation on border; Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war of the de facto government in Mexico, to meet him.

April 22—Col. George A. Dodd's column defeats rear guard of Villistas near Tomachic; Americans lose two killed and six wounded; Mexicans, six killed and sixteen wounded.

April 28—Gens. Scott and Funston call on Gen. Obregon at Juarez, Mexico.

May 2—Carranzistas capture Cuernavaca from Zapatistas.

May 3—Tentative agreement between Gen. Scott and Gen. Obregon reached; agreement submitted to de facto government in City of Mexico.

May 5—Gen. Carranza refuses to ratify agreement; wants date fixed for withdrawal of American troops; Maj. Howze, with six troops of the 11th cavalry, routs 142 Villista raiders at Ojo Azules, killing forty-two.

May 6—Mexicans raid Glenn Springs, Boquillas and Deemers, Tex., and kill three soldiers and several civilians.

May 9—President Wilson orders 4,000 militiamen from three states and 4,500 regulars from northern posts to Mexican border.

May 10—Americans warned by consuls to leave northern Mexico.

May 11—The Obregon-Scott-Funston conference ends without anything definite accomplished.

May 31—Carranza note questioning the good faith of the United States and practically threatening war received by state department in Washington.

June 8—Anti-American rioting reported from Durango City, Chihuahua and other places.

June 14—United States consuls reported to be leaving Mexico.

June 15—Three American soldiers killed and six wounded by Mexicans at San Ignacio, Tex.; eight Mexicans killed.

June 16—Gen. Jacinto Trevino sends note to Gen. Pershing announcing that any movement of American forces in Mexico east, south or west will be the signal for a general attack by the Carranza forces.

June 17—Gen. Pershing replies to Trevino saying that he will send troops in any direction he sees fit.

June 18—The war department in Washington issues an order to the adjutant-general of each state to mobilize all the militia, concentrate them in state camps and hold them in readiness for service on the border.

June 20—Secretary Lansing sends long note to Gen. Carranza; Maj.-Gen. Funston calls for not less than 50,000 men.

June 21—Fight between American troops and Car-

ranza force at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada; Gen. Gomez, Mexican; Capt. Charles T. Boyd, American, and several American troopers of the 10th (negro) cavalry killed and seventeen taken prisoners.

June 25—President Wilson demands the release of the American prisoners; confers with leaders of both houses of congress.

June 26—Senate passes resolution authorizing the president to draft the national guard into the federal service.

June 28—Gen. Carranza decides to release prisoners held at Chihuahua.

June 29—Colored troopers released from prison arrive in El Paso, Tex.

June 30—Gen. Carranza replies to Secretary Lansing's note.

July 3—South American diplomats trying to mediate between Mexico and the United States.

July 5—Gen. Carranza's note delivered to state department; found to be conciliatory; proposes to accept mediation.

July 7—Secretary Lansing sends note to Carranza, accepting suggestion that difficulties be settled by diplomatic negotiations.

July 11—Gen. Carranza sends note to Washington suggesting that three commissioners be named by each government to discuss the questions at issue between the two countries.

July 13—President Wilson raises embargo on food shipments into Mexico.

July 28—Mexican government accepts Carranza proposition for joint commission.

Aug. 3—Gen. Carranza announces names of Mexican commissioners.

Aug. 22—President Wilson names American commissioners.

Sept. 6—Mexicans and Americans begin conference in New London, Conn.

Sept. 16—Villa attacks Chihuahua city, but is defeated.

Nov. 24—American and Mexican commissioners sign a protocol.

FIRST WOMAN IN AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The first woman ever chosen as a representative in the American congress was elected in Montana, Nov. 7, 1916. Her name is Jeannette Rankin and her home is in Missoula. She is unmarried and is a graduate of the University of Montana and of the School of Philanthropy of New York city. Miss Rankin is an ardent champion of woman's rights and has had considerable experience in public speaking. In politics she is a republican. Montana has only two representatives in congress and both are elected at large.



American Press Association Photo.

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Headquarters, fifth floor, Federal bldg., Chicago.
 Commander—Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
 Chief of Staff—(Vacancy).
 Adjutant—Col. H. O. S. Heilstand.
 Inspector—Col. George K. Hunter.
 Judge Advocate—Col. John A. Hull.

Quartermaster—Col. Albert D. Kniskern.
 Surgeon—Col. William Stephenson.
 Engineer—Col. Charles S. Riche.
 Ordnance Officer—Lieut.-Col. George W. Burr.
 Signal Officer—Col. Samuel Reber.
 In Charge Militia Affairs—Col. D. A. Frederick.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

GROSS EARNINGS.*			
1908.....	\$18,823,094.31	1913.....	\$30,299,172.55
1909.....	20,419,647.93	1914.....	32,536,584.22
1910.....	22,832,832.64	1915.....	32,001,278.61
1911.....	25,155,629.89	1916.....	31,695,637.67
1912.....	28,743,167.24		

NOTE—The total capitalization of all companies Feb. 1, 1916, was \$146,640,243.94.

CITY'S SHARE (55 PCT.).†			
1908.....	\$1,564,618.47	1913.....	\$2,529,992.26
1909.....	1,386,877.96	1914.....	3,002,453.16
1910.....	1,276,252.65	1915.....	2,558,383.63
1911.....	1,705,550.30	1916.....	1,665,710.34
1912.....	1,370,908.00		

*Year ending Feb. 1. †Of net receipts.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN ILLINOIS.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR STATE.

	1910.	1900.
Population	5,638,591	4,821,550
Number farms.....	251,872	264,151
Average acres per farm.	129.1	124.2
Average value per acre..	\$95.02	\$46.17
Value land.....	3,090,411,148	1,514,113,970
Value buildings.....	432,381,422	261,467,580
Value machinery.....	73,724,074	44,977,310
Value stock.....	308,804,431	193,753,037

Total value property..3,905,321,075 2,004,316,897

The average value of an Illinois farm, including its equipment, rose from \$7,588 in 1900 to \$15,505 in 1910. The counties showing the highest average value of farm land per acre—\$125 and over—were Cook, Iroquois, Vermilion, Edgar, LaSalle, Livingston, Ford, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Woodford, McLean, Dewitt, Platt, Macon, Moultrie, Tazewell, Logan and Sangamon. The next highest—\$100 to \$125 per acre—were De Kalb, Lee, Kendall, Will, Kankakee, Grundy, Bureau, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Knox, Stark, Peoria, McDonough, Marshall, Putnam, Morgan and Christian.

Of the farms in Illinois in 1910, 58.6 per cent were operated by owners and managers and 41.4 by tenants. Of the farms 60.8 per cent were free from mortgages and 39.2 were mortgaged.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON ILLINOIS FARMS.

	Number.	Value.
Cattle	2,440,577	\$73,454,745
Horses	1,452,887	163,393,400
Mules	147,833	18,140,335
Asses and burros.....	2,863	568,194
Swine	4,686,362	26,210,179
Sheep	1,059,846	4,843,736
Goats	12,485	38,564

POULTRY.

	Number.	Value.
Chickens	21,409,835	\$11,696,565
Turkeys	20,653,850	10,941,491
Ducks	189,411	374,544
Geese	201,350	109,124
Guinea fowls.....	84,057	25,547
Pigeons	144,288	27,445

DAIRY PRODUCTS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Milk, gallons.....	320,240,399	.....
Butter, made, pounds.....	46,699,927	\$10,493,217
Cheese, made, pounds.....	81,918	8,396
Milk sold, gallons.....	153,081,323	13,314,172
Cream sold, gallons.....	2,104,352	1,515,676
Butter fat sold, pounds.....	4,637,745	1,210,748
Butter sold, pounds.....	24,442,251	5,674,830
Cheese sold, pounds.....	54,502	5,423

SMALL FRUITS (1909).

	Quarts.	Value.
Strawberries	8,031,824	\$613,917
Blackberries	2,915,473	237,053
Raspberries	1,834,397	191,401
Currants	265,838	21,853
Rooseberries	544,498	44,498
Cranberries	13,418	1,248
Other berries.....	268	22

Total ..13,602,676 1,109,747

ORCHARD FRUITS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Apples, bushels.....	3,093,321	\$2,111,866
Peaches, nectarines, bushels.....	1,222,570	999,516
Pears, bushels.....	249,365	202,965
Plums, prunes, bushels.....	78,566	80,384
Cherries, bushels.....	287,376	453,474
Apricots, bushels.....	1,250	1,457
Quinces, bushels.....	6,723	8,037
Mulberries, bushels.....	44	44
Grapes, pounds.....	16,582,785	426,468

Total ..4,939,211 3,857,743

NUTS (1909).

	Pounds.	Value.
Walnuts, English, Persian.....	3,497	\$331
Pecans	107,069	10,301
Black walnuts.....	580,780	7,411
Butternuts	3,515	76
Chestnuts	4,933	493
Hickory nuts.....	60,124	1,954

Total ..714,473 20,550

NOTE—Total includes almonds, hazelnuts, Japanese walnuts and other nuts.

SUGAR CROPS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Maple sugar made, pounds....	5,366	\$1,113
Maple sirup made, gallons.....	18,492	22,389
Sugar beets produced, tons....	14,981	77,732
Sorghum cane grown, tons.....	90,287	.....
Sorghum cane sold, tons.....	240	360
Sorghum sirup made, gallons	977,238	490,569

VALUE OF CROPS BY COUNTIES (1909).

[From report of bureau of the census.]

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vege- tables.	Fruits & nuts.
Adams	\$5,102,564	\$3,788,357	\$279,733	\$154,333
Alexander	619,027	425,471	30,479	14,546
Bond	1,567,839	1,141,581	76,819	17,872
Boone	1,759,344	1,222,271	84,874	11,335
Brown	1,578,005	1,228,566	52,550	23,525
Bureau	7,165,497	6,008,965	175,602	43,218
Calhoun	1,016,754	724,427	49,424	130,564
Carroll	2,796,898	1,990,327	111,305	18,057
Cass	2,574,318	2,330,705	73,340	29,508
Champaign	9,991,658	9,194,789	178,307	114,763
Christian	5,463,041	4,722,435	122,928	55,529
Clark	1,863,009	1,203,773	102,112	39,476
Clay	1,652,335	1,093,024	97,123	45,362
Clinton	2,488,129	2,117,627	83,965	28,712
Coles	4,463,738	3,279,951	112,437	62,643
Cook	2,941,336	2,165,118	2,849,926	44,485
Crawford	1,624,673	1,168,718	98,248	32,720
Cumberland	1,371,699	714,715	60,937	47,669
DeKalb	5,457,231	4,436,283	113,801	23,230
DeWitt	3,693,330	3,378,497	70,375	44,163
Douglas	4,200,444	3,745,992	68,680	24,594
DuPage	2,170,616	1,273,117	99,173	17,434
Edgar	5,315,601	4,839,637	104,547	36,587
Edwards	1,107,364	814,623	43,082	17,666
Edingham	1,724,101	1,211,587	86,720	31,855
Fayette	2,724,967	2,013,765	143,616	51,251
Franklin	5,272,957	4,901,850	86,821	21,181
Fulton	1,301,461	829,940	147,219	25,348
Gallatin	5,650,330	4,522,332	159,377	140,832
Gallatin	5,550,741	4,313,805	67,131	21,417
Greene	3,206,145	2,567,907	100,625	117,908
Grundy	3,774,569	3,488,722	53,351	5,328
Hamilton	1,359,868	864,692	97,230	37,120
Hancock	4,926,385	3,823,112	139,810	129,835
Hardin	471,629	316,658	31,274	24,166
Henderson	2,124,501	1,815,909	43,473	30,646
Henry	6,236,444	5,096,109	140,053	58,202
Iroquois	10,607,811	9,795,841	211,061	68,135
Jackson	2,185,086	1,488,649	240,313	79,747
Jasper	1,801,961	1,076,740	112,717	36,740
Jefferson	1,807,737	1,175,155	132,047	40,245
Jersey	2,009,284	1,656,781	76,391	28,752
Jo Daviess.....	2,764,066	1,680,056	137,798	23,075
Johnson	1,129,554	653,627	95,187	84,922
Kane	3,928,098	2,682,250	165,871	33,485
Kankakee	5,032,515	4,298,265	156,379	27,667
Kendall	2,723,457	2,067,359	42,626	5,210
Knox	1,556,735	4,196,537	123,341	86,448
LaSalle	10,222,235	9,044,498	247,674	44,469
Lake	2,392,597	1,122,242	170,335	35,266
Lawrence	1,701,015	1,360,872	89,416	13,393
Lee	5,378,794	4,397,607	158,355	30,531
Livingston	1,377,297	10,678,161	165,435	48,032
Logan	6,411,272	5,842,373	125,140	66,521
McDonough	4,385,419	3,780,900	94,321	75,672
McHenry	3,432,771	2,290,112	182,459	22,458
McLean	12,811,506	11,480,655	270,661	121,062
Macon	5,986,350	3,341,789	155,624	86,969
Macon	4,866,438	3,939,451	144,805	56,593
Madison	4,857,437	3,614,917	514,136	61,912
Marion	1,946,301	1,296,393	132,955	68,797
Marshall	3,087,730	2,748,028	52,578	22,172
Mason	3,586,196	3,267,410	55,527	39,428
Massac	903,054	679,453	67,750	50,052
Menard	2,555,316	2,271,130	51,827	43,842
Mercer	3,525,524	2,844,867	76,393	36,494
Monroe	2,072,504	1,692,413	155,923	13,432
Montgomery	4,144,905	3,286,261	128,309	71,585
Morgan	4,695,526	4,161,828	130,393	58,209
Moultrie	2,788,818	2,319,852	65,084	27,645
Ogle	5,327,453	4,269,777	208,969	24,825
Peoria	4,480,292	3,422,386	192,361	106,637
Perry	1,290,385	826,577	102,332	25,843
Platt	4,366,082	3,976,768	68,442	26,588

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vege- tables. & nuts.	Fruits
Pike	\$4,569,131	\$3,576,055	\$135,527	\$125,374
Pope	912,613	577,766	74,677	44,766
Pulaski	1,076,587	562,224	145,682	186,116
Putnam	1,083,398	917,319	32,319	10,370
Randolph	2,433,694	1,899,959	118,380	34,770
Richland	1,406,436	804,303	82,976	60,862
Rock Island	2,447,691	1,628,115	168,690	80,548
St. Clair	4,761,122	3,488,491	689,389	67,776
Saline	1,363,656	890,071	97,821	56,134
Sangamon	7,458,942	6,419,981	232,361	104,932
Schuyler	2,579,911	2,092,579	82,464	40,602
Scott	1,732,674	1,560,993	51,891	29,090
Shelby	4,380,769	3,325,398	126,042	64,454
Stark	2,417,177	2,092,760	43,401	22,472
Stephenson	3,643,588	2,547,340	186,061	28,014
Tazewell	5,673,005	4,827,583	128,610	110,540
Union	2,017,813	865,030	480,294	279,967

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vege- tables. & nuts.	Fruits
Vermilion	\$7,416,946	\$6,551,752	\$254,085	\$90,875
Wabash	1,399,965	1,181,333	43,209	8,884
Warren	4,239,718	3,636,464	73,653	44,899
Washington	2,326,226	1,981,154	89,601	28,652
Wayne	2,414,287	2,145,708	160,943	48,825
White	2,627,360	2,182,817	135,996	24,900
Whiteside	4,616,745	3,550,012	243,761	38,465
Will	6,426,239	5,273,693	207,014	39,147
Williamson	1,317,535	773,964	143,232	71,139
Winnebago	3,107,191	2,026,776	182,449	85,497
Woodford	4,525,319	4,030,029	128,338	54,470

Total \$72,270,470 297,523,098 16,300,654 5,414,594

*The total of all crops includes grains and seeds other than cereals, hay and forage and miscellaneous crops.

WORK OF UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.

The bureau of the census in the department of commerce in Washington, D. C., is charged with the duty of taking periodical censuses of the population, agriculture, manufactures and mines and quarries of the United States, together with such special statistics as are required by congress from time to time. The next general or decennial census will be taken in 1920. A census of electrical industries is taken every fifth year; the last one was taken in 1913 and consequently the next will be taken in 1918, for the statistics of 1917. Other regular censuses include:

Wealth, debt and taxation; taken every tenth year; latest statistics are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Manufacturing industries; taken every fifth year; next report will relate to calendar year 1914.

Agriculture; taken at ten-year intervals; next census will be taken late in fall of 1915 and will relate to the crops of that year.

Religious bodies; taken every tenth year; next census will be taken in 1916.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITHIN CHICAGO.

[From report of Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.]

There are twenty-two distinct governing agencies in the territory that Chicago comprises, most of them absolutely independent of one another. They are:

City of Chicago.
Board of education.
Library board.
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.
Cook county.
Sanitary district of Chicago.
South park commissioners.
West Chicago park commissioners.
Lincoln park commissioners.
Ridge avenue park commissioners.
North shore park commissioners.
Calumet park commissioners.
Fernwood park commissioners.
Ridge park commissioners.
Irving park commissioners.
Northwest park commissioners.
Old Portage park commissioners.

Edison park commissioners.
West Pullman park commissioners.
Ravenswood Manor-Gardens park commissioners.
River park commissioners.
Commissioners of the first park district of the city of Evanston.

The board of education, the library board and the tuberculosis sanitarium, while having their separate tax levies, are subject to a degree to control by the mayor and city council. The other bodies named are independent of one another. The state public utilities commission, though not a taxing body, is, in a sense, another governmental agency in the city.

If account were taken of the eight towns lying wholly within the city of Chicago (Lake View, North Chicago, Jefferson, West Chicago, South Chicago, Hyde Park, Lake and Evanston), which still have legal existence, the number of governing bodies comprised in the city would be thirty, instead of twenty-two.

DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON THE LAKES.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5.....	2.96	55.....	9.81	110.....	13.87	450.....	23.06	600.....	32.40	800.....	37.42
10.....	4.18	60.....	10.25	120.....	14.49	500.....	29.58	650.....	33.73	900.....	39.69
15.....	5.12	65.....	10.67	130.....	15.08	550.....	31.02	700.....	35.00	1,000.....	41.83
20.....	5.92	70.....	11.07	140.....	15.65	The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.					
25.....	6.61	75.....	11.46	150.....	16.20						
30.....	7.25	80.....	11.83	200.....	18.71						
35.....	7.83	85.....	12.20	250.....	20.92						
40.....	8.37	90.....	12.55	300.....	22.91						
45.....	8.87	95.....	12.89	350.....	24.75						
50.....	9.35	100.....	13.23	400.....	26.46						

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, both elected by the people. The state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which elects a senator and three representatives. The general assembly makes laws and appropriates money for the government of the state and in general stands in the same relation to the state as congress does to all the states as a whole. The powers and duties of the chief executive officers are as follows:

Governor—The governor is vested with the chief executive power of the state. He is the commander in chief of the military and naval forces and may call out the militia to maintain the peace. He is required to inform the general assembly, by message, of the condition of affairs of the state and to recommend needed legislation. He may, by proclamation, call a special session of the assembly or adjourn it in case of disagreement between the two houses. He has the power to appoint certain officers and during a recess of the senate may fill vacancies or remove certain officers and may call special elections to fill vacancies in certain offices. He may make requisitions upon the governors of other states for the return of fugitives from justice or offer rewards for the arrest of offenders against the laws of the state. He exercises a general supervision over the penitentiaries and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons and may restore the rights of citizenship to ex-convicts. He may approve acts of the legislature and exercise the veto power.

Lieutenant-Governor—This officer is ex officio president of the senate and has the power to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state or other disability on the part of the governor, the lieutenant-governor succeeds to the office to the close of the term.

Secretary of State—The secretary of state is charged with the safekeeping of the original laws and resolutions of the general assembly; with all books, bills and documents deposited with him by either house, and with all bonds, records and papers filed in his office. He keeps a record of the official acts of the governor; furnishes certified copies of the same to the assembly on request and certified copies of any of the records of his office on the payment of the statutory fees. He countersigns and affixes the seal of the state to all proclamations and

commissions issued by the governor; issues licenses for incorporations and certificates of organization to cities and villages and incorporated towns. He has charge of most of the buildings and grounds belonging to the state in Springfield, furnishes supplies for the general assembly and supervises the printing and distribution of all the public documents of the state. He calls the house of representatives to order at the beginning of each general assembly and presides over the same until the election of a speaker. He is the keeper of the great seal of the state and is the custodian and sealer of weights and measures.

Auditor—The auditor is required to keep all the accounts of the state; to audit the accounts of all officers or other persons authorized to receive moneys from the state treasury; to personally sign all warrants drawn on the treasury; to institute suits wherein the state is a plaintiff, and to make a biennial report of the business of his office to the governor. With the governor and treasurer he determines the state tax rate. He exercises a general supervision over state banks, building, loan and homestead associations.

State Treasurer—The state treasurer is custodian of the revenues and public moneys of the state. He must make monthly settlements with the auditor and a biennial report to the governor.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—The superintendent exercises a general supervision over all the public schools of the state. He is the general and legal adviser of the county superintendents and must report biennially to the governor the general condition of all the schools of the state, the amount raised by taxation for school purposes and the manner of its expenditure and the general condition of all the school funds. He may grant state certificates to teachers or cause them to be withheld and must visit charitable institutions which are educational in character.

Attorney-General—It is the duty of the attorney-general to represent the state in the Supreme court in all cases in which the state is interested; to act as counsel for all state officials; to be the legal adviser of the governor and other state officers in matters relating to their official duties, and, on request, to furnish them, as well as either branch of the general assembly, with written opinions upon constitutional or legal questions.

PAUPERS IN ILLINOIS ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.		[U. S. census report.]	
Total number.....	5,421	Crippled.....	604
Male.....	4,021	Old and infirm.....	738
Female.....	1,400	Bedridden.....	1,205
White-Native.....	2,562	Paralytic.....	310
Foreign-born.....	2,699	Two or more defects.....	285
Nativity unknown.....	17	ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Colored.....	143	Total number.....	1,816
ADMITTED IN 1910.		Male.....	1,265
Total number.....	5,590	Female.....	351
Male.....	4,607	Insane.....	97
Female.....	983	Feeble-minded.....	180
White-Native.....	2,685	Epileptic.....	38
Foreign-born.....	2,626	Deaf mute.....	14
Nativity unknown.....	75	Blind.....	55
Colored.....	204	Crippled.....	520
DEFECTIVE PAUPERS.		Old and infirm.....	478
ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.		Bedridden.....	184
Total number.....	3,334	Two or more defects.....	50
Male.....	2,288	INSANE IN ILLINOIS HOSPITALS.	
Female.....	1,056	[U. S. census report.]	
Insane.....	324	ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	
Feeble-minded.....	599	Anna state hospital.....	1,478
Epileptic.....	121	Chester state hospital.....	215
Deaf mute.....	37	Elgin state hospital.....	1,334
Blind.....	137	Jacksonville state hospital.....	1,440

Kankakee state hospital...	2,549
Peoria state hospital.....	2,107
Watertown state hospital.....	1,412
Cook county hos. (Dunning).....	2,174
Madison Co. poor farm.....	4
Bellevue Place sanitarium.....	31
Maplewood, Jacksonville.....	20
Oak Lawn, Jacksonville.....	16
Ransom sanitar., Rockford.....	9
Total.....	12,839
Male.....	6,846
Female.....	5,993
Admitted in 1910.....	4,063
Male.....	2,319
Female.....	1,734
*Private institution.	

FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS.	
ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	
Lincoln State school.....	1,221
Beverly farm, Godfrey.....	44
Total.....	1,265
Male.....	718
Female.....	547
*Private.	

BOULEVARD CONNECTING LINK PROJECT.

Plans for properly connecting the south and north side boulevard systems of Chicago by means of widening Michigan avenue and a new bridge over the river began to be studied seriously in 1905 by committees of various public bodies, such as the city council, real estate boards, park boards and by architects and other private individuals. In 1906, 1907 and 1908 Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett, architects, working under the direction of the Commercial club, prepared the famous "Plan of Chicago," of which one feature was the Michigan avenue improvement project. Nov. 1, 1909, the Chicago Plan commission, representing the official administration and the public generally, was created by the city council in response to an official request from Mayor Fred A. Busse, who appointed its members. It held its first meeting Nov. 4 in that year and elected Charles H. Wacker as president. The duty of the commission was to carry out as far as practicable from time to time the ideas formulated in the Commercial club, or as it is often called, the Burnham plan.

Study of the Michigan avenue project was begun at once by the commission and after a long series of meetings and conferences it adopted, July 10, 1911, a plan which was presented two days later to the board of local improvements for its consideration. June 2, 1913, that body submitted to the city council an ordinance for carrying the plan into effect and July 14 the ordinance was passed. Some of the property owners affected began proceedings attacking the validity of the ordinance and in December the State Supreme court made a ruling in which it declared that the ordinance was invalid because of faulty description of land involved in the project. A revised ordinance, correcting the errors pointed out by the court, was introduced in the council and finally passed by that body March 23, 1914, without opposition. At the election of Nov. 3, 1914, the people of Chicago approved a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$3,800,000 for paying that part

of the cost chargeable to the city for the boulevard link.

The ordinance as passed calls for the improvement of a thoroughfare extending from Randolph street northward along Michigan avenue, over the river, thence over private property and along Pine street and Lincoln parkway to Chicago avenue. Michigan avenue is to be widened to 127.5 feet and that part of the new thoroughfare north of the river is to be 141 feet wide. The improvement is to consist of a two-level roadway comprising an upper level extending the entire distance between Randolph street and Chicago avenue and supported between Lake street and Grand avenue upon an elevated steel and concrete structure, and a lower level extending from Lake street to Grand avenue. The bridge is to be double decked and of the bascule type, the upper level connecting the parts of the upper level of the thoroughfare and the lower level connecting the portions of the lower level of the thoroughfare north and south of the river. The upper level of the bridge is to be ninety feet wide and the lower level sixty feet. The structure is to have a clear span between the abutments of 220 feet. The upper level is to be used by pleasure vehicles and the lower level is to carry heavy traffic.

The total cost of the entire improvement, including land to be taken, is estimated at about \$7,000,000. The cost of the bridge, elevated structure, walls and excavations, pavements, lighting and bridge machinery alone, without land damages, is estimated at \$2,293,247. The greater part of the cost will be met by assessments on the property benefited.

Appraisal of the land and buildings to be taken in whole or in part for the improvement was completed in September, 1915, and it was announced that fifty-two holders of real estate would receive \$4,942,088 as awards from the city. When the awards have been confirmed by the County court the actual construction of the boulevard link will begin.

WIND-BAROMETER TABLE FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

[Prepared by United States weather bureau.]

Height of barom. (lake level). Direction of wind.	Character of weather and wind indicated.
29.40 to 29.60, and steady.....West.....	Fair, slight changes in temperature, gentle to fresh winds.
29.40 to 29.60, rising.....West.....	Fair, cooler, fresh west to northwest winds.
29.40 to 29.60, falling.....South.....	Warmer, increasing southerly winds.
29.60, or above, falling rapidly.....East to south.....	Warmer, rain or snow within 36 hours, increasing east to southeast winds.
29.60, or above, rising rapidly.....West to north.....	Cool and clear, quickly followed by warmer, variable winds.
29.60, or above, steady.....Variable.....	No immediate change, but winds will go to south inside of 36 hours.
29.40, or below, falling slowly.....South to east.....	Rain or snow, increasing easterly winds.
29.40, or below, falling rapidly.....South to east.....	Rain or snow, high easterly winds, followed within 48 hours by clearing, cooler, west to northwest winds.
29.40, or below, rising slowly.....South to west.....	Clearing, colder, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly.....South to east.....	Severe storm of wind and rain, and wind shifting to northwest within 36 hours.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly.....East to north.....	Severe northeaster, with heavy rain or snow, and winds backing to northwest.
29.20, or below, rising rapidly.....Going to west.....	Clearing and cooler, probably cold wave in winter.

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS IN CHICAGO.

In accordance with an order issued by Mayor William Hale Thompson May 8, 1915, the American flag should be hoisted on the buildings under the jurisdiction of the city government on all election days and on the following anniversaries:

Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.
Feb. 15—Sinking of the Maine.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.
April 19—Battle of Lexington.
May 30—Memorial day.
June 14—Flag day.
June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.

July 4—Independence day.
Oct. 9—Chicago day.
Oct. 12—Columbus day.
Oct. 17—Battle of Saratoga.
Oct. 19—Surrender of Yorktown.
Nov. 25—Evacuation of Yorktown.

On all the above dates the flag should be hoisted at full mast, with the exception of Memorial day and the anniversary of the sinking of the Maine, when it should be at half mast. The hours of displaying the flag are from sunrise to sunset.

SECRETARIES OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Association of Alumni Secretaries of Chicago
 —Secretary, David O. True, The Rookery.
 Amherst—J. H. Stevens, 122 S. Michigan-av.
 Armour Institute—Fred B. Heuchling, 1310 Glenlake avenue.
 Beloit—S. T. Collins, Jr., 2033 Insurance Exchange building.
 Brown—J. T. Walker, Jr., 415 North Green street.
 Chicago—Lawrence H. Whiting, 105 S. LaSalle-st.
 Colgate—D. O. True, The Rookery.
 Colorado College—S. W. Dean, 1600 Association building.
 Colorado University—George O. Fairweather, 134 South LaSalle street.
 Columbia—A. W. Bissell, 208 South LaSalle-st.
 Cornell (Ithaca)—C. C. Cheney, 562 West Washington street.
 Dartmouth—T. H. Heneage, 20 East Jackson boulevard.
 Denison—J. Arthur Skulkins, 374 West Monroe street.
 De Pauw—Raymond Prullitt, 1518, 10 South LaSalle street.
 George Washington—E. P. Gates, 19 S. LaSalle-st.
 Hamilton—W. H. Marriott, 175 W. Jackson-bd.
 Harvard Club of Chicago—Sanger B. Steel, 400 The Rookery.
 Illinois—Robert N. Erskine, 111 W. Monroe-st.
 Intercollegiate Club—J. Arthur Skulkins, 374 West Monroe street.
 Iowa—Edward R. Johnston, 823 Chamber of Commerce building.
 Lake Forest—Henry J. Hannon; president, Edmund F. Dodge, 6325 Kenwood avenue.
 Lawrence—C. Gurnee Fellows, 30 North Michigan avenue.

McGill—Dr. N. Kerr, 30 North Michigan avenue.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Harvey S. Pardee, 111 W. Washington street.
 Michigan—Ralph M. Snyder, Tribune building.
 Michigan Agricultural College—Philip B. Woodworth, 5809 Race avenue.
 Minnesota—John Patten, Jr., 111 W. Monroe-st.
 Northwestern—James T. Haviland, 76 West Monroe street.
 Notre Dame—Fred L. Steere, 38 South Dearborn street.
 Ohio Northern—Norman L. Stineman, 80 East Jackson boulevard.
 Ohio State—Fred L. Hange, 312 W. Ontario-st.
 Olivet College—W. L. Osborn, 215 S. Market-st.
 Pennsylvania—Howard A. Emig, 1032 National Life building.
 Princeton—W. S. Warfield, 1447, 38 S. Dearborn.
 Purdue—G. W. Hand, 3429 West Adams street.
 Rutgers—A. A. Shearer, Newberry library.
 Swarthmore—Francis Broomell, 74 West Washington street.
 Toronto—Dr. H. Cuthbertson, 6242 Woodlawn-av.
 Tufts—W. Haseltine, care General Electric Co.
 Union—Douglas Whiting, 3203 Warren avenue.
 Vermont—Dana Ferrin, 629 South Wabash-av.
 Washington and Jefferson—C. C. Meloy, 6343 Winthrop avenue.
 Western Reserve—H. W. Pierson, 116 South Michigan avenue.
 William Jewell College—Charles Edgar Pence, 6025 Kenwood avenue; president, Earle H. Eubank.
 Williams—Henry F. Ternay, 137 S. LaSalle-st.
 Wisconsin—J. G. Wray, 230 West Washington-st.
 Worcester—T. W. Howard, 76 W. Monroe-st.
 Yale Club of Chicago (founded 1866)—Vaughan C. Spalding; president, Lawrence Williams.

CHICAGO TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

North Crawford and Bryn Mawr Avenues.

The Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium was established in accordance with the provisions of an act of the state legislature, approved March 7, 1908. A proposal for the levying of an annual tax of 1 mill on the dollar for such an institution was submitted to the voters of Chicago at the election of April 6, 1909, and was carried by a vote of 188,716 yeas to 39,287 nays. A site for the sanitarium was bought in February, 1911, at a cost of \$150,000. It consists of 160 acres located within the city limits at the intersection of North Crawford and Bryn Mawr avenues on the northwest side. Up to the time of the dedication of the institution, Feb. 16, 1915, thirty-two buildings, including administration headquarters, an infirmary and concrete cottages for men and women, had been erected at a cost of \$2,400,000. When the sanitarium was opened, March 9 of the same year, 650 beds for patients were available; the ultimate capacity is to be 950 beds, of which 650 will be for ambulant patients, 240 for children and 300 for infirmary patients.

The sanitarium is free to residents of Chicago. Patients are admitted only after the necessary examination has been made at one of the municipal tuberculosis dispensaries. These in 1915 were as follows:

North side—Chicago Polyclinic, 221 West Chicago avenue; Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; children's clinic, Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

South side—Postgraduate, 2400 Dearborn street; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.; children's clinic, Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Grand Crossing, 942 East 75th street; Mondays

and Thursdays, 2 to 5 p. m. Provident, 57 West 36th street; Mondays and Thursdays, 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. Stockyards, 738 West 47th street; Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Downtown—Iroquois Memorial, 23 North Market street; Tuesdays, 7 to 10 p. m.; Saturdays, 2 to 5 p. m.

West side—St. Elizabeth, Blackhawk street and North Ashland avenue; Mondays and Thursdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Central Free, 1744 West Harrison street; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. West Side dispensary, Maxwell and Miller streets; Mondays and Tuesdays, 2 to 5 p. m.; Thursdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; children's clinic, Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Southwest, 2406 West 22d street; Mondays and Thursdays, 1 to 4 p. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1 to 3 p. m.; evening clinic, Thursdays, 7 to 9.

For the present only persons afflicted with tuberculosis in its curable stages are received at the sanitarium; others are cared for at the Oak Forest infirmary. Provision is made for extending the benefits of the institution into the homes of those suffering from the malady and nurses, instruction, medicines and attendance are furnished under proper rules and regulations.

The management of the affairs of the institution is vested in a board of three directors appointed by the mayor. It consisted, when the sanitarium was opened, of Theodore B. Sachs, M. D., president; George B. Young, M. D., secretary, and W. A. Wieboldt. The board, as originally constituted in 1909, was Harlow N. Higginbotham, president; Theodore B. Sachs, M. D., secretary, and William A. Evans, M. D.

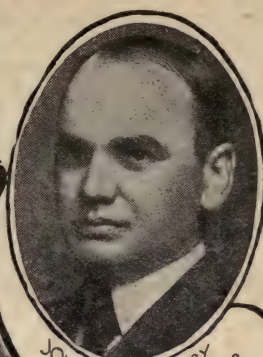
SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY.

Two special sessions of the 49th general Illinois assembly were held. The first began Nov. 22, 1915, and adjourned sine die May 10, 1916. The second special session was held while the first was still technically in existence, beginning Jan. 11 and ending Feb. 14, 1916. The work done was chiefly amendatory of acts passed at the

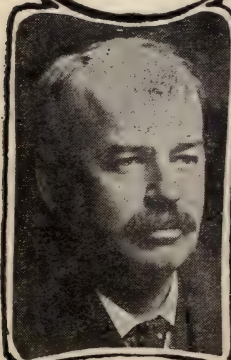
regular session, but included some new legislation of minor consequence. Money was voted to reimburse farmers for losses caused by the slaughtering of cattle on account of the foot and mouth disease and some changes in the direction of economy in elections were made by amending existing acts.



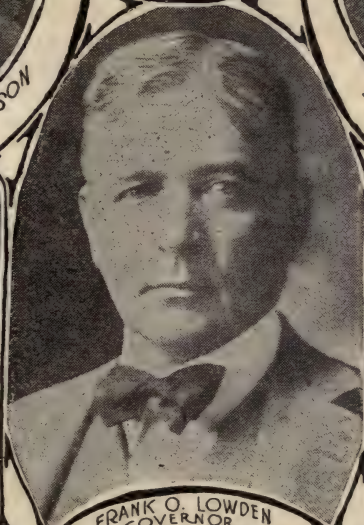
LOUIS L. EMMERSON
SECRETARY OF STATE



JOHN G. OGLESBY
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY GEORGE, SPRINGFIELD.



LEN SMALL
STATE TREASURER
PHOTO BY THE DAILY NEWS



FRANK O. LOWDEN
GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY HOFFERT, CHICAGO



EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
PHOTO BY
GIBSON, SYKES & FOWLER, CHI.



THE CAPITOL



ANDREW RUSSEL
AUDITOR
PHOTO BY
MC DOUGALL, JACKSONVILLE



EXECUTIVE MANSION

ILLINOIS CIVIL LIST.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1916.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Governor—Frank O. Lowden, R., Oregon...	\$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, R., Elkhart	2,500
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, R., Elkhart.....	7,500
Auditor—Andrew Russell, R., Mt. Vernon...	7,500
Treasurer—Len Small, R., Kankakee.....	10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R., Coles county.....	7,500
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, Chicago.....	10,000
Insurance Superintendent—Rufus M. Potts.....	5,000
The Adjutant-General—Col. F. S. Dickson.....	5,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

JUSTICES.

Dist.	Salary \$10,000.	Term Expires.
1. Warren W. Duncan, Marion.....		1924
2. William M. Farmer, C. J., Vandalia.....		1924
3. Frank K. Dunn, Charleston.....		1924
4. George A. Cooke, Aledo.....		1921
5. Charles C. Craig, Galesburg.....		1918
6. James H. Cartwright, Oregon.....		1924
7. Orrin N. Carter, Chicago.....		1924
Clerk—Charles W. Vail; salary, \$7,500.		
Deputy Clerk—Robert L. Conn.		

Librarian—Ralph H. Wilkin; salary, \$3,000.
Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

Appointed by Supreme court.

Albert Watson, president.....	Mount Vernon
J. W. Watts.....	Dixon
Frederick A. Brown.....	Chicago
Charles L. Bartlett, secretary.....	Quincy
Albert M. Rose.....	Louisville

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Appointed by governor; term four years; office in Springfield; salary, \$1,500.

Martin A. Brennan, presiding judge.....	Bloomington
Benjamin P. Alschuler.....	Aurora
Edward A. Brundage.....	Chicago
George W. Dowell.....	DuQuoin
Clerk (ex officio)—James J. Brady.	
Deputy Clerk—R. T. Powderly.	

COMMISSIONERS OF UNIFORM LAWS.

Created by act of June 3, 1909. Term, four years.
Nathan W. McChesney, president.....Chicago
John C. Richberg.....Chicago
O. A. Harker.....Urbana
John H. Wizmore.....Chicago
Ernest Freund.....Chicago

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Located at Champaign and Urbana.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Ex Officio Members—The governor, the president of the state board of agriculture, the state superintendent of public instruction.

John R. Trevett, Champaign.....	1919
Ellen M. Henrofin, Chicago.....	1919
Florence E. Watson, Effingham.....	1919
Robert F. Carr, Highland Park.....	1921
Robert R. Ward, Benton.....	1921
Laura B. Evans, Taylorville.....	1921
William L. Abbott, Chicago.....	1923
Mary E. Bussey, Urbana.....	1923
Otis W. Hoyt, Geneseo.....	1923

(Ex officio members as above.)

President of University—Dr. Edmund J. James.
Secretary—Harrison E. Cunningham, Urbana.
Comptroller—William B. Castenholz, Urbana.
Registrar—Charles M. McConn, Urbana.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Located at Normal.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Charles L. Capen, president.....	Bloomington
E. R. E. Kimbrough.....	Danville
J. Stanley Brown.....	Joliet
F. B. Stitt.....	El Paso
G. E. Baltz.....	Millstadt
William P. Wall.....	Staunton
A. E. Smith.....	Quincy
Silas Echols.....	Mount Vernon
Adrian M. Doolin.....	Chicago
John J. Amsler.....	East Peoria
Henry Hoff.....	Germantown
John L. Brummerstedt.....	Altamont
George W. Hughes.....	Hume
Henry Oakes.....	Bluffs
President of University—David Felmley.	

TRUSTEES EASTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Located at Charleston.

J. M. Hicks, president.....	Newton
R. W. Briscoe.....	Kansas
Edward B. Rogers.....	Champaign
E. E. Elstun.....	Greenup
C. C. Lee.....	Charleston
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....	Springfield
President—Dr. Livingston C. Lord.	

TRUSTEES WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Located at Macomb.

C. W. Flack, president.....	Macomb
S. W. Talliaferro.....	Roseville
Joab Green.....	Carthage
Samuel O. Pearce.....	Springfield
J. L. McCreery.....	Rushville
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....	Springfield
President—W. P. Morgan.....	Macomb

TRUSTEES SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Located at Carbondale.

George McGahey.....	Olney
W. W. Barr.....	Carbondale
Herbert Piper.....	Sumner
O. M. Karraker.....	Harrisburg
Walter W. Williams.....	Benton
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....	Springfield
President—Henry W. Shryock, Ph. B.	

TRUSTEES NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Located at DeKalb.

Roland L. Russell, president.....	Princeton
Edward W. Valle.....	Dixon
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....	Springfield
Frank E. Richey.....	LaSalle
C. Zwanzig.....	Ottawa
President—John W. Cook.....	DeKalb

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, JOINT.

Created by act of June 26, 1912. Office in Springfield.

Governor, chairman, ex officio.

Members by virtue of legislative office; no salary:
Richard J. Barr.....Joliet
Edward Curtis.....Grant Park
William P. Holaday.....Danville
Edward J. Smejkal.....Chicago
Finley F. Bell, secretary, Springfield; appointed by bureau; salary, \$4,000.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Office at Springfield.

Created by act of May 11, 1905. Salary of president, \$4,000; of two members, \$3,000 each; of secretary, \$3,500.

James H. Burdett, president.....	Chicago
A. B. Culhane.....	Rockford
William B. Moulton.....	Chicago

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, six years. Salary, \$6,000.
 Fred J. Kern, president.....Belleville
 Jas. Hyland, secretary.....LaSalle-st., Chicago
 Frank D. Whipp, fiscal supervisor.....Springfield
 George A. Zeller, clerk.....Peoria
 Thomas O'Connor.....Peoria

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Elgin State hospital—H. J. Gahagan, M. D., managing officer.
 Kankakee State hospital—R. A. Goodner, M. D., managing officer.
 Jacksonville State hospital—E. L. Hill, M. D., managing officer.
 Anna State hospital—J. A. Campbell, M. D., managing officer.
 Watertown State hospital—Charles F. Read, managing officer.
 Peoria State hospital—R. T. Hilton, M. D., managing officer.
 Chester State hospital—Jerome L. Harrell, managing officer.
 Chicago State hospital (Dunning)—George Leininger, M. D., managing officer.
 Alton State hospital—Frank R. Dinges, managing officer.
 The Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville—C. P. Gillett, managing officer.
 Lincoln State School and Colony at Lincoln—T. H. Leonard, M. D., managing officer.
 The Illinois School for the Blind at Jacksonville—H. C. Montgomery, managing officer.
 Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago—William E. Schultz, managing officer.
 Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' home at Quincy—Col. J. E. Andrew, managing officer.
 Illinois State Colony for Epileptics at Dixon—George M. Riordan, acting superintendent.
 The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois at Wilmington—Mrs. Nettie McF. McGowan, managing officer.
 The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' home at Normal—W. H. Claggett, managing officer.
 The Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago—James L. O'Connor, M. D., managing officer.
 The State Training School for Girls at Geneva—Mrs. Carrie S. O'Connor, managing officer.
 The St. Charles School for Boys at St. Charles—O. Charles Griffiths, managing officer.

DEPARTMENTS.

Visitation and Instruction of Adult Blind—Chas. Comstock, 31 South Sacramento boulevard, Chicago.
 Visitation of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children—Rev. Charles Virden, Springfield.
 Supervising Engineer—Muriel Downer, Chicago.
 Deportation Agent—J. V. Callahan, care of Chicago State hospital, Dunning.
 State Psychopathic Institute—H. D. Singer, M. D., director, Kankakee.
 Support Department—Supervisor of reimbursing investigators, S. D. McKenny, Alton; office of department, 426 North 5th street, Springfield.

CHARITIES COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, four years. No compensation. Executive secretary's salary, \$3,500.
 Dr. Edward H. Ochsner.....Chicago
 Emil G. Hirsch.....Chicago
 Dr. Anna Dwyer.....Chicago
 Albert Huber.....Rock Island
 John B. Harris.....Champaign
 Executive Secretary—A. L. Bowen; office in Springfield.

STATE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 30, 1913. Term, six years. Salary, \$10,000. Office in Springfield.
 William L. O'Connell, chairman, Dem.....Chicago
 Richard Yates, Rep.....Springfield
 Frank H. Funk, Prog.....Bloomington
 Walter A. Shaw, Dem.....Chicago
 Owen P. Thompson.....Jacksonville
 Secretary—R. V. Prather, Springfield; salary, \$5,000.
 Counsel—Everett Jennings, Chicago; salary, \$8,000.

Chief Engineer—Joseph H. Pryer, Springfield; salary, \$6,000.
 Chief Accountant and Statistician—M. J. Murphy, Springfield; salary, \$6,000.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Salary, \$1,000.

Elected Nov. 7, 1916. Term of office, four years.
 1. C. J. Ewerts, R., 2514 Wentworth-av., Chicago
 2. C. W. Secord, R., 437 W. 117th-st., Chicago
 3. L. Withall, R., 5148 S. Homan-av., Chicago
 4. D. F. Sullivan, D., 1524 W. 51st-st., Chicago
 5. J. J. Viterna, D., 2157 Hastings-st., Chicago
 6. Thos. M. Ryan, D., 230 S. Euclid-av., Chicago
 7. William M. Malone, R.,Park Ridge
 8. B. S. Mindak, D., 1515 N. Ashland-av., Chicago
 9. F. A. West, R., 2121 N. Clark-st., Chicago
 10. H. T. Nightingale, R.,Evanston
 11. Herbert S. Williams, R.,Harvard
 12. George S. Faxon, R.,Plano
 13. W. G. Kent, R.,Dixon
 14. Fred W. Young, R.,Rock Island
 15. H. G. Henry, R.,Camp Point
 16. D. F. Velde, R.,Pekin
 17. John E. Shackleton, R.,Cornell
 18. William T. Hollenbeck, R.,Marshall
 19. Frank A. Wharton, R.,Atwood
 20. Louis D. Hirschelmer, D.,Pittsfield
 21. Joseph F. Bunn, R.,Springfield
 22. Edward W. Hilker, R.,Madison
 23. Edgar E. Fyke, D.,Centralia
 24. Ralph Proctor, R.,McLeansboro
 25. Thomas B. F. Smith, R.,Carbondale
 Secretary—John J. Coffey, 4027 Oakdale avenue, Chicago.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Located at Springfield. Salary of Librarian, \$2,000.
 Evarts B. Greene.....Urbana
 Otto L. Schmidt.....Chicago
 C. H. Rammelkamp.....Jacksonville
 Librarian—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

STATE LIBRARY.

Office—The capitol, Springfield.
 Commissioners—The governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction. Secretary of state, librarian, ex officio. Mrs. Eva M. Fowler, acting librarian.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD.

Created by act of June 14, 1909. Term, two years.
 Joseph H. Freeman.....Aurora
 Eugenie M. Bacon.....Decatur
 Anna May Price, traveling secretary (\$1,200).
 Secretary of state, ex officio.

STATE ART COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 4, 1909. Term, four years. No compensation.
 Lorado Taft.....Chicago
 Ralph Clarkson.....Chicago
 John D. York.....Chicago
 Frederic Clay Bartlett.....Chicago
 Martin Roche.....Chicago
 J. C. Vaughan.....Chicago
 Leonard Crunelle.....Chicago
 Hugh S. Magill, secretary.....Springfield

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

President—Len Small, Kankakee.
 Vice-President at Large—J. T. Montgomery, Charleston.
 Treasurer—J. F. Prather, Williamsville.
 Secretary—B. M. Davison, Springfield; salary, \$3,500.

Dist. VICE-PRESIDENTS (NO SALARY).

1. Martin Conrad.....Chicago
 2. B. H. Heide.....Chicago
 3. John McCord.....Palos Park
 4. Frank M. Mares.....Chicago
 5. August W. Miller.....Chicago
 6. Dr. John D. Robertson.....Chicago
 7. J. J. McComb.....Chicago
 8. Louis F. Wilk.....Chicago
 9. J. F. Rehm.....Chicago
 10. W. E. Davis.....Libertyville
 11. (Vacancy)

Dist.	
12. George H. Madden.....	Mendota
13. J. E. Taggart.....	Fresno
14. Frank Thorber.....	Carthage
15. W. F. Aten.....	Ray
16. J. P. Code.....	Bradford
17. Hiett B. Taylor.....	Fairbury
18. Thomas G. Vennum.....	Watseka
19. William Dighton.....	Monticello
20. Elias Watkins.....	Petersburg
21. Charles M. Woods.....	Springfield
22. John S. Culp.....	Bethalto
23. Thomas S. Marshall.....	Carbondale
24. John W. Shaw.....	Harrisburg
25. Joab Goodall.....	Marion
Vice-presidents are elected from congressional districts by members of county agricultural societies.	

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Created by act of June 24, 1895. Term, two years. Salary of secretary, \$2,000.

President—George F. Tullock.....	Rockford
Vice-President—D. M. Marlin.....	Norris City
Secretary—H. A. McKeene.....	Springfield
Treasurer—J. P. Mason.....	Elgin
Auditor—Frank I. Mann.....	Gilman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ex. Office—Superintendent of public instruction, dean of the college of agriculture, president of state board of agriculture, president State Horticultural society, president State Dairymen's association.

Elected by congressional districts:	
1. H. E. Young.....	Chicago
2. August Geweke.....	Des Plaines
3. M. K. Sweet.....	Glenwood
4. P. R. Barnes.....	Chicago
5. C. V. Gregory.....	Chicago
6. R. C. Valle.....	LaGrange
7. Charles Gray.....	Chicago
8. James R. Clark.....	Chicago
9. C. C. Fickett.....	Chicago
10. B. B. Swift.....	Libertyville
11. J. P. Mason.....	Elgin
12. George F. Tullock.....	Rockford
13. A. N. Abbott.....	Morrison
14. William H. Ashdown.....	Port Byron
15. Frank S. Haynes.....	Geneseo
16. Ralph Allen.....	Delavan
17. S. B. Mason.....	Bloomington
18. F. I. Mann.....	Gilman
19. J. B. Burrows.....	Decatur
20. G. G. Hopping.....	Havana
21. Edward Grimes.....	Raymond
22. E. W. Burroughs.....	Edwardsville
23. Charles E. Palmer.....	Noble
24. D. M. Marlin.....	Norris City
25. H. M. Aiken.....	Benton

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Created by act of March 24, 1874.

W. S. Perrine, president.....	Centralia
A. W. Brayton, vice-president.....	Mount Morris
M. Augustine, secretary.....	Normal
J. W. Stanton, treasurer.....	Richview

INSPECTORS OF GRAIN.

Office, 175 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago.	
John P. Gibbons, chief (salary, \$7,000).....	Chicago
Eugene McCarthy, assistant chief.....	Chicago

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Dr. Stephen A. Forbes (salary, \$2,000).....	Urbana
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LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Salary, \$10 a day and expenses; of secretary, \$2,000; of veterinarian, \$10 a day. Office at Springfield.

B. J. Shanley, chairman.....	Ottawa
J. F. Brown.....	Galesburg
R. M. Patterson.....	Chicago
Secretary—C. A. Lowery, Springfield.	
State Veterinarian and Bacteriologist—Dr. O. E. Dyson, Springfield.	

BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS, PER DIEM, \$5.	
Dr. Albert C. Worms, M. D. C., chairman.....	Chicago
B. W. Heath.....	Princeton
George B. Jones.....	Sidell

STATE LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

No salary.

Charles Adkins, president.....	Bement
J. Young Caldwell, vice-president.....	Williamsville
Dr. A. T. Peters, secretary.....	Peoria

STATE INSPECTOR OF APIARIES.

Created by act of June 7, 1911. Term, two years, or until his successor is qualified. Per diem, \$4. Abraham L. Kildow.....Putnam

STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

D. T. Henlich, president.....	Springfield
Theo. S. McCoy, secretary.....	Golconda

STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Emil J. Baxter, president.....	Nauvoo
James A. Stone, secretary.....	Springfield

STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

J. P. Mason, president.....	Elgin
Elected from membership; no salary.	
George Craven, secretary.....	136 W. Lake-st., Chicago
Salary, \$300 per annum.	

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office at Springfield. Salary of secretary, \$3,600.	
John A. Robison, M. D., president.....	Chicago
T. Q. Freeman, M. D.....	Mattoon
R. D. Luster, M. D.....	Granite City
E. S. Spindel, M. D.....	Springfield
T. B. Lewis, M. D.....	Hammond
C. St. Clair Drake, M. D., secretary and executive officer.....	Springfield

FOOD STANDARD COMMISSION.

Created by act of May 14, 1907. Term, indefinite. Per diem, \$15 for not exceeding thirty days in one year. Office at 431 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

W. Scott Matthews, state food commissioner, ex officio.....	Carbondale
Dr. Walter S. Haines.....	Chicago
Thomas P. Sullivan.....	Chicago

STATE FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Office, Manhattan bldg., Chicago. Salary \$3,600.	
W. Scott Matthews.....	Carbondale

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Office at Springfield. Salary, \$3 a day. Secretary's salary, \$3,000.	
Thomas D. Gregg, president.....	Harrisburg
Frank J. Butler, vice-president.....	Pontiac
Frederic T. Provost.....	Chicago
Leo L. Mrazek.....	Chicago
William J. Clancy.....	LaSalle
Secretary—Fred C. Dodds.....	Springfield

DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Salary, \$5 a day.

Dr. Charles F. O'Connor, president.....	Chicago
Dr. Gideon M. Dempsey.....	Grafton
Dr. O. H. Selfert, secretary.....	Springfield

BARBERS' EXAMINING BOARD.

Created by act of June 10, 1909. Term, two years. Compensation, \$4 per day each and expenses.	
James Ahern, president.....	Chicago
Thomas Casey, treasurer.....	Rock Island
Thomas T. Notter, secretary, 13 North 5th avenue.....	Chicago

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Created by act of June 27, 1913. Term, six years. Office in Springfield.	
A. D. Gash, president (salary, \$3,500).....	Chicago
S. E. Bradt, secretary (salary, \$3,500).....	DeKalb
James P. Wilson (salary, \$3,500).....	Polo
State Highway Engineer—William W. Marr, salary, \$4,000.	

ILLINOIS WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Appointed by governor. Salary of chairman, \$6,000; of other members, \$5,000 each.

Samuel J. Drew.....	Joliet
Edward J. Kelly.....	Chicago
M. M. Stephens.....	East St. Louis
Joseph F. Haas.....	Chicago
John A. Logan.....	Elgin

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Office at Lockport. Salary, \$5 a day.

Sherman L. Marshall.....	Ipava
H. P. Dwyer.....	Minooka
Edward S. Morahn.....	Sheridan

WATER SURVEY.

Director—Edward Bartow.....Urbana

RIVERS AND LAKES COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 10, 1911. Term, three years. Salary, \$5,000.

Arthur W. Charles, chairman.....	Carmi
Thomas J. Healy.....	Chicago
L. K. Sherman.....	Chicago

HUMANE OFFICERS.

Created by act of May 25, 1877. Term, two years. Salary, \$1,200.

Bernard Shine.....	Chicago
Rudolph Vonachen.....	Peoria
John M. Griffin.....	East St. Louis
Nicholas Hemmer.....	O'Fallon

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF REGISTERED NURSES.

Created by act of May 2, 1907. Term, three years. Per day, \$10. Salary of secretary, \$1,400.

Adelaide Mary Walsh, president.....	Chicago
Mrs. Julia Kennedy.....	Springfield
Velora E. Randel.....	Chicago
Kathryn A. Conway.....	Chicago
Anna L. Tittman, secretary-treasurer.....	Springfield

STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRY.

Appointed by governor. Compensation, \$7 per day. Office, 35 North Dearborn street, Chicago.

F. W. C. Lorenz.....	Chicago
Dr. A. J. Launch.....	Kankakee
J. Z. Winkler.....	Galesburg
Harry C. Paul.....	Chicago
James L. Guard.....	Equality
Burr Weaver, secretary.....	Chicago

PUBLIC EXAMINERS OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Examiners are paid \$10 per day.

Prof. H. M. Robinson, secretary.....Urbana

CARLIN MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Appointed by governor. No salary.

Ornan Pierson, chairman.....	Carrollton
Paul M. Hamilton.....	Jerseyville
B. C. Hodges.....	Carrollton
H. E. Bell.....	White Hall
Samuel Edwards.....	Carrollton

OGLESBY MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Appointed by governor. No salary.

John S. Runnells.....	Chicago
John Barton Payne.....	Chicago
John W. Bunn.....	Springfield
Charles L. LeForgee.....	Decatur
Martin B. Bailey.....	Danville

KENESAW MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Horace Reason.....Mason City

STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Otto Sorgenfrel, president.....	Blue Island
Fred E. Danner, treasurer.....	Mount Pulaski
Walter E. Price, secretary.....	Champaign

STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION.

Office in Springfield. Salary of president, \$4,000; of other two members, \$3,000 each.

C. J. Dittmar, president.....	Freeport
Henry Von Meeteren.....	Chicago
Jack I. Blackman.....	Paris

STATE GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

The governor and the president of the University of Illinois, ex officio.

T. C. Chamberlain, Chicago; appointed by governor.

Frank W. DeWolf, director, Urbana; salary, \$4,200.

STATE VETERINARIAN.

Dr. O. E. Dyson.....Springfield

STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, four years. Salary, \$3,000.

Walter H. Bennett.....Quincy

ILLINOIS PARK COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 10, 1911. Term, three years. No compensation.

J. A. James, chairman.....	Evanston
Alexander Richards, secretary.....	Ottawa
Thomas Cahill.....	Ladd

EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS.

N. Clifford Ricker, president.....	Champaign
James T. Fortin.....	Chicago
Francis M. Barton.....	Chicago
Leonard F. W. Stuebe.....	Chicago
Michael B. Kane.....	Edwardsville

Salary of secretary, \$1,500; of members, \$10 a day for actual service. Fee charged for examination, \$15; fee for issuing license, \$25.

STATE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Salary, \$5,000.

James B. Dibelka.....Chicago

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.

Appointed by governor. Compensation, \$10 per day.

John W. Musham.....	Chicago
E. N. Layfield.....	Chicago
C. C. Stowell.....	Rockford
James T. Hanley.....	Chicago
Ira O. Baker.....	Urbana

COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY BUILDING LAWS.

Created by act of May 25, 1911.

N. C. Ricker, architect, chairman.....	Urbana
Richard E. Schmidt, architect.....	Chicago
W. C. Armstrong, engineer.....	Chicago
I. O. Baker, engineer.....	Urbana
W. H. Merrill, fireproofing.....	Chicago
George J. Jobst, contractor.....	Peoria
Wm. Sherman Stahl, attorney, secretary.....	Chicago

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING.

Appointed by governor; salary, \$5,000.

J. Frank Higgins.....Springfield

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF HORSESHOERS.

Appointed by governor. Compensation, \$3.50 per day.

James Little.....	Chicago
J. W. Huenling.....	Chicago
John T. Kane.....	Chicago
J. A. Allen.....	Pittsfield
Anthony Koehly.....	Naperville

LODGING HOUSE INSPECTION.

Inspector—George Delvigne, 130 North 5th avenue, Chicago; salary, \$2,000.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Lewis McGovern.....	Freeport
Harry M. Powell.....	Peoria
Leo J. Winniecke.....	Chicago

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Commissioners appointed by governor. Compensation, \$10 per day. Office in Springfield.

James T. Patterson.....	Chicago
Frank B. Mott.....	Galesburg
James P. Kellett.....	Gillespie
Charles Vallo.....	Murphysboro
J. D. Peters.....	Carbondale
Luke D. McCoy, secretary.....	

INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Created by act of June 28, 1913, amended July 1, 1915. Term, 6 years. Office, third floor, City Hall Square building, Chicago. Salary, \$5,000.
 J. B. Vaughn.....Carlinville
 Peter J. Angsten.....Chicago
 Robert Eadie.....Springfield
 W. V. Conley, secretary, \$2,500.

STATE FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Office, 1543 Transportation building, Chicago. Salary.

Oscar F. Nelson, chief, Chicago.....\$3,000
 All deputy inspectors get \$1,200 a year.

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

GENERAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Appointed by governor. No salary.

A. H. R. Atwood.....Chicago
 Oscar G. Meyer.....Chicago
 John H. Walker.....Danville
 Mrs. Raymond Robins.....Chicago
 John E. Williams.....Streator

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Salary of general superintendent, \$1,800; of others, \$1,500.

Chas. J. Boyd, general superintendent..Chicago
 John Scherrer.....Peoria
 William Roach.....East St. Louis
 William M. Ryan.....Springfield
 John A. Croon.....Rockford
 Cornelius Donovan.....Rock Island and Moline

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, indefinite. Salary, \$3,600.

R. J. Knight, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago

STATE MINING BOARD.

Appointed by governor. Per day, \$5.

John Bohlander, president.....Pekin
 James Forester.....Haledayboro
 Thomas L. Jones.....Ladd
 James Shaw, secretary.....Virden
 J. B. McKiernan, H. E.....Peoria

MINERS' EXAMINING BOARD.

Created by act of June 27, 1913. Term, three years. Salary, \$1,500.

Edward Maher, president.....Lincoln
 John Knies, secretary.....Breesee
 C. C. Humphrey.....Herrin

STATE MINE INSPECTORS.

Appointed by governor. Salary, \$1,800.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.
1.	Ben D. Roberts.....	Streator
2.	Thomas H. Devlin.....	Assumption
3.	George L. Morgan.....	Pekin
4.	David Z. Thrush.....	Farmington
5.	J. W. Starks.....	Georgetown
6.	John Garitty.....	Riverton
7.	Archibald Frew.....	Gillespie
8.	John Kaney.....	Centralla
9.	William Hartman.....	Belleville
10.	John McClintock.....	Murphysboro
11.	John E. Jones.....	Benton
12.	James S. Reed.....	Cartersville

MINE RESCUE STATION COMMISSION.

Created by act of March 4, 1910. Term, one year. Per day, \$10. Stations located at Benton, LaSalle and Springfield.

Thomas H. Devlin, president.....Assumption
 H. H. Stock, secretary.....Urbana
 Thomas Jeremiah.....Willisville
 Fernand Bearnard.....Westville
 George H. Deemy.....Peoria
 John Slattery.....Toluca
 V. H. Manning.....Washington, D. C.
 Manager—Oscar Cartledge, Springfield (\$3,000).

MINING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 21, 1913. Term indefinite. Per day, \$10. Office in Springfield.

Jacob G. Grossberg.....Chicago
 Dr. H. H. Stock.....Urbana
 Thomas Jeremiah.....Willisville
 W. D. Obcamp.....Lincoln
 Rice Miller.....Hillsboro
 William Hall.....Springfield
 R. J. Wilson.....Marissa
 John Tuttle.....Harrisburg
 John E. Williams.....Streator

PENSION LEGISLATION COMMISSION.

John P. Dillon.....Chicago
 George E. Hooker.....Chicago
 Marcus Jacobowsky.....Chicago
 Prof. Henry L. Rietz.....Urbana

PENITENTIARY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 5, 1907.

James A. Patten.....Chicago
 Ira C. Copley.....Aurora
 John Lambert.....Joliet

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Located in Joliet. Commissioners appointed by the governor. Salary, \$1,500. Warden's salary, \$5,000.

William Ryan.....Danville
 Louis M. Harvey.....Ottawa
 Charles W. Faltz.....Somonauk
 Warden—Michael Zimmer.

COMMISSIONERS SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY

Prison located at Menard. Salary of commissioners, \$1,500.

Frank Orr.....Mount Sterling
 C. F. Coleman.....Vandalia
 Omar S. Pace.....Mount Vernon
 Warden—W. V. Choisser.

STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

Appointed by governor. Salary of members, \$2,000.

Coil McNaughton, chairman.....Joliet
 Will Colvin.....Springfield
 William Wham.....Salem

STATE REFORMATORY.

Located at Pontiac. Managers' salary, \$1,200 each; salary of superintendent, \$4,000.

Managers—Albert H. Gravenhorst.....Effingham
 Charles W. Elliott.....Galesburg
 Carlos Ames.....Streator
 John A. Calif.....Bowen
 Van D. Roughton.....Sullivan
 Superintendent—W. C. Graves.

COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

Appointed by the governor. Compensation, \$10 per day for services actually rendered.

John H. Walker.....Springfield
 John Fitzpatrick.....Chicago
 Mrs. Raymond Robins.....Chicago
 A. H. R. Atwood.....Chicago
 Oscar G. Mayer.....Chicago
 John E. Williams.....Streator
 Graham Taylor.....Chicago
 John W. Dunnau.....Paxton
 R. H. Smith.....Toledo

STATE BOARDS EX OFFICIO.

BOARD OF PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Created by act of May 11, 1903. Salary of clerk, \$1,800.

Commissioners of Illinois state penitentiary.
 Commissioners of southern Illinois penitentiary.
 Board of managers of Illinois state reformatory.
 President—C. F. Coleman.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

Created by act of March 6, 1887.

Governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction; librarian, secretary of state, Springfield.

TRUSTEES OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Created by act of May 13, 1895. Salary of custodian, \$1,200.

Governor, superintendent of public instruction, state treasurer; E. S. Johnson, custodian, Springfield.

TRUSTEES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Created by act of May 25, 1877. Salary of curator, \$3,000.

Governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction; A. R. Crook, curator, Springfield.

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

Created by act of April 3, 1872.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general.

TRUSTEES OF THE LINCOLN HOMESTEAD.

Created by act of June 16, 1887. Salary of custodian, \$1,500.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of pub-

lic instruction; Mrs. Albert S. Edwards, custodian, Springfield.

STATE TAX LEVY BOARD.

Governor, chairman, ex officio; auditor, treasurer.

FORT MASSAC TRUSTEES.

Created by act of May 15, 1903. Salary of custodian, \$600.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state regent Illinois Daughters of American Revolution, two Illinois Daughters of American Revolution; Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary, Springfield; May Bailey, custodian, Metropolis.

STALLION REGISTRATION BOARD.

Created by act of June 10, 1909.

Secretary state board of agriculture, State veterinarian.
President Illinois Horse Breeders' association.
Secretary Illinois Horse Breeders' association.
President Illinois Farmers' institute.

ILLINOIS COUNTY OFFICERS.

County. County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Adams—Quincy.....	Lyman McCarl	W. J. Smith.....	Erde W. Beatty
Alexander—Carlo.....	Miles F. Gilbert	Jacob Held.....	J. M. Buffington, R.
Bond—Greenville.....	Wm. H. Dowdy	W. E. McCashin.....	John M. Dewey
Boone—Belvidere.....	Wm. C. DeWolf	William Bowley.....	W. T. Harlan
Brown—Mount Sterling.....	W. Y. Baker	H. A. Perry.....	A. C. Fassett
Bureau—Princeton.....	J. R. Pritchard	James Fletcher.....	E. B. Glaze
Calhoun—Hardin.....	John Day, Jr.	Roy N. Bailey.....	Henry Fuller
Carroll—Mount Carroll.....	Arthur J. Gray	A. B. Adams.....	Clifford Plummer
Cass—Virginia.....	Charles A. E. Martin	Henry Jacobs.....	Valentine Boerner
Champaign—Urbana.....	Roy C. Freeman	Fred Hess.....	L. D. Springer
Christian—Taylorville.....	Charles A. Prater	John E. George.....	Boyd S. Blaine
Clark—Marshall.....	A. L. Kuffer	E. D. Morton.....	J. A. Foll
Clay—Louisville.....	J. L. Boyles	E. E. Jenkins.....	Jay Swenz
Clinton—Carlyle.....	James Allen	Adam Junker.....	Edward McConnell
Coles—Charleston.....	John P. Harragh	John F. Willingham.....	H. H. Schlarman
Cook—Chicago.....	Thomas F. Scully	John M. Sweetzer.....	Orion B. Goble
Crawford—Robinson.....	Henry Horner, P.	R. M. Cervinka, P. C.	August W. Miller
Cumberland—Toledo.....	Duane Gaines	Chas. V. Coulter.....	Joseph F. Haas, R.
DeKalb—Sycamore.....	S. B. Rariden	S. M. McConnell.....	Chas. A. Montgomery
DeWitt—Clinton.....	William L. Pond	M. Henderson.....	Charles N. Wiley
Douglas—Tuscola.....	Frederick C. Hill	Charles F. Kemp.....	George A. Jones
DuPage—Wheaton.....	D. H. Wamsley	Charles A. Hawkins.....	Elmer Metz
Edgar—Paris.....	Sylvanus L. Rathje	A. A. Kuhn.....	H. B. Morgan
Edwards—Albion.....	D. V. Dayton	Arch. D. Murphy.....	Lewis Ellsworth
Effingham—Effingham.....	A. C. Smith	George D. Murphy.....	T. J. Brewer
Fayette—Vandalia.....	Barney Overbeck	John A. Craver.....	Earl S. Euntz
Ford—Paxton.....	G. W. Wills	George A. Brown.....	Henry Ait
Franklin—Benton.....	M. L. McQuiston	J. S. Thompson.....	H. W. Sefton
Fulton—Lewistown.....	Nealy I. Glenn	William D. Seeber.....	W. R. Watts
Gallatin—Shawneetown.....	Robert S. Boyd	Austin Onion.....	J. J. Clark
Greene—Carrollton.....	George L. Houston	Henry G. Sanks.....	Eugene Whiting
Grundy—Morris.....	Thomas Henshaw	F. B. Dawson.....	James G. Gregg
Hamilton—McLeansboro.....	George Bedford	Alfred H. Gleghorn.....	B. E. Ford
Hancock—Carthage.....	Joshua S. Snead	L. E. Lambert.....	F. S. Johnson
Hardin—Elizabethtown.....	E. W. Dunham	W. E. Miller.....	Adam Green
Henderson—Oquawka.....	Henry N. Winders	Ralph E. Dimick.....	John F. Scott
Henry—Cambridge.....	Rufus F. Roberts	Joseph E. Barnes.....	Charles L. Hess
Iroquois—Watska.....	Leonard E. Telleen	Elmer E. Fitch.....	Walter P. Martin
Jackson—Murphysboro.....	John H. Gillan	Clarence South.....	J. A. Horberg
Jasper—Newton.....	Willard F. Ellis	H. Amber Hagler.....	Fred Benjamin
Jefferson—Mount Vernon.....	H. C. Davidson	H. K. Powell.....	Joseph Wells
Jersey—Jerseyville.....	Andrew D. Webb	John G. Young.....	W. E. Trainor
Jo Daviess—Galena.....	Harry W. Pogue	Thomas A. Kraus.....	Marlin Rich
Johnson—Vienna.....	F. J. Campbell	E. J. Menzemer.....	Anthony H. Quinn
Kane—Geneva.....	J. F. Hight	E. F. Throgmorton.....	William Ekler
Kankakee—Kankakee.....	S. H. Hoover	Charles Lowry.....	John W. Carlton
Kendall—Yorkville.....	John H. Williams, P.	B. D. Galbraith, P. C.	J. L. Johnson
Knox—Knoxville.....	J. H. Merrill	Louis Breaht.....	C. B. Doetschman
Lake—Waukegan.....	Clarence S. Williams	Edward Budd, Jr.....	C. B. Sawyer
LaSalle—Ottawa.....	B. C. Rice	Frank L. Adams.....	Avery N. Beebe
Lawrence—Lawrenceville.....	Perry L. Persons	Lew A. Hendee.....	C. H. Westerberg
Lee—Dixon.....	Henry Mayo	Andrew E. Bach.....	L. O. Brockway
Livingston—Pontiac.....	A. T. Lardin, P.	Lyle G. Steffer.....	J. L. Witzman
Logan—Lincoln.....	Otto W. Longenecker	Fred G. Dimick.....	J. F. Buchner, R.
Macon—Decatur.....	John B. Crabtree	William W. Kenny.....	Odin H. Hedden
Macoupin—Carlinville.....	B. B. Thompson	J. F. Huston.....	Edwin S. Rosecrans
Madison—Edwardsville.....	Charles J. Gehlbach	Charles H. Patterson.....	J. G. Whitson
Marion—Salem.....	John H. McCoy	J. A. Blauer.....	Lynn R. Parker
Marshall—Lacon.....	Andrew J. Duggan	Harry J. Mackinaw.....	John Allen
Mason—Havana.....	H. B. Eaton	(Vacancy).....	Frank E. Wilson
	J. F. Stumber, P.	W. H. Bettis.....	Simon Kellerman
	Daniel H. Gregg	Lawrence D. Gregory.....	John Berner, R.
	James A. McComas	A. F. Terrell.....	N. W. Salter
			Fred Garrels
			C. E. Walsh

County. County seat. County and Probate judges.
 Massac—Metropolis. Larnes P. Oakes
 McDonough—Macomb. Charles I. Imes
 McHenry—Woodstock. David T. Smiley
 McLean—Bloomington. James C. Riley

Menard—Petersburg. Jesse M. Ott
 Mercer—Aledo. Friend L. Church
 Monroe—Waterloo. Henry Schneider
 Montgomery—Hillsboro. T. J. McDavid
 Morgan—Jacksonville. William E. Thompson
 Moultrie—Sullivan. John T. Grider
 Ogle—Oregon. Frank E. Reed
 Peoria—Peoria. Chester F. Barnett

Perry—Pinckneyville. Walter L. Clinch, P.
 Piatt—Monticello. Lou P. Kelly
 Pike—Pittsfield. William A. Does
 Pope—Golconda. Paul F. Grote
 Pulaski—Mound City. B. F. Anderson
 Putnam—Hennepin. Fred Hood
 Randolph—Chester. Irving E. Broadbudd
 Richland—Olney. W. M. Schuwerk
 Rock Island—Rock Island. R. B. Witchee
 Benjamin S. Bell, P.
 Nels A. Larson

Saline—Harrisburg. C. D. Stilwell
 Sangamon—Springfield. J. B. Weaver
 C. H. Jenkins, P.

Schuyler—Rushville. John C. Work
 Scott—Winchester. P. C. Funk
 Shelby—Shelbyville. J. Steidler
 Stark—Toulon. Frank Thomas
 St. Clair—Belleville. J. B. Messick
 Frank Perlin, P.

Stephenson—Freeport. Roscoe J. Carnahan
 Tazewell—Pekin. James M. Rahm
 Union—Jonesboro. Monroe C. Crawford
 Vermillion—Danville. Lawrence T. Allen
 Walter J. Bookwalter, P.

Wabash—Mount Carmel. W. S. Willhite
 Warren—Monmouth. Loree E. Murphy
 Washington—Nashville. William P. Green
 Wayne—Fairfield. J. V. Heidinger
 White—Carmel. James M. Endicott
 Whiteside—Morrison. W. A. Blodgett
 Will—Joliet. G. J. Cowing
 J. B. Fithian, P.

Williamson—Marion. Wiley F. Slater
 Winnebago—Rockford. Louis M. Reckhow
 Woodford—Eureka. Arthur C. Fort
 P.—Probate. P. C.—Probate clerk. R.—Recorder.

County. Treasurer. Sheriff.
 Adams—Edward W. Peter. John Coens
 Alexander—Fred D. Nellis. Edward A. Burke
 Bond—Seymour Van Deusen. Louis D. Royer
 Boone—Cassius M. Church. Louis Shattuck
 Brown—A. H. Fore. J. V. Logan
 Bureau—Peter Peterson. O. H. Skoglund
 Calhoun—Peter A. Gotway. William Fulkerson
 Carroll—John A. Coleman. Frank Schroepel
 Cass—J. C. Meade. James R. Sligh
 Champaign—Edward Rogers. Augustus M. Evans
 Christian—Joel J. Davis. Elijah N. Barnes
 Clark—John W. Freudenberger. Jos. W. Wallace
 Clay—J. W. Ackinson. Ed Cogswell
 Clinton—Theodore Zieren. G. N. B. Welch
 Coles—A. J. Dailey. Harry B. Sinsabaugh
 Cook—Henry Stuckart. John E. Traeger
 Crawford—Orlan G. Holmes. Irvin L. Henderson
 Cumberland—L. B. Ross. Charles H. Wade
 DeKalb—Charles C. Pond. James Scott
 DeWitt—Frank Stoenborough. L. E. Snipes
 Douglas—James E. Payne. John W. Jones
 DuPage—Newton E. Matter. John F. Hesterman
 Edgar—Archib. N. Vance. W. R. McCallister
 Edwards—William Shaw, Jr. Charles Naylor
 Effingham—S. L. James. Martin Jokle
 Fayette—H. M. Casey. Harry Mabry
 Ford—Claude L. King. F. A. Flora
 Franklin—O. E. Burgess. Mint Locklar
 Fulton—Emmett J. Hughes. C. H. Draper
 Gallatin—T. H. Boyd. V. A. Mills
 Greene—John B. Morrow. Jesse R. Edwards
 Grundy—John L. Bonar. H. L. Hendrickson
 Hamilton—Clinton S. Little. John M. Snied
 Hancock—John H. McCallister. Marion B. Mosley
 Hardin—George W. Shearer. L. H. B. McGinnis
 Henderson—F. E. Rehling. Charles F. Knox
 Henry—Walter A. Olson. George H. Brown
 Iroquois—Edwin S. Herron. Homer M. Brown

County clerk. Circuit clerk and recorder.
 Fred Risinger. Colfax Morris
 James H. Foster. George A. Seelye
 Guy E. Still. Theodore Hauser
 P. A. Guthrie. John C. Allen
 N. B. Carson, R.

A. W. Hartley. Richard B. Ruh
 Frank A. Gibson. S. A. Nelson
 Henry Eisenbart. Louis A. Wheel
 A. H. Bartlett. A. E. Neal
 C. A. Boruff. C. W. Boston
 Cash W. Green. Fred O. Gaddis

R. F. Adams. John D. Mead
 Oscar Heinrich. George F. Thode
 Geo. F. Thode, C. C. August C. Grobe, R.
 W. A. Bonnerschein. John D. Roe
 Harvey Kay. E. G. Duncan

W. S. Bins. John C. Dinsmore
 J. D. Reid. J. W. Mitchell
 H. D. Gaunt. E. P. Easterday
 Charles C. Greiner. H. B. Ramage
 William R. Karsteter. Charles J. Kribs

John Haws. Charles Goudy
 Henry B. Hubbard. G. W. Gamble
 Leo J. Delsenroth, P. C. Sam Ryerson, R.
 H. E. Wills. R. E. Holmes
 Charles W. Byres. Charles F. Koehn

James A. Long. William T. Fossett, R.
 Bluford McClure. E. Ross Chittwood
 Ed R. Allen. Samuel B. Jackson
 William E. Nixon. Walter F. Young
 E. F. Winkler. John P. O'Flaherty
 C. A. Summers, R.

A. H. Volkers. J. O. Templeton
 George Behrens. E. L. Meyers
 Charles L. Kimmel. Fred Bacon
 John R. Moore. C. E. Wellman
 H. L. Freeman, P. C. W. H. Carter, R.

James H. McClain. Elmer Stoltz
 J. J. McNamara. John Lugg
 Henry E. Hecker. Oscar H. Rhine
 W. M. Danbs. Elmer A. Harra
 Matthew Martin. Otis Downen

M. W. Chapin. C. W. McCall
 Edward G. Young. L. H. Piepenbrink
 Henry F. Schmidt P. C. Wm. W. Smith, R.
 E. H. Scobey. Leslie O. Caplinger
 Marcus A. Norton. Lewis F. Lake
 C. S. Holman. D. C. Belsley

State's attorney. Sup't schools.
 J. Leroy Adair. John H. Steiner
 Leslie L. Wilbourn. Laura I. Milford
 H. A. Meyer. William E. White
 Frank A. Oakley. Elizabeth B. Harvey
 R. E. Vandeventer. C. W. Sellars
 Joseph Skinner. George O. Smith
 Thomas J. Selby. S. J. Sibley
 F. J. Stransky. John Hay

A. T. Lucas. Walter E. Buck
 Louis A. Busch. C. H. Watts
 Harry B. Hershey. Henry L. Fowkes
 O. R. Clements. Harold Bright
 Harvey W. Shriner. G. O. Lewis

Hugh V. Murray. William Johnston
 Emery Andrews. O. L. Minter
 Maclay Hoyne. E. J. Tobin
 Joseph B. Crowley. James T. Athey
 Glenn Ratcliff. L. C. Markwell

Lowell B. Smith. W. W. Coultas
 Grover C. Hoff. John L. Costley
 S. S. Duhamel. E. E. Gere
 Charles W. Hadley. E. T. Morzan
 Wilbur H. Hickman. O. Rice Jones

Allen E. Walker. Grant Balding
 Byron Piper. J. W. Davis
 Will P. Walker. Frank E. Crawford
 F. M. Thompson. H. M. Rudolph
 G. A. Hickman. H. Clay Ing

Reed F. Cutler. M. M. Cook
 Marsh Wiseheart. John L. Greenlee
 John C. Bowman. Rollins Scott
 Frank H. Hayes. C. H. Root

Harry Anderson. M. S. Dethly
 Earl W. Wood. Stephen D. Paris
 James E. Denton. Hattie M. Rittenhouse
 Albert F. Fawley. Allen L. Beall
 Earl A. Melin. A. L. Odenweller

J. W. Kern. E. A. Gilbreath

County. Treasurer.		Sheriff.		State's attorney.		Supt. schools.	
Johnson—James Hillis Boos.....	James A. White	James A. White	James A. White	Otis F. Glenn.....	Otto F. Aiken	Otis F. Glenn.....	Otto F. Aiken
Jasper—Josiah Jourdan.....	James K. Jones	James K. Jones	James K. Jones	W. E. Isley.....	E. B. Brooks	W. E. Isley.....	E. B. Brooks
Jefferson—A. L. Smith.....	Thomas E. Pasley	Thomas E. Pasley	Thomas E. Pasley	Joel F. Watson.....	Charles F. Lee	Joel F. Watson.....	Charles F. Lee
Jersey—James Catt.....	Edwin E. Chappell	Edwin E. Chappell	Edwin E. Chappell	Paul M. Hamilton.....	Joseph W. Becker	Paul M. Hamilton.....	Joseph W. Becker
Jo Daviess—John H. Foster.....	Milton Vincent	Milton Vincent	Milton Vincent	Harry C. Tear.....	Benjamin L. Birkbeck	Harry C. Tear.....	Benjamin L. Birkbeck
Johnson—Charles Peterson.....	James F. Whitehead	James F. Whitehead	James F. Whitehead	O. R. Morgan.....	Emma Rebinan	O. R. Morgan.....	Emma Rebinan
Kane—Ernest F. Goodell.....	B. E. Richardson	B. E. Richardson	B. E. Richardson	Charles L. Abbott.....	Edw. A. Ellis	Charles L. Abbott.....	Edw. A. Ellis
Kankakee—Chas. E. Robinson.....	Albert C. Bothfuhr	Albert C. Bothfuhr	Albert C. Bothfuhr	Wayne H. Dyer.....	S. D. Saltzger	Wayne H. Dyer.....	S. D. Saltzger
Kendall—John R. Henderson.....	Samuel Normandin	Samuel Normandin	Samuel Normandin	Oliver A. Burkhardt.....	George Elliott	Oliver A. Burkhardt.....	George Elliott
Knox—Henry P. Hawkins.....	Frank H. Hooker	Frank H. Hooker	Frank H. Hooker	A. J. Boutelle.....	W. F. Boyes	A. J. Boutelle.....	W. F. Boyes
Lake—Robert L. McDonough.....	Elvin J. Griffin	Elvin J. Griffin	Elvin J. Griffin	James G. Welch.....	T. A. Simpson	James G. Welch.....	T. A. Simpson
LaSalle—William Flick.....	E. M. Davis	E. M. Davis	E. M. Davis	George S. Wiley.....	W. R. Foster	George S. Wiley.....	W. R. Foster
Lawrence—Rolla J. Graf.....	Hayes Bale	Hayes Bale	Hayes Bale	Blaine Huffman.....	Edwin Asbaugh	Blaine Huffman.....	Edwin Asbaugh
Lee—John E. Moyer.....	Robert E. Phillips	Robert E. Phillips	Robert E. Phillips	Harry Edwards.....	L. W. Miller	Harry Edwards.....	L. W. Miller
Livingston—W. A. Patterson.....	J. R. Ives	J. R. Ives	J. R. Ives	H. H. McFadden.....	W. E. Herbert	H. H. McFadden.....	W. E. Herbert
Logan—James Ryan.....	Robert W. Sheets	Robert W. Sheets	Robert W. Sheets	Everett Smith.....	E. H. Lukenbill	Everett Smith.....	E. H. Lukenbill
Macon—John F. Schroll.....	Charles E. Tandy	Charles E. Tandy	Charles E. Tandy	Jesse L. Deck.....	Mary Moore Eymann	Jesse L. Deck.....	Mary Moore Eymann
Macoupin—Elmer E. Day.....	H. W. Knechtler	H. W. Knechtler	H. W. Knechtler	Victor Hemphill.....	George W. Solomon	Victor Hemphill.....	George W. Solomon
Madison—George E. Little.....	J. Jenkins	J. Jenkins	J. Jenkins	James M. Baudy.....	H. T. McCrea	James M. Baudy.....	H. T. McCrea
Marion—J. R. Nichols.....	J. E. McMackin	J. E. McMackin	J. E. McMackin	Samuel N. Finn.....	M. A. Thrasher	Samuel N. Finn.....	M. A. Thrasher
Marshall—Bernard Haugen.....	Worth Dixon	Worth Dixon	Worth Dixon	Wallace J. Black.....	E. Nichols	Wallace J. Black.....	E. Nichols
Mason—Warren Breeding.....	William F. Close	William F. Close	William F. Close	E. P. Nischwitz.....	John A. Mehlhop	E. P. Nischwitz.....	John A. Mehlhop
Massac—Loren Smith.....	Osro Shirk	Osro Shirk	Osro Shirk	Walter Roberts.....	W. A. Spence	Walter Roberts.....	W. A. Spence
McDonough—Thomas Atyeo.....	James L. Barclay	James L. Barclay	James L. Barclay	Andrew L. Hainline.....	B. E. Decker	Andrew L. Hainline.....	B. E. Decker
McHenry—Lynn Richards.....	Charles Wandrock	Charles Wandrock	Charles Wandrock	Vincent S. Lumley.....	A. M. Shelton	Vincent S. Lumley.....	A. M. Shelton
McLean—Joseph F. Rice.....	George E. Flesher	George E. Flesher	George E. Flesher	Miles K. Young.....	B. C. Moore	Miles K. Young.....	B. C. Moore
McLeod—E. H. Hutcheon.....	George P. Clary	George P. Clary	George P. Clary	H. E. Pond.....	Mrs. Eva B. Batterson	H. E. Pond.....	Mrs. Eva B. Batterson
Merced—William N. Dunsfield.....	C. C. Luttrell	C. C. Luttrell	C. C. Luttrell	Raymond E. Carlstrom.....	Charlton L. Gregory	Raymond E. Carlstrom.....	Charlton L. Gregory
Monroe—August Landman.....	Charles W. Johnson	Charles W. Johnson	Charles W. Johnson	Roy E. Gauen.....	William C. Hert	Roy E. Gauen.....	William C. Hert
Montgomery—M. T. Higgins.....	Grant Graff	Grant Graff	Grant Graff	J. Earl Major.....	E. A. Lewey	J. Earl Major.....	E. A. Lewey
Morgan—William A. Masters.....	W. O. Funston	W. O. Funston	W. O. Funston	Carl E. Robinson.....	H. H. Vascocellos	Carl E. Robinson.....	H. H. Vascocellos
Moultrie—S. D. Burton.....	William D. Mackey	William D. Mackey	William D. Mackey	C. R. Patterson.....	Van D. Roughton	C. R. Patterson.....	Van D. Roughton
Ogle—William P. Delaney.....	Lucas I. Butts	Lucas I. Butts	Lucas I. Butts	W. J. Emerson.....	John E. Cross	W. J. Emerson.....	John E. Cross
Peoria—Louis J. Graves.....	J. Q. Charlton	J. Q. Charlton	J. Q. Charlton	C. E. McNemar.....	John A. Hayes	C. E. McNemar.....	John A. Hayes
Perry—Samuel T. Duncan.....	George A. Landsley	George A. Landsley	George A. Landsley	Nelson B. Layman.....	Elmo W. Lee	Nelson B. Layman.....	Elmo W. Lee
Platt—W. P. Smith.....	Robert A. Shive	Robert A. Shive	Robert A. Shive	Charles W. Kirke.....	C. McIntosh	Charles W. Kirke.....	C. McIntosh
Pike—James A. Allen.....	Thomas F. Phelps	Thomas F. Phelps	Thomas F. Phelps	Edwin Johnston.....	John N. Clark	Edwin Johnston.....	John N. Clark
Pope—George G. Crawford.....	Mannon Bankson	Mannon Bankson	Mannon Bankson	John W. Browning.....	R. R. Randolph	John W. Browning.....	R. R. Randolph
Pulaski—R. L. Britton.....	Henry Sickinger	Henry Sickinger	Henry Sickinger	C. S. Miller.....	Miss May S. Hawkins	C. S. Miller.....	Miss May S. Hawkins
Putnam—O. C. Cofoid.....	W. G. Beever	W. G. Beever	W. G. Beever	James E. Taylor.....	W. A. Paxon	James E. Taylor.....	W. A. Paxon
Randolph—Fred Almyer.....	Charles West	Charles West	Charles West	Alfred E. Bess.....	Louis W. von Behren	Alfred E. Bess.....	Louis W. von Behren
Richardson—J. B. Van Matre.....	Geo. K. Richmond	Geo. K. Richmond	Geo. K. Richmond	S. C. Lewis.....	E. Van Arsdal	S. C. Lewis.....	E. Van Arsdal
Rock Island—F. J. Clendenin.....	Geo. W. Russell	Geo. W. Russell	Geo. W. Russell	F. E. Thompson.....	Miss Lou M. Harris	F. E. Thompson.....	Miss Lou M. Harris
Saline—E. L. Doris.....	John A. Wheeler	John A. Wheeler	John A. Wheeler	J. B. Lewis.....	B. D. Gates	J. B. Lewis.....	B. D. Gates
Sangamon—A. R. Drennan (aud.).....	M. B. Campbell	M. B. Campbell	M. B. Campbell	Charles F. Mortimer.....	E. C. Pruitt	Charles F. Mortimer.....	E. C. Pruitt
Schuyler—Peter A. Schultz.....	I. F. Coultras	I. F. Coultras	I. F. Coultras	George B. Steele.....	Calvin L. Cain	George B. Steele.....	Calvin L. Cain
Scott—Fritz Haskell.....	Sidney R. Biggs	Sidney R. Biggs	Sidney R. Biggs	Thomas J. Priest.....	John P. Ward	Thomas J. Priest.....	John P. Ward
Shelby—Samuel L. Tilley.....	James K. Fuller	James K. Fuller	James K. Fuller	A. L. Yantis.....	Lee W. Frazer	A. L. Yantis.....	Lee W. Frazer
Stark—Henry D. D. Martin.....	Melton Stephenson	Melton Stephenson	Melton Stephenson	John W. Fling, Jr.....	George C. Baker	John W. Fling, Jr.....	George C. Baker
St. Clair—Fred Warning.....	John Omsgerd	John Omsgerd	John Omsgerd	A. E. Schaumleffel.....	W. A. Hough	A. E. Schaumleffel.....	W. A. Hough
Stephenson—Simon Hoefler.....	J. L. Wilson	J. L. Wilson	J. L. Wilson	Charles H. Green.....	Cyrus S. Grove	Charles H. Green.....	Cyrus S. Grove
Tazewell—G. M. Lowry.....	Walter E. Kimbro	Walter E. Kimbro	Walter E. Kimbro	Edward E. Black.....	B. L. Smith	Edward E. Black.....	B. L. Smith
Union—Oscar O. Karraker.....	D. G. Williams	D. G. Williams	D. G. Williams	James Lingle.....	Charles O. Otrick	James Lingle.....	Charles O. Otrick
Vermillion—Thomas J. Dale.....	L. A. Kemp	L. A. Kemp	L. A. Kemp	J. H. Lewman.....	O. P. Haworth	J. H. Lewman.....	O. P. Haworth
Vashon—J. N. Loudin.....	J. A. D. Ivey	J. A. D. Ivey	J. A. D. Ivey	C. E. Lauder.....	W. J. D. Regan	C. E. Lauder.....	W. J. D. Regan
Warren—C. B. Brett.....	Jacob K. May	Jacob K. May	Jacob K. May	H. H. House.....	Lee A. Friend	H. H. House.....	Lee A. Friend
Washington—H. F. Vogelwohl.....	L. H. Weaver	L. H. Weaver	L. H. Weaver	Roscoe Forth.....	J. B. Galbraith	Roscoe Forth.....	J. B. Galbraith
Wayne—E. D. Freshwater.....	George W. Morgan	George W. Morgan	George W. Morgan	Joe A. Pearce.....	Charles H. Mossberger	Joe A. Pearce.....	Charles H. Mossberger
White—Fred C. Puntney.....	H. T. Berry	H. T. Berry	H. T. Berry	J. J. Ludens.....	Harry B. Price	J. J. Ludens.....	Harry B. Price
Whiteside—Charles A. Davis.....	George M. Scholl	George M. Scholl	George M. Scholl	Robert W. Martin.....	Fred M. Muhlig	Robert W. Martin.....	Fred M. Muhlig
Will—A. C. Jeffrey.....	W. T. Harris	W. T. Harris	W. T. Harris	R. O. Fowler.....	J. W. McKinney	R. O. Fowler.....	J. W. McKinney
Williamson—A. Parks.....	G. W. Ginders	G. W. Ginders	G. W. Ginders	William Johnson.....	Abbie J. Craig	William Johnson.....	Abbie J. Craig
Winnebago—Chas. A. Kjellquist.....	D. G. Puterbaugh	D. G. Puterbaugh	D. G. Puterbaugh	E. J. Henderson.....	Roy L. Moore	E. J. Henderson.....	Roy L. Moore
Woodford—E. W. Knoblauch.....							

MEMBERS OF THE 50TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS (1917-1918).

Senators and representatives are paid \$1,000 each year. Senators are elected for four years and representatives for two.

SENATE.

Dist.	Republicans, 33; democrats, 18.	Residence.
1.	G. F. Harding, Jr., R., 2536 Indiana-av., Chicago.	19. J. T. Denvir, D., 1847 S. Crawford-av., Chicago.
2.	M. P. Powell, D., 1729 W. Madison-st., Chicago.	20. Edward C. Curtis, R., Grant Park.
3.	S. A. Ettelson, R., 3659 S. Michigan-av. Chicago.	21. E. J. Hughes, D., 3838 Fulton-st., Chicago.
4.	Al F. Gorman, D., 5436 Morgan-st., Chicago.	22. Martin B. Bailey, R., Danville.
5.	M. D. Hull, R., 4855 Woodlawn-av., Chicago.	23. Henry W. Austin, R., Oak Park.
6.	J. J. Barbour, R., 7622 Sheridan-rd., Chicago.	24. Henry M. Dunlap, R., Savoy.
7.	F. B. Roos, R., 512 Marengo-av., Forest Park.	25. D. Herilby, D., 2743 N. Albany-av., Chicago.
8.	Rodney B. Swift, R., Libertyville.	26. William H. Wright, R., McLean.
9.	F. J. Carroll, D., 5533 S. Hermitage-av., Chicago.	27. J. Broderick, D., 122 Aberdeen-st., Chicago.
10.	John A. Atwood, R., Stillman Valley.	28. William G. McCullough, D., Decatur.
11.	P. G. Baldwin, R., 1964 W. 69th-st., Chicago	29. P. J. Sullivan, D., 301 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.
12.	John G. Turnbaugh, R., Mount Carroll.	30. Walter I. Manny, D., Mount Sterling.
13.	J. A. Swanson, R., 6842 Harper-av., Chicago.	31. W. H. Cornwell, R., 3325 Alta Vista-ter., Chicago.
14.	Harold C. Kessinger, R., Aurora.	32. Clarence F. Luck, R., Monmouth.
15.	J. J. Boehm, D., 1901 S. Halsted-st., Chicago.	33. Frank A. Bander, R., Moline.
16.	Simon E. Lantz, R., Congerville.	34. John R. Hamilton, R., Mattoon.
17.	E. J. Glackin, D., 745 Lytle-st., Chicago.	35. Adam C. Cliffe, R., Sycamore.
18.	John Dailey, R., Peoria.	36. Charles R. McNay, D., Ursa.
		37. Clayton C. Pervier, R., Sheffield.

Dist.

38. Stephen D. Canaday, D., Hillsboro.
39. Peter E. Coleman, D., LaSalle.
40. Frank B. Wendling, D., Shelbyville.
41. Richard J. Barr, R., Joliet.
42. F. C. Campbell, D., Xenia.
43. W. S. Jewell, R., Lewistown.
44. Frank M. Hewitt, R., Carbondale.
45. Elbert S. Smith, R., Springfield.
46. Charles L. Wood, R., Keens.
47. J. G. Bardill, R., Highland.
48. Raleigh M. Shaw, D., Lawrenceville.
49. Paul W. Abt, R., East St. Louis.
50. Sidney B. Miller, R., Cairo.
51. Sam W. Latham, R., Eldorado.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 85; democrats, 67; independent, 1.

Dist.

1. John Griffin, D., 2020 Indiana-av., Chicago.
- W. M. Brinkman, R., 3119 Indiana-av., Chicago.
- Benj. H. Lucas, R., 2336 S. Dearborn, Chicago.
2. Frank Ryan, D., 2139 W. 13th-st., Chicago.
- R. E. Marshall, D., 1647 W. Monroe, Chicago.
- R. J. Marcy, R., 1953 W. Congress-st., Chicago.
3. John P. Walsh, D., 701 W. 31st-st., Chicago.
- Robt. R. Jackson, R., 435 E. 37th-st., Chicago.
- H. E. Schultz, R., 3008 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
4. T. D. Murphy, D., 852 W. 50th-pl., Chicago.
- H. A. Kilens, D., 5026 S. Ashland-av., Chicago.
- Thos. A. Boyer, R., 4458 Emerald-av., Chicago.
5. M. L. Igce, D., 5481 Greenwood-av., Chicago.
- Guy Guernsey, R., 6044 Vernon-av., Chicago.
- Sidney Lyon, R., 5250 S. Michigan-av., Chicago.
6. Jos. A. Weber, D., 3134 N. Robey-st., Chicago.
- A. J. Carter, R., 620 Emerson-st., Evanston.
- R. E. Church, R., 1580 Sherman-av., Evanston.
7. John W. McCarthy, D., Lemont.
- Frederic R. De Young, R., Harvey.
- Albert F. Volz, R., Arlington Heights.
8. Thomas E. Graham, D., Ingleside.
- James H. Vickers, R., Harvard.
- Edward D. Shurtieff, R., Marengo.
9. R. J. Mulcahy, D., 3243 Archer-av., Chicago.
- Jos. Placek, D., 2333 S. Kedzie-av., Chicago.
- D. E. Shanahan, R., 3315 S. Western-bd., Chicago.
10. Charles W. Baker, R., Monroe Center.
- Emil A. Festerling, R., Rockford.
- H. S. Hicks, Ind. Rockford.
11. H. F. Schubert, D., 7832 Lowe-av., Chicago.
- John H. Lyle, R., 6303 Harvard-av., Chicago.
- A. Van Duser, R., 441 W. 60th-st., Chicago.
12. Charles F. Franz, D., Freeport.
- Robert Irwin, R., Pleasant Valley.
- Joseph L. Meyers, R., Scioto Mills.
13. James W. Ryan, D., 9035 Burley-av., Chicago.
- G. A. Dahlberg, R., 147 E. 111th-st., Chicago.
- C. A. Young, R., 2809 E. 76th-st., Chicago.
14. R. A. Milroy, D., Batavia.
- William J. Tyers, R., Aurora.
- De Goy B. Ellis, R., Elgin.
15. P. F. Smith, D., 6008 S. Union-st., Chicago.
- J. O. Hruby, D., 1801 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
- Thos. Curran, R., 2023 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
16. Michael Fahy, D., Toluca.
- Charles H. Carmon, R., Forrest.
- Charles M. Turner, R., Wenona.
17. J. W. Epstein, D., 1133 Newberry-av., Chicago.
- J. S. Burns, D., 622 Blue Island-av., Chicago.
- E. J. Smejkal, R., 560 Bunker-st., Chicago.
18. Thomas N. Gorman, D., Peoria.
- John F. Lynch, R., Chillicothe.
- James D. Putnam, R., Elmwood.
19. J. T. Prendergast, D., 1233 S. Lawndale-av., Chi.
- J. C. McGloin, D., 3627 Colorado-av., Chicago.
- S. P. Roderick, R., 1328 S. Spaulding-av., Chicago.
20. Daniel O'Connell, D., Kinsman.
- Israel Dudgeon, R., Morris.
- Richard R. Meents, R., Ashkum.
21. M. F. Maher, D., 2333 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.
- T. P. Devereux, R., 1357 W. Ohio-st., Chicago.
- F. J. Bippus, R., 4733 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.
22. P. B. Breen, D., Metcalf.
- Abraham L. Stanfield, R., Paris.
- William P. Holaday, R., Georgetown.
23. G. R. Bruce, D., 1419 N. Ridgeway, Chicago.
- Wm. G. Thon, R., 2210 Cortez-st., Chicago.
- E. M. Overland, R., 2619 Rice-st., Chicago.

Dist.

24. Fred H. Cole, D., Bement.
- William H. H. Miller, R., Champaign.
- Charles A. Gregory, R., Lovington.
25. J. G. Jacobson, D., 1625 N. Claremont, Chicago.
- F. P. Caviezel, R., 2514 N. Sawyer-av., Chicago.
- C. L. Fieldstack, R., 4016 N. Harding-av., Chicago.
26. Daniel D. Donahue, D., Bloomington.
- William Rowe, R., Saybrook.
- W. A. Cameron, R., Elletts.
27. J. A. G. Trandel, D., 1334 Julian-st., Chicago.
- Joseph Petlak, D., 1340 W. North-av., Chicago.
- Edward Walz, R., 543 W. Lake-st., Chicago.
28. Horace W. McDavid, D., Decatur.
- Peter Murphy, D., Lincoln.
- Edwin C. Perkins, R., Lincoln.
29. Bernard J. Conlon, D., 444 Pine-st., Chicago.
- L. C. O'Brien, 1017 N. Franklin-st., Chicago.
- B. F. Clettenberg, R., 1136 Orleans-st., Chicago.
30. William H. Dieterich, D., Beardstown.
- James H. Kirby, D., Petersburg.
- Elmer O. Neef, R., Pekin.
31. F. J. Self, Jr., D., 1510 Orchard-st., Chicago.
- C. Mueller, R., 2142 Lincoln Park W., Chicago.
- Harry F. Hamlin, R., 4730 Malden-st., Chicago.
32. Ernest O. Reaugh, D., Carthage.
- James M. Pace, R., Macomb.
- Rollo R. Robbins, R., Augusta.
33. William C. Maucker, D., Rock Island.
- Frank E. Abbey, R., Biggsville.
- James A. Wells, R., Aledo.
34. Robert Howard, D., Mattoon.
- E. Walter Green, R., Hindsboro.
- Harry W. Drake, R., West Union.
35. John P. Devine, D., Dixon.
- Frederick A. Brewer, R., Tampico.
- George L. Carpenter, R., Amboy.
36. E. T. Strubinger, D., El Jara.
- Rolland M. Wagner, R., Quincy.
- Samuel H. Thompson, R., Paloma.
37. Frank W. Morray, D., Sheffield.
- Randolph Boyd, R., Galva.
- John W. Walters, R., Wyoming.
38. H. A. Shephard, D., Jerseyville.
- Truman A. Snell, D., Carlinville.
- Otto C. Sonneman, R., Carlinville.
39. Lee O'Neil Browne, D., Ottawa.
- O. E. Benson, R., Ottawa.
- William N. Scanlan, R., Ottawa.
40. Arthur Roe, D., Vandalia.
- John J. Bullington, D., Taylorville.
- Lincoln Bancroft, R., Greencup.
41. Michael F. Hennebray, D., Wilmington.
- James R. Bentley, R., New Lenox.
- William R. McCabe, R., Lockport.
42. John W. Thomson, D., Louisville.
- Alois B. Lager, D., Breese.
- Charles L. McMackin, R., Salem.
43. Patrick W. Gallagher, D., Canton.
- Owen B. West, R., Yates City.
- James E. Davis, R., Galesburg.
44. James M. Ehterton, D., Carbondale.
- William C. Fridrichs, R., Waterloo.
- Harry Wilson, R., Pinckneyville.
45. Clarence A. Jones, D., Springfield.
- Jacob Frisch, R., Springfield.
- Thomas E. Lyon, R., Springfield.
46. John Kassarman, D., Newton.
- John L. Cooper, D., Fairfield.
- Frank Vice, Jr., R., Olney.
47. Ferdinand A. Garesche, D., Madison.
- Norman G. Flagg, R., Moro.
- Chris Rethmeier, R., Edwardsville.
48. Carl Green, D., Robinson.
- Rene Havill, D., Mount Carmel.
- James A. Watson, R., Elizabethtown.
49. John T. Desmond, D., East St. Louis.
- Frank Holten, D., East St. Louis.
- James W. Bentler, R., Belleville.
50. James H. Felts, D., Marion.
- Charles Curran, R., Mound City.
- Ernest J. Odum, R., Benton.
51. Austin Hill, D., McLeansboro.
- Oral P. Tuttle, R., Harrisburg.
- Claude F. Lacy, R., Boaz.

SUMMARY. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans	33	85	118
Democrats	13	67	85
Independent	1	1	1

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS.
					Appellate. Supreme.
Adams.....	Quincy.....	36	15	1	3
Alexander.....	Cairo.....	50	25	8	4
Bond.....	Greenville.....	47	22	3	2
Boone.....	Belvidere.....	8	12	17	2
Brown.....	Mount Sterling.....	30	20	8	6
Bureau.....	Princeton.....	37	16	13	2
Calhoun.....	Hardin.....	36	20	8	5
Carroll.....	Mount Carroll.....	12	13	15	2
Cass.....	Virginia.....	30	20	8	6
Champaign.....	Tyburnia.....	24	19	6	4
Christian.....	Taylorville.....	40	21	4	3
Clark.....	Marshall.....	34	18	5	2
Clay.....	Louisville.....	42	24	4	1
Clinton.....	Carlyle.....	42	23	4	2
Coles.....	Charleston.....	34	19	5	3
Cook.....	Chicago.....	1,2,3,4,5,6 7,9,11,13,15 17,19,21,23 25,27,29,31	1,2,3,4,5 6,7,8,9,10	Not num- bered	1 7
Crawford.....	Robinson.....	48	23	2	2
Cumberland.....	Toledo.....	40	18	5	3
DeKalb.....	Sycamore.....	35	12	16	2
DeWitt.....	Clinton.....	28	19	6	3
Douglas.....	Tuscola.....	34	19	6	3
DuPage.....	Wheaton.....	41	11	16	7
Edgar.....	Paris.....	22	18	5	3
Edwards.....	Albion.....	48	24	2	1
Efingham.....	Efingham.....	42	23	4	4
Fayette.....	Vandalia.....	40	23	4	2
Ford.....	Paxton.....	37	17	11	3
Franklin.....	Benton.....	50	25	2	5
Fulton.....	Lewistown.....	43	15	9	3
Gallatin.....	Shawneetown.....	48	24	2	1
Greene.....	Carrollton.....	38	20	7	2
Grundy.....	Morris.....	20	12	13	5
Hamilton.....	McLeansboro.....	51	24	2	1
Hancock.....	Carthage.....	32	14	9	4
Hardin.....	Elizabethtown.....	48	24	2	2
Henderson.....	Oquawka.....	33	14	9	3
Henry.....	Cambridge.....	37	15	14	2
Iroquois.....	Watseka.....	20	18	12	2
Jackson.....	Murphysboro.....	44	25	1	1
Jasper.....	Newton.....	46	23	4	2
Jefferson.....	Mount Vernon.....	46	23	2	1
Jersey.....	Jerseyville.....	38	20	7	2
Jo Daviess.....	Galesna.....	12	13	15	2
Johnson.....	Vienna.....	51	24	1	6
Kane.....	Geneva.....	14	11	16	2
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	20	18	12	7
Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	14	12	16	2
Knox.....	Galesburg.....	43	15	9	5
Lake.....	Waukegan.....	8	10	17	2
LaSalle.....	Ottawa.....	39	12	13	2
Lawrence.....	Lawrenceville.....	48	23	12	2
Lee.....	Dixon.....	35	17	15	2
Livingson.....	Pontiac.....	16	13	11	3
Logan.....	Lincoln.....	28	17	11	3
Macon.....	Decatur.....	28	19	5	3
Macoupin.....	Carlinville.....	38	21	7	3
Madison.....	Edwardsville.....	47	22	3	4
Marion.....	Salem.....	42	23	4	2
Marshall.....	Lacon.....	16	16	10	2
Mason.....	Havana.....	30	20	8	4
Massac.....	Metropolis.....	51	24	1	1
McDonough.....	Macomb.....	32	19	9	3
McHenry.....	Woodstock.....	8	11	17	2
McLean.....	Bloomington.....	26	17	11	3
Menard.....	Petersburg.....	30	20	4	3
Mercer.....	Aledo.....	33	14	14	2
Monroe.....	Waterloo.....	44	22	3	4
Montgomery.....	Hillsboro.....	38	21	4	3
Morgan.....	Jacksonville.....	45	23	7	2
Moultrie.....	Sullivan.....	19	19	6	3
Ogle.....	Oregon.....	10	13	15	2
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	18	16	10	5
Perry.....	Pinckneyville.....	44	25	3	4
Piatt.....	Monticello.....	24	19	6	3
Pike.....	Pittsfield.....	36	20	8	2
Pope.....	Golconda.....	51	24	1	1
Pulaski.....	Mound City.....	50	25	10	1
Putnam.....	Hennepin.....	16	16	3	5
Randolph.....	Chester.....	44	25	2	1
Richland.....	Olney.....	46	23	2	2
Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	33	14	14	2
Saline.....	Harrisburg.....	51	24	1	1
Sangamon.....	Springfield.....	45	21	7	3
Schuyler.....	Rushville.....	30	15	8	4

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS. Appellate.	Supreme.
Scott.	Winchester.	36	20	7	2	2
Shelby.	Shelbyville.	40	19	4	3	2
Stark.	Toulon.	37	16	10	2	5
St. Clair.	Belleville.	49	22	3	4	1
Stephenson.	Freeport.	12	13	15	2	6
Tazewell.	Pekin.	30	16	10	3	3
Union.	Jonesboro.	50	25	1	4	1
Vermilion.	Danville.	22	18	5	3	3
Wabash.	Mount Carmel.	42	25	2	4	1
Warren.	Monmouth.	22	14	9	2	4
Washington.	Nashville.	44	22	3	4	1
Wayne.	Fairfield.	46	24	2	4	1
White.	Carmi.	48	24	2	4	1
Whiteside.	Morrison.	35	13	14	2	6
Will.	Joliet.	41	11	12	2	7
Williamson.	Marion.	50	25	1	4	1
Winnebago.	Rockford.	10	12	17	2	6
Woodford.	Eureka.	16	17	11	2	5

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Adams.		2,186	14,476	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,588
Alexander.	626	1,390	3,313	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,384	22,741
Bond.	2,931	3,124	5,060	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,550	16,708	17,075
Boone.			1,705	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,203	15,791	15,481
Brown.			4,183	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,557	10,397
Bureau.			3,067	8,841	26,426	34,415	33,189	35,014	41,112	43,975
Calhoun.		1,090	1,741	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,810
Carroll.			1,023	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	18,320	18,963	18,085
Cass.			2,981	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,222	17,372
Champaign.			1,475	2,649	14,629	32,737	40,869	42,159	47,622	51,829
Christian.			1,378	3,203	10,492	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594	34,594
Clark.	931	7,940	7,453	14,987	18,719	18,719	21,900	24,083	23,517	23,517
Clay.		755	3,228	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,195	16,772	19,553	18,661
Clinton.		2,330	3,718	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	17,411	19,824	22,832
Coles.			9,616	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517
Cook.			10,201	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,233
Crawford.	2,999	3,117	4,422	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240	26,281
Cumberland.				3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124	14,281
DeKalb.			1,697	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756	33,457
DeWitt.			3,247	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927	18,906
Douglas.					7,140	13,484	15,857	17,669	19,097	19,591
DuPage.				3,635	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	22,551	28,196
Edgar.		4,071	8,225	10,692	16,925	21,450	25,504	26,787	28,273	27,336
Edwards.	3,444	1,649	3,070	3,524	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,345	10,049
Effingham.			1,675	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,465	20,055
Fayette.		2,704	6,238	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,243	23,367	28,065	28,075
Ford.					1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259	17,096
Franklin.	1,763	4,083	3,682	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	17,138	19,675	25,943
Fulton.		1,841	13,142	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201	49,549
Gallatin.	3,155	7,405	10,760	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,935	15,836	14,628
Greene.		7,674	11,951	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402	22,363
Grundy.				3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136	24,162
Hamilton.		2,616	3,945	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197	18,227
Hancock.		483	9,946	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215	30,638
Hardin.			1,878	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,231	7,448	7,015
Henderson.				4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836	9,724
Henry.		41	1,260	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049	41,736
Iroquois.			1,695	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	38,014	35,543
Jackson.	1,542	1,828	3,566	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	27,809	33,871	35,143
Jasper.			1,472	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,515	18,188	20,160	18,157
Jefferson.	691	2,555	5,762	8,109	12,965	17,864	20,686	22,590	28,133	29,111
Jersey.			4,535	7,354	12,051	15,064	15,546	14,810	14,612	13,954
Jo Daviess.		2,111	6,180	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,534	25,101	24,533	22,657
Johnson.	843	1,596	3,626	4,114	9,342	11,243	13,079	15,013	15,067	14,331
Kane.			6,501	16,708	30,062	39,891	44,956	65,061	78,792	81,862
Kankakee.					15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154	40,752
Kendall.			7,780	12,074	12,074	12,309	13,084	12,106	11,467	10,777
Knox.		274	7,060	13,278	28,663	39,522	38,360	38,752	43,612	46,159
Lake.			7,654	14,226	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	34,504	55,058
LaSalle.			9,343	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776	90,132
Lawrence.		3,668	7,092	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,633	14,693	15,523	22,661
Lee.			2,035	5,292	17,691	27,171	27,494	26,187	29,894	27,750
Livingston.			759	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,455	42,035	40,465
Logan.			2,333	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	25,489	28,680	30,216
Macon.		1,122	3,039	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,003	54,186
Macoupin.			1,990	7,826	12,355	24,602	32,726	40,380	42,256	50,685
Madison.	13,550	6,221	14,433	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,535	64,694	89,847
Marion.		2,125	4,752	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446	35,094

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Marshall			1,849	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,036	13,853	16,370	15,679
Mason				5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	16,067	17,491	17,377
Massac				4,092	6,213	9,681	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200
McDonough			5,308	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	28,312	26,887
McHenry			2,578	14,918	22,089	23,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509
McLean			6,565	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	63,036	67,843	68,008
Menard			4,431	6,349	9,684	11,735	13,028	13,120	14,336	12,796
Mercer		26	2,352	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723
Monroe	1,516	2,000	4,481	7,679	12,832	12,982	13,682	12,948	13,847	13,508
Montgomery		2,963	4,490	6,277	13,979	25,314	23,086	30,093	30,836	35,311
Morgan		12,714	19,547	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420
Moultrie				2,234	6,385	10,385	13,705	14,481	15,224	14,680
Ogle			3,479	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,946	28,710	29,129	27,864
Peoria			6,153	17,647	36,601	47,540	55,419	70,378	88,608	100,255
Perry		1,215	3,222	5,278	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,830	22,083
Platt			1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,876	16,876
Fike			11,738	18,819	27,249	30,768	33,761	31,000	31,595	28,622
Pope	2,610	3,316	4,094	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215
Pulaski				2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,650
Putnam		1,310	2,131	3,924	5,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,661
Randolph	3,492	4,429	7,944	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	29,120
Richland				3,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	16,019	16,391	15,970
Rock Island			2,610	6,938	21,005	29,783	33,314	41,917	55,249	70,404
Saline				5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204
Sangamon	12,960	14,716	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	62,902	61,195	71,693	91,029
Schuyler		2,969	6,972	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	16,013	16,129	14,852
Scott			6,215	7,914	9,069	10,630	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067
Shelby		2,972	6,659	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	31,693
Stark			1,573	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,882	10,186	10,098
St. Clair	5,248	7,073	13,631	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,850	66,571	86,685	119,870
Stephenson			2,800	11,667	25,112	30,608	31,870	31,333	34,933	36,821
Tazewell		4,716	7,221	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	29,556	33,221	34,027
Union	2,362	3,229	5,526	7,615	11,181	17,513	18,100	21,549	22,610	21,856
Vermillion			5,836	9,303	14,402	19,800	30,338	41,600	49,905	65,635
Wabash		2,710	4,240	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,913
Warren		308	6,739	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313
Washington	1,547	1,675	4,310	6,953	13,731	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,526	18,759
Wayne	1,114	2,553	5,123	6,825	12,223	10,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697
White	4,828	6,091	7,919	8,925	12,403	16,846	25,089	25,005	25,386	23,052
Whiteside			2,514	5,361	18,737	27,603	30,888	30,854	34,710	34,507
Will			10,167	16,703	29,389	43,013	53,424	62,007	74,764	84,371
Williamson			2,457	7,216	12,241	17,329	19,326	22,226	27,796	45,098
Winnebago			4,609	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,518	39,938	47,845	63,153
Woodford				4,415	12,282	18,966	21,630	21,429	21,822	20,506

Aggregate ... 55,162 157,445 476,183 851,470 1,711,951 2,539,891 3,077,871 3,826,351 4,821,550 5,638,591

NOTE.—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255; total 2,358; in 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 4,507, total 12,282.

COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENT-AGE (1910).

Color.	
White	5,526,962
Negro	109,049
Indian	188
Chinese	2,103
Japanese	285
Filipino	3
Hindu	1

Nativity.	
Total native	4,423,277
Total foreign born	1,205,314
Native white	4,324,402
Foreign born white	1,202,560

Parentage.	
Native	2,600,555
Foreign	1,232,155
Mixed	491,692

SEX (1910).

Class.	Male.	Female.
White	2,852,386	2,674,576
Negro	56,909	52,140
Other	2,373	2,201
Native white	2,178,791	2,145,611
Native par'ge	1,324,922	1,275,633
For. par'age	611,275	620,880
Mixed par'ge	242,594	249,098
For. born white	673,595	528,965
Urban	1,779,839	1,697,090
Rural	1,131,835	1,029,827

STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH (1910).

Illinois	3,406,638
Other states	1,026,639
Indiana	143,188
Ohio	122,391
New York	92,300
Missouri	85,161
Pennsylvania	78,116
Kentucky	74,543
Wisconsin	67,296
Iowa	57,948
Michigan	46,419
Tennessee	36,939
Kansas	19,008
Virginia	17,360
Massachusetts	16,280
Minnesota	12,753
Nebraska	11,968
New Jersey	10,434
All other*	134,535
Division.	
New England	37,533
Middle Atlantic	180,850
East north central	3,785,932
West north central	190,546
South Atlantic	51,057
East south central	125,716
West south central	18,108
Mountain	7,728
Pacific	6,257
Other*	29,450

*Includes persons born in the United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under

United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY NATIONALITY (1910).

Includes all white persons in Illinois of foreign birth or having one or both parents foreign born.

Country.	Number.
Austria	280,844
Belgium	14,858
Canada—French	23,577
Canada—Other	86,092
Denmark	33,519
England	168,396
Finland	3,132
France	21,757
Germany	1,014,408
Greece	11,178
Holland	32,404
Hungary	52,764
Ireland	330,434
Italy	116,685
Norway	68,438
Roumania	5,382
Russia	227,960
Scotland	53,609
Sweden	280,131
Switzerland	21,658
Turkey (Asia)	3,382
Turkey (Europe)	3,572
Wales	11,637
All other	111,640
Total	2,926,407



ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
 (Two at large.)

The 7th district also includes the towns of Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Wheeling and Norwood Park.

The 6th district also includes the towns of Proviso, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, the village of Oak Park and the city of Berwyn.

The 10th district also includes the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield and the county of Lake.

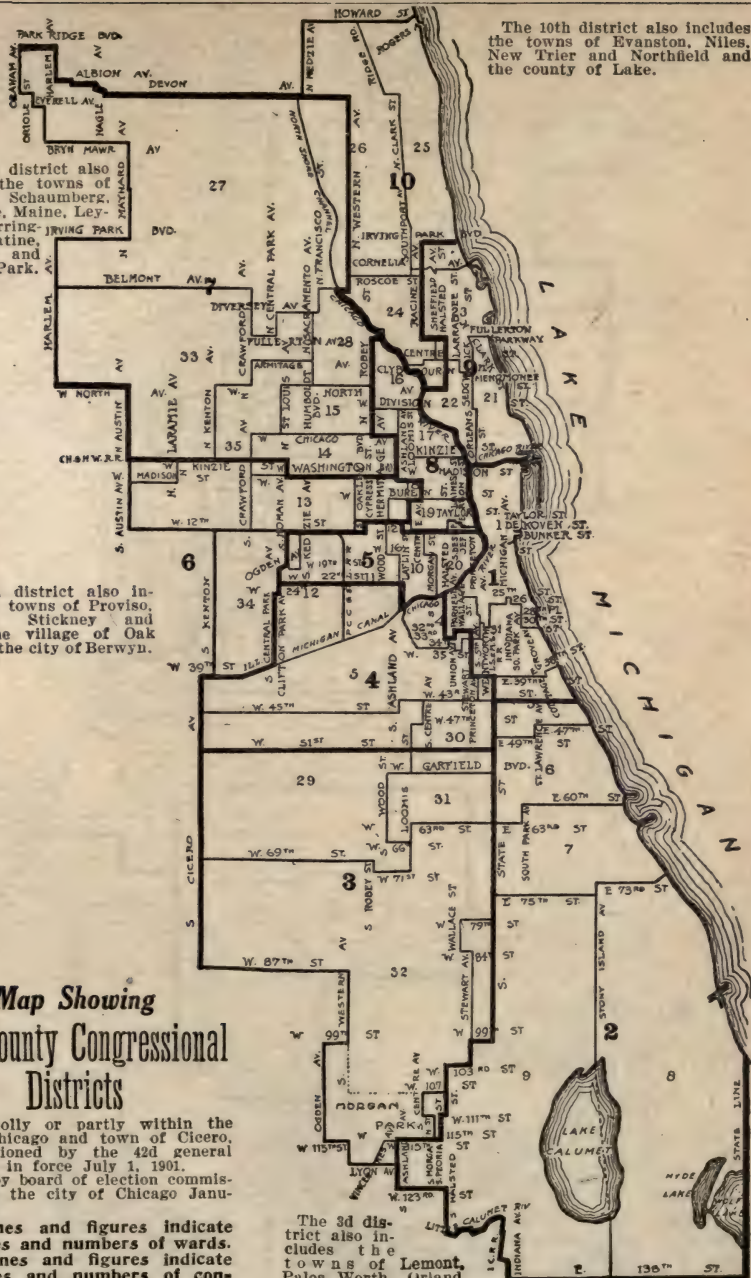
Map Showing Cook County Congressional Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero, as apportioned by the 42d general assembly; in force July 1, 1901.

Issued by board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago January, 1914.

Light lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards. Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of congressional districts.

The 3d district also includes the towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom, Calumet.



The 6th district also includes all that part of the town of Evanston outside of the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier within the city of Evanston.

The 23d district also includes the village of Oak Park.

The 19th district also includes the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside.

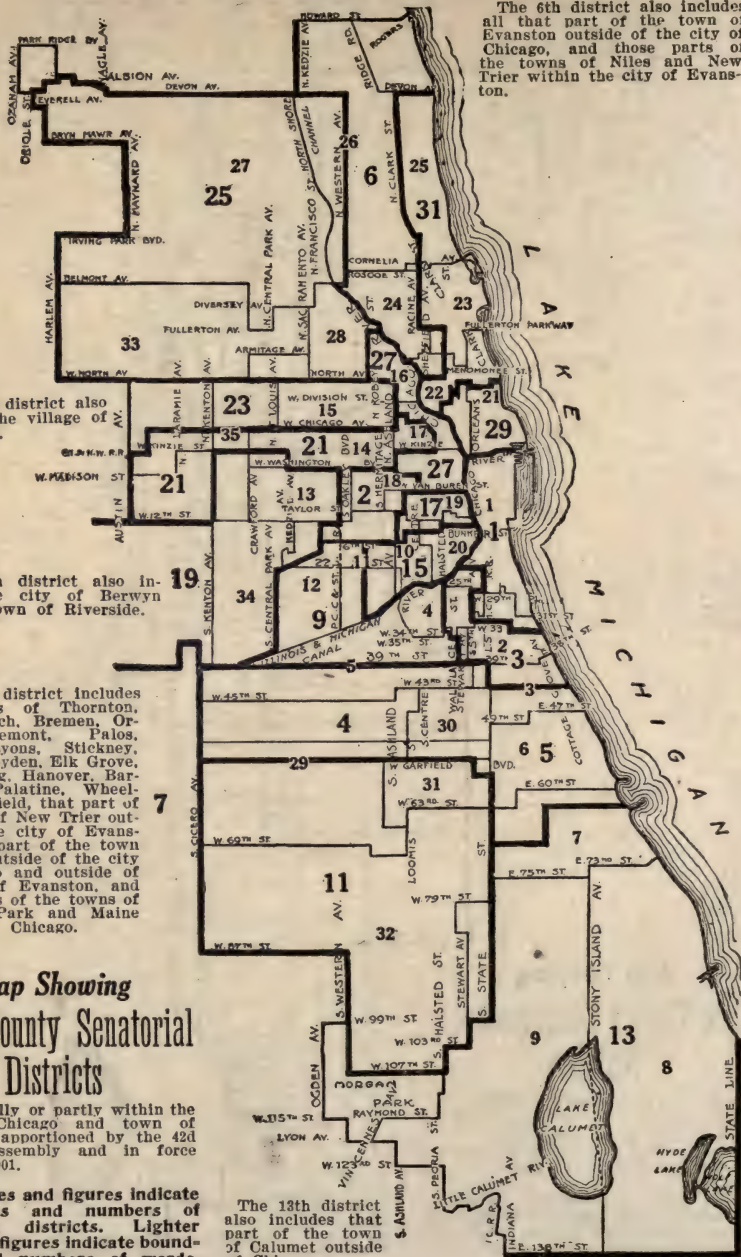
The 7th district includes the towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, that part of the town of New Trier outside of the city of Evanston, that part of the town of Niles outside of the city of Chicago and outside of the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago.

Map Showing Cook County Senatorial Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero as apportioned by the 42d general assembly and in force July 1, 1901.

Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of senatorial districts. Lighter lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards.

The 13th district also includes that part of the town of Calumet outside of Chicago.





ILLINOIS SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Established May 10, 1901.

The establishment of new ward lines by the ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911, having made the terms of the state senatorial apportionment act of 1901 inapplicable or misleading so far as concerns Chicago, the districts lying within or partly within the city are herewith described in accordance with their street boundaries.

1. From Lake Michigan west and south along the Chicago river to 22d street, east to Clark, south to 26th, west to Princeton avenue, south to 32d, east to South Park avenue, south to 33d, east to the lake, northward along lake shore to river. (South side.)
2. From South Racine avenue west on Madison to North Ashland boulevard, north to Washington boulevard, west to Western avenue, south to 12th, west to California avenue, south to 16th, east to Ladin, north to Taylor, east to Loomis, north to Van Buren, east to South Racine avenue, north to Madison. (West side.)
3. From Clark street west on 22d to river, southwest along river to Halsted, south to 34th, east to Union avenue, south to 35th, east to Parnell avenue, south to 39th, east to State, south to 43d, east to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 33d, west to South Park avenue, north to 32d, west to Princeton avenue, north to 26th, east to Clark, north to 23d. (South side.)
4. From State street west on 39th to South Cicero avenue, south to 55th, east to Rock Island tracks, south to 57th place, east to State, north to 39th. (Southwest side.)
5. From Lake Michigan west on 43d to State, south to 71st, east to Cottage Grove avenue, north to 63d, east to the lake, northwest along lake shore to 43d. (South side.)
6. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark, south to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, along river northwest to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue, west to Kedzie, north to Howard; also all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston. (North side.)
7. Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Evanston, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield; that part of Niles outside the city of Chicago and outside the city of Evanston; that part of New Trier outside the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago, all in Cook county.
8. Lake, McHenry and Boone counties.
9. From Halsted street southwest along river to Hoyne avenue, north to 16th, west to California avenue, south and southwest along C. B. & Q. tracks to Clifton Park avenue, west to Central Park avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, southwest to 39th, east to Parnell avenue, north to 35th, west to Union avenue, north to 34th, west to Halsted, north to river. (Southwest side.)
10. Ogle and Winnebago counties.
11. From State street west on 57th place to Rock Island tracks, north to Garfield boulevard (55th street), west to South Cicero avenue, south to 87th, east to Western avenue, south to 107th, east to Halsted, north to 103d, east to Stewart avenue, north to 99th, east to State, north to 67th place. (Southwest side.)
12. Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties.
13. From Indiana avenue east on 138th to Illinois and Indiana state line, north to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 63d, west to Cottage Grove avenue, south to 71st, west to State, south to 99th, west to Stewart avenue, south to 103d, west to Halsted, south to 107th; and all that part of the town of Calu-

met lying outside the city of Chicago. (South side.)

14. Kane and Kendall counties.
15. From the river west on Maxwell to Johnson, south to 14th, west to Throop, south to 16th, west to Hoyne avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal and river to Maxwell. (West side.)
16. Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford counties.
17. From the river west on Van Buren to Loomis, south to Taylor, west to Ladin, south to 16th, east to Throop, north to 14th, east to Johnson, north to Maxwell, east to river, along river northwest to Van Buren. (West side.)
18. Peoria county.
19. From South Cicero avenue east on 39th to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal to Central Park avenue, north to 24th, east to Clifton Park avenue, north to C. B. & Q. tracks, northeast along tracks to California avenue, north to 12th, east to Western avenue, north to Washington boulevard, west to Homan avenue, north to Kinzie, west to South Cicero avenue, south to 12th, west to Austin avenue; also the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside. (West side.)
20. Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois counties.
21. From Ashland avenue west on Chicago avenue to Park avenue, south to Lake, west to Austin avenue, south to 12th, east to South Kenton avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Homan, south to Washington boulevard, east to Ashland avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Green, north to Milwaukee avenue, northwest to Cornell, west to Holt, north to Augusta, west to Ashland avenue, south to Chicago avenue. (West side.)
22. Vermilion and Edgar counties.
23. From Austin avenue east on Lake to Park avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Ashland avenue, north to North avenue, west to Harlem avenue; and village of Oak Park. (West side.)
24. Champaign, Piatt and Moultrie counties.
25. From Western avenue west on Devon avenue, Fulton and Hamilton to city limits, south on Winter to Everill avenue, east to 73d avenue, south to Bryn Mawr avenue, east to North Maynard avenue, south to Irving Park boulevard, west to Harlem avenue, south to North avenue, east to Robey, north to Fullerton avenue, east to river, northwest along river to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue. (Northwest side.)
26. Ford and McLean counties.
27. From the river west on Fullerton avenue to Robey, south to North avenue, east to Ashland avenue, south to Augusta, east to Holt, south to Cornell, east to Milwaukee avenue, south-east to Green, south to Kinzie, west to Ashland avenue, south to Madison, east to South Racine avenue, south to Van Buren, east to river and northwest along river to Fullerton avenue. (West side.)
28. Logan, DeWitt and Macon counties.
29. From Lake Michigan west on Schiller to State, south to Goethe, west to Sedgwick, north to Sigel, west to Cleveland avenue, south to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee, south to Division, west to Halsted, south to river, thence along river southeast and east to Lake Michigan, north along lake shore to Schiller. (North side.)
30. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler counties.
31. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark street, south and southeast to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, southeast along river to Halsted, north to Division, east to Larrabee, north to Clybourn avenue, southeast to Cleveland avenue, north to Sigel, east to

- Sedgwick, south to Goethe, east to State, north to Schiller, east to Lake Michigan, north and northwest along lake shore to Devon avenue. (North side.)
32. McDonough, Hancock and Warren counties.
33. Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson counties.
34. Douglas, Coles and Clark counties.
35. Whiteside, Lee and DeKalb counties.
36. Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams counties.
37. Henry, Bureau and Stark counties.
38. Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin counties.
39. LaSalle county.
40. Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.
41. DuPage and Will counties.

42. Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham counties.
43. Knox and Fulton counties.
44. Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson counties.
45. Morgan and Sangamon counties.
46. Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper counties.
47. Madison and Bond counties.
48. Hardin, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford counties.
49. St. Clair county.
50. Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.
51. Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Massac counties.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

Land area in acres July 1, 1913; population estimated by U. S. census bureau for July 1, 1914; only places having a population of 8,000 or more in 1910 included.

	Acres.	Pop.
Alton city	3,929.6	22,092
Aurora city	4,245.0	33,022
Belleville city	5,975.0	21,139
Bloomington city	2,974.6	26,850
Blue Island village	1,341.0	8,864
Cairo city	1,440.0	15,392
Canton city	2,600.7	12,438
Centralia city	1,970.0	10,938
Champaign city	2,320.0	13,835
Chicago city	118,233.1	2,393,325
Chicago Heights city	1,480.0	19,560
Cicero town	3,677.0	18,280
Danville city	6,000.0	30,347
Decatur city	3,179.9	37,525
DeKalb city	800.0	9,036
East St. Louis city	7,828.0	69,502
Elgin city	4,331.1	27,485
Evanston city	3,887.0	27,724
Freeport city	2,543.0	19,018
Galesburg city	5,760.0	23,570
Granite city	2,540.0	13,647

Color, nativity, sex and other details as to inhabitants of places having a population of 25,000 or more, excepting Chicago, which is treated separately.

AURORA.

Population	29,807
White	29,511
Negro	293
Chinese	2
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	12,232
Foreign or mixed par.	10,577
Foreign-born white	6,702
Male population	15,118
Female population	14,689
Males of voting age	9,711
Naturalized	1,795
First papers	171
Alien	1,150
Illiterate	494
Attending school	4,517
Dwellings	6,235
Families	6,864

BLOOMINGTON.

Population	25,768
White	24,953
Negro	809
Indian	1
Chinese	5
Native white—Native par.	14,642
Foreign or mixed par.	6,904
Foreign-born white	3,407
Male population	12,321
Female population	13,447
Males of voting age	8,009
Naturalized	1,152
First papers	53
Alien	137
Illiterate	260
Attending school	4,289
Dwellings	6,082
Families	6,455

DANVILLE.

Population	27,371
White	26,393
Negro	1,465
Indian	1
Chinese	12
Native white—Native par.	19,951
Foreign or mixed par.	4,374
Foreign-born white	1,998
Male population	13,721
Female population	14,150
Males of voting age	8,514
Naturalized	727
First papers	46
Alien	60
Illiterate	544
Attending school	4,983
Dwellings	6,793
Families	7,167

DECATUR.

Population	31,140
White	30,354
Negro	776
Chinese	7
Japanese	3
Native white—Native par.	22,566
Foreign or mixed par.	5,366
Foreign-born white	2,422
Male population	15,443
Female population	15,697
Males of voting age	9,708
Naturalized	694
First papers	53
Alien	270
Illiterate	320
Attending school	5,199
Dwellings	7,131
Families	7,588

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Population	58,547
White	52,646
Negro	5,882
Chinese	19

	Acres.	Pop.
Jacksonville city	2,000.0	15,431
Joliet city	2,430.0	36,934
Kankakee city	2,157.0	14,150
Kewanee city	1,970.0	13,473
LaSalle city	1,250.0	12,900
Lincoln city	2,839.1	11,532
Mattoon city	2,750.0	12,218
Maywood village	1,052.8	9,783
Moline city	3,546.0	26,403
Monmouth city	1,440.0	9,839
Mount Vernon city	1,140.0	9,194
Oak Park village	2,880.0	24,330
Ottawa city	2,353.0	9,535
Pekin city	4,314.2	10,624
Peoria city	6,020.0	70,006
Quincy city	3,799.6	36,730
Rock Island city	3,571.0	26,945
Rockford city	5,967.0	52,337
Springfield city	5,504.0	57,972
Streator city	2,076.0	14,287
Urbana city	1,280.0	9,375
Waukegan city	3,360.0	18,898

*Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900; no estimate made.

POPULATION IN 1910.

Native white—Native par.	30,447
Foreign or mixed par.	12,799
Foreign-born white	9,400
Male population	32,363
Female population	26,184
Males of voting age	21,805
Naturalized	1,613
First papers	874
Alien	2,701
Illiterate	2,614
Attending school	8,519
Dwellings	11,628
Families	12,888

ELGIN.

Population	25,976
White	25,794
Negro	171
Chinese	10
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	10,346
Foreign or mixed par.	9,787
Foreign-born white	5,661
Male population	12,290
Female population	13,686
Males of voting age	7,910
Naturalized	1,608
First papers	127
Alien	280
Illiterate	615
Attending school	4,274
Dwellings	5,383
Families	6,024

JOLIET.

Population	34,670
White	34,161
Negro	497
Chinese	12
Native white—Native par.	9,753
Foreign or mixed par.	13,967
Foreign-born white	10,441
Male population	18,417
Female population	16,253
Males of voting age	11,477
Naturalized	2,483

First papers.....	234
Alien	2,671
Illiterate	1,619
Attending school.....	5,863
Dwellings	6,005
Families	7,199

PEORIA.

Population	66,950
White	65,361
Negro	1,569
Indian	1
Chinese	1
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.....	36,615
Foreign or mixed par.....	19,936
Foreign-born white.....	8,810
Male population.....	34,362
Female population.....	32,588
Males of voting age.....	23,054
Naturalized	2,598
First papers.....	191
Alien	1,020
Illiterate	724
Attending school.....	10,124
Dwellings	14,111
Families	15,225

QUINCY.

Population	36,587
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NOTE—In the above tables those classed as illiterate are persons 10 years of age or over.

White	34,978
Negro	1,596
Chinese	12
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.....	19,103
Foreign or mixed par.....	12,234
Foreign-born white.....	3,641
Male population.....	17,879
Female population.....	18,708
Males of voting age.....	11,388
Naturalized	1,342
First papers.....	21
Alien	21
Illiterate	552
Attending school.....	5,729
Dwellings	7,685
Families	8,792

ROCKFORD.

Population	45,401
White	45,196
Negro	197
Chinese	7
Japanese	7
Native white—Native par.....	15,395
Foreign or mixed par.....	15,973
Foreign-born white.....	13,928
Male population.....	23,302
Female population.....	22,993

Males of voting age.....	15,014
Naturalized	4,094
First papers.....	625
Alien	1,822
Illiterate	761
Attending school.....	7,020
Dwellings	8,802
Families	10,437

SPRINGFIELD.

Population	51,678
White	48,689
Negro	2,961
Indian	7
Chinese	11
Native white—Native par.....	27,944
Foreign or mixed par.....	13,855
Foreign-born white.....	6,900
Male population.....	25,488
Female population.....	26,190
Males of voting age.....	16,090
Naturalized	1,940
First papers.....	242
Alien	454
Illiterate	1,381
Attending school.....	8,064
Dwellings	11,214
Families	11,905

The figures for school attendance include persons 6 to 20 years inclusive.

CENTENNIAL OF ADMISSION OF ILLINOIS.

The following resolution was adopted by the Illinois state senate Feb. 20 and concurred in by the house April 8, 1913:

"Whereas, Illinois was admitted to the union of states Dec. 3, 1818, the centennial anniversary thereof being rapidly approaching, and it being meet and fit that the state which has given of its sons so liberally to the progress of the nation and the world during the period of its statehood should fittingly observe its hundredth anniversary by a celebration which shall do honor to itself and to the nation;

"Resolved, by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That a commission, consisting of five members of the senate and five members of the house of representatives of the forty-eighth general assembly, shall be appointed to have charge of the preliminary arrangements of such celebration to be held in Springfield, the state capital, on such centennial date, and to determine, as may be, the character and necessities of such celebration, and to report the result of its findings to the forty-ninth general assembly; such joint commission to hold its meetings in the city of Springfield at such time or times as may be necessary to successfully inaugurate such movement."

Subsequently by another joint resolution E. J. James, E. B. Greene and J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of the Illinois Historical society were appointed as additional members of the committee. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission.

At a meeting held in Springfield July 22 Senator Campbell S. Hearn was elected chairman and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber secretary. The following proposals were adopted:

1. Promotion of local celebrations throughout the state.
2. Holding of a state celebration at the capital, consisting of an exposition and a pageant illus-

trative of the social, economic and educational development of the state.

3. Preparation of a series of publications putting into permanent form the record of the state's progress in all lines of development.

4. Erection of a permanent memorial building for the use of the historical and educational departments of the state, where shall be preserved the historical relics of the state; containing a memorial hall where shall be placed statues of Illinois' illustrious men.

5. Erecting and unveiling of bronze statues of Lincoln and Douglas on the capitol grounds as provided for in bills enacted at the session of the legislature in 1913.

A comprehensive and elaborate plan was presented to the state commission by President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois. His suggestion, similar to that of the commission's, was to have chief celebrations in Springfield, at the University of Illinois, which completes its fiftyth year of organization in 1918, and in Chicago. Lesser celebrations are suggested for the county seats.

The centennial commission as organized in 1916 was as follows:

President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago.
Secretary—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.
Dr. Edward Bowe, Jacksonville; M. J. Dougherty, Galesburg; Nicholas S. Duncan, LaSalle; Oscar W. Eckland, Chicago; Rev. Royal W. Ennis, Hillsboro; Prof. Everts B. Greene, Urbana; Hugh S. Magill, Springfield; John Schultz, Beardstown; Judge Thomas F. Scully, Chicago; Rev. Frederick Siedenbach, Chicago; Dr. Charles H. Starkel, Belleville; John E. Traeger, Chicago; Peter A. Waller, Kewanee; Kent E. Keller, Ava.

The centennial building commission in 1916 consisted of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, president State Historical society, president board of trustees of historical library, Arthur M. Fitzgerald and George Pashfield, Jr., Springfield.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond, Dem.....	1813-1822
Edward Coles, Dem.....	1822-1826
Ninian Edwards, Dem.....	1826-1830
John Reynolds, Dem.....	1830-1834
Wm. L. D. Ewing, Dem.....	1834-1834
Joseph Duncan, W.Dig.....	1834-1838
Thomas Carlin, Dem.....	1838-1842
Thomas Ford, Dem.....	1842-1846
Augustus C. French, Dem.....	1846-1853
Joel A. Matteson, Dem.....	1853-1857
Wm. H. Bissell, Rep.....	1857-1860
John Wood, Rep.....	1860-1861

Richard Yates, Rep.....	1861-1865
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	1865-1869
John M. Palmer, Rep.....	1869-1873
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	1873-1873
John L. Beveridge, Rep.....	1873-1877
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.....	1877-1883
John M. Hamilton, Rep.....	1883-1885
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	1885-1889
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.....	1889-1893
John P. Altgeld, Dem.....	1893-1897
John R. Tanner, Rep.....	1897-1901

Richard Yates, Jr., Rep.....	1901-1905
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	1905-1909
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	1909-1913
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.....	1913-1917
Frank O. Lowden, Rep.....	1917-1921
*Served only fifteen days, completing Reynolds' term.	
†Died in office; succeeded by John Wood.	
‡Democrat after 1872.	
§Elected United States senator; succeeded by John M. Hamilton.	

ILLINOIS BRANCHES OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS (1916-1917).

Commander—W. F. Calhoun, Decatur.
 Senior Vice-Commander—J. M. Stevenson, Springfield.
 Junior Vice-Commander—J. M. Myers, Forreston.
 Medical Director—W. M. Hanna, Aurora.
 Chaplain—H. C. First, Rock Island.
 Council of Administration—William Andrews, Rockford; A. D. Cadwallader, Lincoln; A. S. Wright, Woodstock; James H. Taylor, Taylorville; James M. Brown, Quincy.
 Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
 Patriotic Instructor—Joshua Smith, Chicago.
 Judge Advocate—William Booth, Clinton.
 Chief of Staff—P. E. Cox, Rock Island.
 Chief Mustering Officer—H. L. Hossack, Ottawa.
 Inspector—E. J. Ingersoll, Carbondale.
 Headquarters—Memorial hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street, Chicago.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

President—Nellie L. Eastman, Dixon.
 Senior Vice-President—Catherine Calhoun, Chicago.
 Junior Vice-President—Anna Kirchner, Chicago.
 Secretary—Allan P. Read, 211 East Boyd street, Dixon.
 Treasurer—Ida M. Trenary, 5437 Kimbark avenue, Chicago.
 Chaplain—Nellie Carver, Austin.
 Counselor—Edna S. Walker, Peoria.
 Inspector—Mae Wimmer, Cerro Gordo.
 Patriotic Instructor—Carrie Colman, Quincy.
 Press Correspondent—Blanche Jennings, Rock Falls.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

President—Mrs. Alice V. Gurney, Joliet.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Minnie Watson, Springfield.
 Junior Vice-President—Adeline Cassing, Bloomington.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Mae Cupp, Dixon.
 Secretary—Miss Anna Esher, 837 South Ashland avenue, Chicago.

SONS OF VETERANS.

ILLINOIS DIVISION.

Commander—Clifford Ireland, Peoria.
 Senior Vice-Commander—Haynie R. Pearson, Chicago.
 Junior Vice-Commander—John W. Evans, Decatur.
 Treasurer—William G. Dustin, Dwight.
 Secretary—A. D. Rhinesmith, Board of Trade building, Peoria.
 Chaplain—C. D. Loop, Belvidere.
 Patriotic Instructor—J. Colby Beekman, Petersburg.
 Counselor—F. E. Maynard, Rockford.
 Council—George B. Smith, Smith; Charles Webb, Farmer City; William A. Scholes, Princeton.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

President—Mrs. Estella M. Moore, Chicago.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Pearl Steinhmetz.
 Junior Vice-President—Theresa Biever, Aurora.
 Treasurer—Clara Randall, Oak Park.
 Secretary—Hazel Riley, 220 Hudson avenue, Chicago.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

OFFICERS ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT, 1916-1917.

Department Commander—George F. Lee, Chicago.
 Senior Vice Department Commander—B. F. Bliss, Springfield.
 Junior Vice Department Commander—D. L. Loughborough, Chicago.
 Chief of Staff—Fred Brown, Sterling.
 Department Adjutant—Martin Sipple, Elgin.
 Department Quartermaster—John W. Konigsmark, Chicago.

Department Inspector—Michael F. Kelly, Chicago.
 Department Judge Advocate—Oscar E. Carlstrom, Alledo.

Department Surgeon—Dr. John K. Jamison, Chicago.

Department Chaplain—Rev. H. W. Jameson, Champaign.

Department Marshal—William S. Orthman, Chicago.

Department Patriotic Instructor—George W. Welch, Chicago.

Department Historian—E. H. D. Couch, Peoria.

Department Organizer—M. J. Donahue, Streator.

Membership—4,500.
 Headquarters—106 South Liberty street, Elgin.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

ILLINOIS COMMANDERY.

Commander—Lieut.-Col. Daniel Moriarity, U. S. V., Chicago.
 Recorder—Capt. James H. Stansfield, U. S. V., 1824, 209 South State street, Chicago.
 Registrar—Lieut. Edmund McMahon, U. S. V., Chicago.
 Treasurer—Capt. John W. McConnell, U. S. V., Chicago.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY (1915-1916).

President—James Edgar Brown.
 First Vice-President—Charles Cromwell.
 Second Vice-President—James E. Slocum.
 Third Vice-President—John M. Stahl.
 Registrar—Allan F. McIntyre.
 Chaplain—William C. Van Gilder.
 Historian—John W. Lowe.
 Secretary—Treasurer—Ernest F. Manrose, 3045 North Western avenue, Chicago.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY (1916).

President—Francis Wayland Shepardson.
 First Vice-President—George Alexander Miller.
 Second Vice-President—George Carter Howland.
 Third Vice-President—Irving Terwilliger.
 Treasurer—Ernest Townley Ellington.
 Secretary—Charles Scribner Eaton.
 Registrar—Harrison Kelley.
 Chaplain—Rev. George Deming Wright.
 Historian—Will Sidney Turner.
 Headquarters and Library—Room 210, 54 West Randolph street.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY (1915-1916).

President—Henry W. Austin.
 First Vice-President—Fred A. Smith.
 Second Vice-President—Hugh S. Magill.
 Secretary—Louis A. Bowman.
 Treasurer—Henry R. Kent.
 Historian—George A. Brennan.
 Registrar—James Edgar Brown.
 Chaplain—The Rev. John Timothy Stone.
 Sergeant at Arms—Ernest F. Manrose.
 Office of the Society—Room 1333 Stock Exchange building, 30 North LaSalle street.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

State Regent—Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Rock Island.
 Recent Chicago Chapter—Mrs. S. F. R. Fitz-William.
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. Amos Walker.
 Corresponding Secretary—Miss Elsie J. Fudge.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

CHICAGO BRANCH.

Honorary President—Jacob M. Dickinson.
 Honorary First Vice-President—Col. George T. Buckingham.
 Honorary Second Vice-President—C. L. Dering.
 President—H. H. Herrick.
 First Vice-President—Irving Washington.

Second Vice-President—Emil C. Wetten.
Third Vice-President—John W. Thomas.
Secretary—Anderson Pace.
Treasurer—B. J. McKay.
Headquarters—108 South LaSalle street.

General Committee—The officers and Laverne W. Noyes, William Hale Thompson, L. A. Busby, Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin, John D. Shoop, Maj. Edgar B. Tolman, Harry Pratt Judson, Clifford Arrick, Col. Milton J. Foreman, Robert Isham Randolph, B. H. Heide, William R. Moss, Lucius Teter, Willis J. Wells, Homer J. Buckley, William D. McJunkin, Walter J. Raymer, Franc Gardner, R. L. Crampton, E. J. Brundage, Ralph C. Otis, Ninian Welch, E. M. Holloway, Bishop Fallows, Gen. Edward C. Young, William J. Jervis, Henry R. Rathbone, John W. Gorby, Arnold Joerns, Stanley Clague, Harry P.

Dolan, Charles A. McDonald, Charles A. Newton, Nelson N. Lampert, Frank A. Mitchell, E. C. Ferguson, Lafayette Markle, Edward E. Gore, Frank L. Sheppard, Harry Dumont, W. A. Lockwood.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MIDDLE-WEST OFFICIALS.

Directors—Ambrose Cramer, Chicago; Carter H. Fitzhugh, Chicago; Samuel Insull, Chicago; Henry R. Joy, Detroit; A. B. Lambert, St. Louis; Arthur T. Aldis, Chicago.
Chairman Illinois State Committee—H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Chicago.
Chairman Wisconsin State Committee—C. C. West, Manitowoc.
Field Secretary—William Mather Lewis, 110 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

COOK COUNTY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[From report of county comptroller.]

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

	1914.	1915.
Number patients*.....	1,589	1,803
Salaries	\$316,613.61	\$365,902.17
Nursing	183,326.97	200,641.65
Supplies	334,869.87	338,002.27
Repairs, etc.	9,696.69	19,021.36
Total expense.....	844,507.14	923,567.45
Cost per capita.....	1.46	1.40

OAK FOREST INSTITUTIONS.

	1914.	1915.
Number inmates*.....	2,899	3,592
Salaries	\$140,737.04	\$180,309.87
Supplies	316,019.30	353,555.71
Repairs, etc.	22,987.38	22,845.02
Total expense.....	479,743.72	556,710.60
Cost per capita.....	.45	.42

HOME FOR DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

	1914.	1915.
Number inmates*.....	97	112
Salaries	\$41,201.74	\$45,557.98
Supplies	32,367.74	37,108.49
Repairs, etc.	923.63	1,134.56
Total expense.....	74,493.11	\$3,801.03
Cost per capita.....	2.10	2.05

COUNTY AGENT.

	1914.	1915.
Families†	3,978	5,182
Salaries	\$110,587.84	\$125,402.37
Supplies	224,553.74	331,316.84
Repairs	454.10	510.05
Total expense.....	\$35,595.68	457,229.26

*Daily average number. †Monthly average number of families aided in their homes.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Cook county sends its delinquent children to state institutions, but all dependent children are committed to incorporated industrial or manual training schools, \$15 a month being allowed for each girl and \$10 for each boy. The

following table shows the schools to which Cook county sends dependent children, the monthly average number of children sent to each and the total expense in 1915.

School.	Children.	Cost.
Amanda Smith Industrial (girls).....	37	\$6,247.00
Bohemian Industrial (girls).....	4	296.00
Bohemian Training (boys).....	13	1,040.15
Catharina Casper Industrial (girls).....	202	30,500.00
Chicago Industrial (girls).....	233	48,339.00
Cook County Kinderheim.....	39	3,500.00
Greenwood Manual (boys).....	227	22,949.00
Illinois Technical (colored girls).....	105	17,843.00
Kettler Manual (boys).....	269	25,500.00
Lisle Industrial (girls).....	60	9,500.00
Lisle Manual (boys).....	93	9,500.00
Louise Manual (colored boys).....	43	4,500.00
Park Ridge (girls).....	101	17,120.00
Polish Manual Training (boys).....	246	24,000.00
St. Hedwig's Industrial (girls).....	155	27,000.00
St. Mary's Training (boys).....	483	\$4,265.33
Total	2,390	302,100.68

COOK COUNTY PARENTS' PENSION FUND.

The Illinois parents' pension law, effective July 1, 1911, as amended June 30, 1913, provides that any mother who is a citizen of the United States, who has resided in Cook county three years, whose husband is dead or has become permanently incapacitated for work, is entitled to assistance, the maximum amount being \$15 a month where there is but one child and not exceeding \$50 a month for any one family. Total payments from July 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1915, \$439,873.37; total paid to Nov. 30, 1912, \$76,536.77; total paid in 1913, to Nov. 30, \$132,182.68; total in 1914 to Nov. 30, \$100,347.99; total in 1915 to Nov. 30, \$130,805.92.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Families assisted.....	348	442	346	429
Number of children.....	1,180	1,465	1,124	1,392
Children per family.....	3.39	3.80	3.25	3.27
Paid to family.....	\$21.99	\$24.92	\$24.17	\$25.41
Cost per child.....	\$6.48	\$7.56	\$7.44	\$7.77

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Mayor.		Aldermen.	
	Term.*	Pay.†	No.	Term.* Pay.†
Aurora	2	\$1,000	14	2 33
Chicago	4	18,000	70	2 3,000
Danville	2	2,500	14	2 33
East St. Louis.....	2	5,000	16	2 33
Joliet	2	2,000	14	2 33
Peoria	2	3,500	16	2 33
Quincy	2	2,000	14	2 33
Rockford	2	2,000	15	2 33

*In years. †Per year except where otherwise specified. ‡Per meeting.

Decatur is governed by five commissioners who serve for four years at an annual salary of \$3,000 each, the presiding officer getting \$3,500.

Springfield is governed by five commissioners who serve for four years at an annual salary of \$3,500 each, the presiding officer getting \$4,000.

City.	Patrolmen.	Saloon-keepers.	License rate.
Aurora	24	442	\$1,000
Chicago	2,109	7,152	1,000
Danville	25	73	800
Decatur	21	Dry.	.....
East St. Louis.....	38	359	500
Joliet	30	142	1,000
Peoria	77	302	600
Quincy	41	139	500
Rockford	30	Dry.	.....
Springfield	48	220	500

POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY (1910).

BY TOWNSHIPS.		Stickney	962	Franklin Park	683	Park Ridge	2,009
Barrington	1,953	Wheeling	2,067	Glencoe	652	Phœnix	974
Berwyn	5,845	Worth	3,845	Glenwood	1,882	Forest Park	617
Brookfield	19,339	incldg. Chicago.	7,354	Gross Point	581	Riverdale	917
Bremen	1,898			Harvey	1,008	River Forest	2,456
Calumet	8,881			Hillside	7,227	River Grove	418
Cicero	14,557			Hodgkins	328	Riverside	1,702
Elk Grove	1,302	BY CITIES AND VIL-		Homewood	480	Riverview	312
Evanston	690	LAGES.		Kenilworth	713	Shermerville	441
Hanover	1,649	Arlington Hghts.	1,943	LaGrange	881	S. Chl. Heights	552
Lemont	4,296	Barrington*	1,144	LaGrange Park	5,282	South Holland	1,065
Leyden	2,813	Bartlett	408	Lansing	1,131	Spring Forest	334
Lyons	11,289	Bellwood	943	Lemont	1,060	Steger†	2,161
Maine	7,193	Berwyn	5,841	Lyons	2,284	Summit	949
New Trier	12,532	Blue Island	8,043	Matteson	1,493	Tessville	353
Niles	4,203	Brookfield	2,186	Maywood	461	Thornton	1,030
Northfield	2,675	Burnham	328	Meirose Park	8,033	Tinley Park	309
Norwood Park	6,251	Chicago	2,185, 283	Morgan Park	4,806	West Hammond	4,495
Oak Park	19,444	Chicago Heights	14,525	Mountain Grove	3,694	Western Springs	903
Palatine	1,280	Cicero	14,525	Mt. Greenwood	836	Wilmette	2,943
Palos	2,147	Des Plaines	1,405	Niles	263	Winnetka	4,843
Proviso	6,493	Dolton	1,869	Niles Center	568		168
Rich	1,301	Edison Park	542	Oak Lawn	287	county, †Partly in Lake	
Ridgeville	24,978	Elgin†	25,976	Oak Park	19,444	county, †Partly in Kane	
Riverside	1,980	Evanson†	24,978	Orland Park	369	county, †Partly in Will	
Schaumburg	554	Forest Park	6,594	Palatine	1,144	county, †Population in	

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

LATE CENSUSES AND ESTIMATES.

Federal census (1910).....	2,185,283
Government estimate (1915).....	2,447,045
School board estimate (1916).....	2,550,000
City directory (1916).....	2,610,000

POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1840.....	4,479	1880.....	503,298
1850.....	28,269	1890.....	1,099,850
1860.....	109,206	1900.....	1,698,575
1870.....	298,977	1910.....	2,185,283

RATE OF INCREASE.			
Period.	Ratio.	Period.	Ratio.
1840 to 1850.....	570.3	1880 to 1890.....	118.6
1850 to 1860.....	264.6	1890 to 1900.....	54.4
1860 to 1870.....	173.6	1900 to 1910.....	28.7
1870 to 1880.....	68.2		

The figures of the school census for May 4, 1914, showed a normal ratio of increase for the four years from 1910 to 1914 close to the 28 per cent ratio for the decade from 1900 to 1910.

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

[School census reports.]

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
Dec. 1853.....	26,592	14,679	17,859	50,130
Aug. 1856.....	30,339	28,250	25,524	84,113
Oct. 1862.....	45,470	57,193	35,525	138,186
Oct. 1864.....	56,955	73,475	38,923	169,353
Oct. 1866.....	68,755	90,739	50,924	200,418
Oct. 1868.....	71,073	118,435	62,546	252,054
Aug. 1870.....	87,461	149,780	70,354	306,065
Oct. 1872.....	83,946	214,344	64,556	362,391
Oct. 1874.....	96,771	220,874	77,763	395,408
Oct. 1876.....	104,768	222,445	80,848	408,061
Oct. 1878.....	122,116	237,606	98,009	457,731
June 1880.....	122,032	269,971	90,513	491,516
June 1882.....	135,648	312,687	112,258	560,693
May 1884.....	149,564	351,931	128,490	629,985
May 1886.....	172,379	392,905	138,533	703,817
May 1888.....	194,164	454,267	154,220	802,651
May 1890.....	413,922	555,932	238,764	1,208,669
May 1892.....	515,736	645,428	279,846	1,438,010
May 1894.....	562,890	696,535	307,212	1,567,727
Apr. 1896.....	585,298	734,245	286,870	1,600,413
May 1898.....	680,527	838,244	326,817	1,855,588
July 1900.....	727,981	934,683	371,211	2,007,965
July 1904.....	652,093	764,621	297,430	1,714,144
May 1908.....	724,018	872,056	327,986	1,924,060
Apr. 1910.....	813,406	1,003,261	372,853	2,189,520
May 1914.....	886,818	1,138,197	417,511	2,437,526
Oct. 1916.....	906,615	1,158,497	426,827	2,491,939

*Exclusive of 16,222 unclassified. †Estimated by municipal reference librarian.

NOTE—No census of adults was taken by the school board enumerators in 1906, 1910, 1912 or 1914.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES (1910).

[From federal census report.]

The following table includes all white persons in Chicago in 1910 of foreign birth or parentage classified by nationalities:

Country.	Total.	*Per	Country.	Total.	*Per
Austria ...	227,958	13.5	Norway ...	47,235	2.8
Belgium ...	3,931	0.2	Roumania...	4,322	0.3
Canada,Fr.	12,873	0.8	Russia ...	184,757	10.9
Canada,other.	53,580	3.2	Scotland ...	22,540	1.3
Denmark...	20,772	1.2	Sweden ...	116,781	6.9
Finland ...	63,054	3.7	Switzerland	7,192	0.4
France ...	1,569	0.1	Turkey		
Germany...	7,138	0.4	(Asia) ...	1,496	0.1
Greece ...	501,832	29.6	Turkey		
Holland ...	7,454	0.4	(Europe).	758	0.1
Hungary ...	20,456	1.2	Wales ...	4,686	0.3
Italy ...	37,890	2.2	All other...	165,531	9.9
Japan ...	204,821	12.1			
U.S.S.R.			Total	1,693,913	100.0

*Of white population of foreign birth or parentage. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries. ‡Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

		Native.	
Country.	Foreign born.	*Parents foreign.	†One parent foreign.
Austria	132,059	85,208	10,691
Belgium	2,665	904	362
Canada, French...	4,633	4,507	3,733
Canada, other...	26,313	7,202	20,065
Denmark	11,484	7,020	2,283
England	27,890	14,860	20,304
Finland	1,191	339	39
France	3,030	1,845	2,263
Germany	182,251	244,185	75,368
Greece	6,564	697	193
Holland	9,632	8,070	2,754
Hungary	28,938	8,286	766
Ireland	65,963	99,346	95,512
Italy	45,169	27,737	2,037
Norway	24,186	18,156	4,893
Roumania	3,344	181	47
Russia	121,736	58,417	4,554
Scotland	10,303	6,279	6,255
Sweden	63,035	46,321	7,384
Switzerland	3,493	2,033	1,666
Turkey (Asia) ..	1,715	284	27
Turkey (Europe) ..	1,171	36	11
Wales	1,818	1,467	1,401
All other	3,554	160,889	1,088

All other.....	3,594	400,889	1,000
Total	781,217	705,019	207,682

*Both parents born in same foreign country.
†One parent foreign born, the other native born.
‡Parents born in different foreign countries.

COLOR AND NATIVITY.

White	2,139,057
Negro	44,103
Black	25,760
Mulatto	18,343
Indian	108
Chinese	1,778
Japanese	233
All other	4
Native white	445,139
Foreign or mixed par.	912,701
Foreign born white	731,217

SEX.

Total—Male	1,125,764
Female	1,059,519
White—Male	1,101,110
Female	1,037,947
Negro—Male	22,685
Female	21,418

MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Total number	700,590
Native white—Native par.	125,703
Native white—For. par.	175,397
Foreign born white	379,590
Negro	17,845
Chinese, etc.	1,795

CITIZENSHIP.

FOREIGN BORN WHITE.

Naturalized	190,693
First papers	31,585
Alien	124,553
Unknown	33,019

ILLITERACY.

ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.	
Total number	35,636
Per cent.	5.1
Native white	717

Foreign born white	34,145
Negro	546
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	
Total number	1,770,222
Number illiterate	79,911
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.	
Total number	443,003
Number illiterate	6,541

SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE.

Number 6 to 20 years old	594,012
Attending school	349,037
Per cent at school	58.8
Number 6 to 14 years old	336,808
Attending school	296,766
Per cent at school	88.1

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

Dwellings	246,744
Families	473,141

GROWTH OF CHICAGO IN AREA.

Date.	Added.	Total.
	Sq. mi.	Sq. mi.
Feb. 11, 1835 (original town)	2.550	
March 4, 1837 (city incorporated)	8.085	10.635
Feb. 16, 1847	3.375	14.010
Feb. 12, 1853	3.983	17.993
Feb. 12, 1863	6.234	24.227
Feb. 27, 1869	11.380	35.607
May 16, 1887	1.000	36.607
April 29, 1889	7.150	43.757
June 29, 1889	126.070	169.827
April 1, 1890	1.773	171.600
May 12, 1890	2.899	174.554
Nov. 4, 1890	4.603	179.157
April 7, 1891	.981	180.138
April 4, 1893	3.875	184.013
Nov. 7, 1893	2.125	186.138
Feb. 25, 1895	1.000	187.138
April 4, 1899	3.500	190.638
Nov. 8, 1910	.687	191.325
April 7, 1914	3.125	194.450

Date.	Added.	Total.
	Sq. mi.	Sq. mi.
Feb. 8, 1915	.123	194.573
April 6, 1915	1.896	196.434
June 7, 1915	2.250	198.684
July 1, 1915	.312	198.996
The original town of Chicago in 1835 extended from Chicago avenue on the north to 12th street on the south and from Halsted street on the west to Lake Michigan on the east. When the city was incorporated in 1837 the city limits were as follows: From Lake Michigan west along Center street to North Clark street, south to North avenue, west to Wood street, south to 22d street and east to the lake. The largest addition to the area of the city was made in 1889, when Lake View, Jefferson, Hyde Park and Lake were annexed. Edison Park was annexed Nov. 8, 1910. Morgan Park was annexed April 7, 1914. Village of Clearing was annexed April 6, 1915, and part of the town of Stickney June 7, 1915.		

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Offices in Karpen building.
 President—Charles H. Sergel.
 Clerk—John McGillen.
 Treasurer—John A. McCormick.
 Chief Engineer—George M. Wisner.
 Electrical Engineer—Edward B. Ellicott.
 Attorney—Edmund D. Adcock.
 Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1918: James M. Dailley, D.; Fred D. Breit, D.; Charles E. Reading, D. Terms expire in 1920: Wallace G. Clark, R.; George W. Paullin, R.; Patrick J. Carr, D. Terms expire in 1922: Charles H. Sergel, R.; James H. Lawley, R.; Matthias A. Mueller, R.
 Salaries—President, \$7,500; trustees, \$5,000.

CHRONOLOGY.

First investigation made in 1885.
 Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889.
 Sanitary district organized Jan. 13, 1890.
 Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892.
 Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900.
 Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

DIMENSIONS OF CANAL.

Length of main and power channel, 39.16 miles.
 Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles.
 Length river diversion channel, 13 miles.
 Width main channel, Robey street to Summit:
 Bottom, 110 feet; top, 193.
 Width main channel, Summit to Willow Springs:
 Bottom, 202 feet; top, 290.
 Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lockport (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top, 162.
 Width river diversion channel: Bottom, 200 feet.
 Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet.
 Current in earth sections, 1½ miles per hour.
 Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour.
 Present capacity of canal, 300,000 cubic feet per minute.

Total amount of excavation, 42,229,635 cubic yards.

The north shore channel, extending from Lawrence avenue to Lake Michigan, in the village of Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with a water depth of 13.6 feet.

The construction of the Sag canal to drain the Calumet region was begun in the summer of 1911. When completed it will be 16 miles long. Its estimated cost is \$6,762,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From organization to Dec. 31, 1915.

REVENUES.	
Taxation	\$69,415,094.62
Bonds outstanding	14,681,000.00
Interest on loans	253,824.55
Interest on bank balances	563,609.08
Land revenues	753,598.97
From electrical plant	275,948.26
Miscellaneous	90,490.69
Total	86,033,566.17

EXPENDITURES.	
Right of way	\$10,383,177.58
Construction, operation, etc.	44,211,635.83
Interest	14,763,592.20
Taxes	238,714.51
Damages	404,719.31
Personal injuries	23,590.79
Administration and general	10,317,053.43
Miscellaneous	209,988.18
Total	80,552,791.83
Emergency funds	20,600.00
Due from city of Chicago, etc.	4,114,627.94
Cash in hands of treasurer	1,345,546.40
Grand total	86,033,566.17

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL RESERVE.

Commissioned officers, 565; enlisted men, 6,300.
 Commander in Chief—Gov. Frank O. Lowden.
 The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson.
 Adjutant-General—Col. Richings J. Shand.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col. S. O. Tripp.
 First Brigade (headquarters Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. D. Jack Foster commanding.
 Second Brigade (headquarters Quincy)—Brig.-Gen. Henry R. Hill commanding.
 First Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. J. B. Sanborn commanding.
 Second Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. John J. Garrity commanding.
 Third Infantry (headquarters Aurora)—Col. Chas. H. Greene commanding.
 Fourth Infantry (headquarters Paris)—Col. Edward J. Lang commanding.
 Fifth Infantry (headquarters Quincy)—Col. Frank S. Wood commanding.
 Sixth Infantry (headquarters Geneseo)—Col. Chas. G. Davis commanding.
 Seventh Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. Daniel Moriarty commanding.
 Eighth Infantry (colored, headquarters Chicago)—Col. Franklin A. Denison commanding.
 First Cavalry (Chicago)—Col. Milton J. Foreman commanding.
 Field Artillery regiment (headquarters Waukegan)—Maj. A. V. Smith commanding.
 Signal Corps (Chicago)—Capt. Alvin H. McNeal commanding.
 Company A Engineers (headquarters 811 Lincoln parkway, Chicago)—Capt. L. S. Marsh commanding.
 Medical Department (attached to the various commands)—Lieut.-Col. Jacob Frank, Chicago, surgeon-general, commanding.
 Field Hospital No. 1 (1617 Michigan avenue, Chicago)—Maj. Wm. J. Swift.
 Field Hospital No. 2 (1617 Michigan avenue, Chicago)—Maj. Gustavus Flech.
 Inspector-General—Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, Chicago.

Assistant Chief of Ordnance—Col. Gordon Strong, Chicago.
 Judge-Advocate General—Col. Nathan W. MacChesney, Chicago.

ARMORIES IN CHICAGO.

First Regiment Infantry—1542 Michigan avenue.
 Second Regiment Infantry—Madison street and Washenaw avenue.
 Seventh Regiment Infantry—Wentworth avenue, between 33d and 34th streets.
 Eighth Regiment Infantry—3442 Forest avenue.
 First Regiment Cavalry Headquarters—1330 North Clark street.
 First Brigade Headquarters—Room 1824 The Republic, 209 South State street.
 Battery B—2356 Lincoln avenue.
 Signal Corps Headquarters—in 2d regiment armory.

ILLINOIS NAVAL RESERVE.

COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS.

Official designation—Illinois Naval Battalion.
 Plan of organization—Ship's company (ten deck divisions, three engineer divisions).
 Address of headquarters—S. S. Commodore, State street bridge; Capt. Edward A. Evers commanding.
 Vessels loaned to state and used by entire command at different times: U. S. S. Somers (torpedo boat) at Quincy; S. S. Illinois (owned by state), at Alton.

Location of divisions—

First, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
 Second, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
 Third, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
 Fourth, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
 Fifth (engineer), Chicago, mustered in July 1, 1903.
 Sixth (engineer), Chicago, mustered in July 1, 1903.
 Seventh, Moline, mustered in Sept. 30, 1893.
 Eighth, Peoria, mustered in Jan. 24, 1912.
 Ninth, Alton, mustered in Feb. 18, 1896.
 Tenth, Quincy, mustered in May 21, 1897.
 Number of commissioned officers..... 44
 Number of petty officers and enlisted men..... 526
 Total 570

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology (Illinois Society)—President, A. C. Barnes, Chicago; secretary, C. G. Vernier, Urbana.
 Anti-Saloon League—Headquarters, 1200 Security building, 189 West Madison street, Chicago; superintendent, F. Scott McBride.
 Bankers' Association—President, George Woodruff, Joliet; secretary, R. L. Crampton, Chicago.
 Charities and Correction—President, James Mulienbach, Chicago; secretary, A. L. Bowen, Springfield.
 Civil Service Reform Association—President, A. S. Lecke, Joliet; secretary, E. R. Blackwood, 312, 35 North Dearborn street, Chicago.
 Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Oak Park; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Margaret B. Dobyne, Chicago.
 Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Miss Jessie Spafford, Rockford; general secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Zimmerman, Chicago.
 Illinois Federation of Labor—President, John H. Walker, Danville; secretary-treasurer, Victor A. Olander, Chicago.
 Humane Society—President, John L. Shortall; secretary, George A. H. Scott; office, 1145 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.
 Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association—Presi-

dent, Dr. Richard H. Street, Chicago; secretary, Dr. G. M. Cushing, Chicago.
 Illinois Library Association—President, Miss Mary J. Booth, Charleston; secretary, E. J. Reece, Champaign.
 Illinois Music Teachers' Association—President, John B. Miller, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Herbert O. Merry, Lincoln.
 Illinois State Bar Association—President, Albert D. Early, Rockford; secretary, R. Allan Stephens, Danville.
 Illinois State Historical Society—Honorary president, Clark E. Carr, Galesburg; president, Dr. Otto C. Schmidt, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.
 Illinois Sunday School Association—President, Rev. H. G. Rowe, Farmer City; secretary, Hugh Cork, Chicago.
 Illinois Woman's Press Association—President, Miss Ethel M. Olson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Nolan.
 Press Association—President, W. B. Davis, Mount Sterling; secretary, J. M. Sheets, Oblong.
 Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Helen L. Hood, Chicago; vice-president, Mrs. Etta Post Edwards, Pinckneyville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ephra Marshall, Chicago.

LIVE STOCK ON ILLINOIS FARMS (1916).

Animals.	No.	Av. price.	Ttl. value.
Horses	1,452,000	\$103.00	\$149,556,000
Mules	152,000	111.00	16,872,000
Milch cows	1,047,000	60.20	63,029,000

Animals.	No.	Av. price.	Ttl. value.
Other cattle.....	1,239,000	\$38.50	\$47,702,000
Sheep	1,416,000	5.90	5,351,000
Swine	4,489,000	9.00	40,401,000

ILLINOIS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Elected April 11, 1916.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago.

Chairman—Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.

Secretary—Edward E. Miller, East St. Louis.

Dist.

1. Adolphe Marks, 115 S. State-st., Chicago.
2. Abel Davis, 5125 Ellis-av., Chicago.
3. Harry A. Lewis, 6629 Harvard-av., Chicago.
4. Thomas J. Finucane, 2912 Loomis-st., Chicago.
5. Max Levitan, 1103 Ashland-bd., Chicago.
6. Lee S. Rapp, 29 S. Oakley-bd., Chicago.
7. Emil J. Wentzlaß, 711 N. Trumbull-av., Chicago.
8. Lee A. Dunne, 1525 Wicker Park-av., Chicago.
9. Medill McCormick, 909 Lake Shore-dr., Chicago.
10. George W. Paullin, Evanston.
11. James E. Harley, Aurora.
12. Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.
13. James P. Overholser, Sterling.
14. W. A. Rosenfeld, Rock Island.
15. Charles H. Williamson, Quincy.
16. G. DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Charles P. Hitch, Paris.
19. Henry P. Harris, Monticello.
20. Ray N. Anderson, Pittsfield.
21. James E. McClure, Carlinville.
22. Thomas Williamson, Edwardsville.
23. George A. Brown, Brownstown.
24. P. T. Chapman, Vienna.
25. Henry H. Kohn, Anna.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—Sherman house, Chicago.

Chairman—Arthur W. Charles, Carmi.

Secretary—Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.

Treasurer—Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.

Dist.

1. John J. Coughlin, 2032 Indiana-av., Chicago.
2. Martin J. Moran, 6731 Evans-av., Chicago.
3. Terence F. Moran, 5684 S. Ada-st., Chicago.
4. Michael J. Donkin, 2451 S. California-av., Chicago.
5. Barth E. Collins, 926 W. 19th-st., Chicago.
6. Stephen D. Griffin, 2935 W. Adams-st., Chicago.
7. James Furlong, 3126 Washington-bd., Chicago.
8. Edward B. Lynch, 310 S. Haisted-st., Chicago.
9. Edmund L. Mulcahy, 160 E. Ontario-st., Chicago.
10. Thomas J. Dawson, 945 Argyle-av., Chicago.
11. Thomas F. Donovan, 111 S. Center-st., Joliet.
12. Wm. F. McNamara, LaSalle.
13. Douglas Pattison, 223 West-st., Freeport.
14. John W. Williams, Carthage.
15. Hiram N. Wheeler, 2919 Broadway, Quincy.
16. James M. Daugherty, Chillicothe.
17. Martin A. Brennan, 907 N. Center-st., Bloomington.
18. William Ryan, Jr., Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, 1109 Charleston-av., Mattoon.
20. James McNabb, Carrollton.
21. W. M. Clark, Palmer.
22. Jerry J. Kane, 616 N. 7th-st., East St. Louis.
23. William Johnston, Carlyle.
24. Arthur W. Charles, Carmi.
25. Ed. M. Spiller, Marion.

PROHIBITION.

Headquarters—Springfield.

Chairman—Robert H. Patton, Springfield.

Secretary—George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.

Dist.

1. Leo F. Jeanmène, 608 S. Dearborn-st., Chicago.
2. Oliver W. Stewart, Indianapolis, Ind.
3. Charles G. Kindred, 6421 Stewart-av., Chicago.
4. William Berg, 2443 S. St. Louis-av., Chicago.
5. Amos H. Leaman, 639 W. 18th-st., Chicago.
6. Mrs. O. W. Dean, 727 Oakley-bd., Chicago.
7. Mrs. Maude Mahler, Franklin Park.
8. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1208 W. Erie-st., Chicago.
9. J. M. Hestenes, 1502 Hudson-av., Chicago.
10. Charles R. Jones, Evanston.
11. Alonzo E. Wilson, 106 N. LaSalle-st., Chicago.
12. F. K. Hook, Grand Ridge.

Dist.

13. F. D. Lahman, Franklin Grove.
14. J. J. Milne, Monmouth.
15. H. O. Munson, Rushville.
16. L. J. Kendall, LaMoille.
17. Marion Gallup, Pontiac.
18. George W. Woolsey, Danville.
19. John L. Watson, Sullivan.
20. Irvin C. Woodrum, Tallula.
21. Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
22. Rev. E. G. Burritt, Greenville.
23. John H. Shup, Newton.
24. Van DeSullins, Metropolis.
25. H. A. Dubois, Cobden.

AT LARGE.

Mrs. Blonville Tovey, Galesburg.

Mrs. Mary A. Wittmore, Peoria.

Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, Chicago.

Miss Clara Hamm, El Paso.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—803 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

Secretary-Treasurer—John C. Kennedy, room 312, 803 W. Madison-st.

Executive Committee—Robert H. Howe, 820 Oakwood-bd., Chicago; Jos. L. Naylor, 3225 Eastwood-av., Chicago; Clarence C. Brooks, 614 Nachusa-av., Dixon; John F. Demlow, 48 Bismarck-st., Danville; Stephen L. Wood, 903 N. Church-st., Decatur.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEEMEN.

Dist.

1. Robert H. Howe, 820 Oakwood-bd., Chicago.
2. John M. Feigh, 817 E. 43d-st., Chicago.
3. C. M. Maxon, 6637 Normal-av., Chicago.
4. Louis Cejka, 2420 S. Albany-av., Chicago.
5. Charles Toepper, 2637 W. 20th-st., Chicago.
6. A. L. Leisner, 424 S. Oakley-av., Chicago.
7. Jos. L. Naylor, 825 Eastwood-av., Chicago.
8. E. A. Bloss, 822 N. Hermitage-av., Chicago.
9. Charles Kissling, 216 Florinmond-st., Chicago.
10. Carl F. Pardeck, 1617 Clybourn-av., Chicago.
11. F. L. Raymond, 9 N. Chestnut-st., Aurora.
12. Frank H. Hall, 1706 6th-st., Rockford.
13. Clarence C. Brooks, 614 Nachusa-av., Dixon.
14. Edgar Owens, R. R. No. 1, Rock Island.
15. R. S. Snider, 107 S. Austin-av., Abingdon.
16. Louis Bierman, Peoria.
17. Charles T. Robinson, 527 2d-st., Lincoln.
18. John F. Demlow, 48 Bismarck-st., Danville.
19. Stephen L. Wood, 903 N. Church-st., Decatur.
20. Gustav Hilker, Staunton.
21. T. H. Whitehead, 292 Jefferson-av., Alton.
22. Jesse Goodwin, 220 S. 21st-st., Herrin.

COOK COUNTY COMMITTEES.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Otis building.

Chairman—Homer K. Galpin.

Vice-Chairman—Martin B. Madden.

Treasurer—LeRoy Miller.

Secretary—William H. Weber.

Assistant Secretary—Emil J. Wentzlaß.

Ward.

1. Francis P. Brady, 119 E. 20th-st.
2. Martin B. Madden, 701 Tacoma building.
3. Robert R. Levy, 4639 Prairie-av.
4. George J. Feer, 3232 Princeton-av.
5. Edward R. Litzinger, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
6. Roy O. West, 1340 First National Bank bldg.
7. Isaac N. Powell, 39 S. LaSalle-st.
8. Walter E. Schmidt, 7315 South Shore-av.
9. Edward E. Ernstman, 11300 Forrestville-av.
10. Thomas Curran, 2023 S. Racine-av.
11. Charles V. Barrett, 140 N. Dearborn-st.
12. A. W. Miller, 408 city hall.
13. David W. Clark, 3125 Warren-av.
14. A. N. Todd, 514 N. Hamlin-av.
15. Neils Juul, 1127 N. Sacramento-av.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella, Humboldt park refectory.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, 1471 Grand-av.
18. Homer K. Galpin, 1243 Otis building.
19. Christopher Mamer, 720 Reaper block.

Ward.

20. Morris Eller, 1301 S. Peoria-st.
21. Oscar Hebel, 1342 N. Dearborn-st.
22. Charles G. Kempf, 913 Concord-pl.
23. Edward J. Brundage, 110 S. Dearborn-st.
24. Leonard A. Brundage, 2210 Clifton-av.
25. George K. Schmidt, 1694 Clybourn-av.
26. John C. Cannon, 4047 N. Hermitage-av.
27. LeRoy Millner, 69 W. Washington-st.
28. Joseph F. Eas, 2712 Fullerton-av.
29. Ernest Withall, 1841 Garfield-bd.
30. Thomas J. Healy, 35th-st. and Archer-av.
31. William H. Reid, 603 city hall.
32. Charles A. Williams, 130 N. 5th-av.
33. George Hitzman, 3554 Dickens-av.
34. Charles Vavrik, 1512 S. Komensky-av.
35. Charles J. Peters, 1429 N. Avers-av.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

1. John Mackler, 347 W. 18th-st., Chicago Heights.
2. William H. Weber, Blue Island.
3. Peter M. Hoffman, 240 Lee-st., Des Plaines.
4. Joseph Carolan, 277 Park-av., River Forest.
5. William Busse, Mount Prospect.
6. Dr. Frank H. Anderson, 1413 Sherman-st., Evanston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—Karpen building, 7th floor.
 Secretary—John F. Quinlan, 17 N. LaSalle-st.
 Financial Secretary—Jacob Lindheimer.

Ward.

1. Michael Kenna, 307 S. Clark-st.
2. William J. Graham, 511 county building.
3. Thomas D. Nash, 111 Monroe-st.
4. James M. Dailey, Karpen building.
5. Patrick J. Carr, 900 S. Michigan-av.
6. John P. Gibbons, 175 W. Jackson-bd.
7. James M. Whalen, 412 county building.
8. John H. Mack, 233 county building.
9. John J. Leonard, 217 county building.
10. Joseph W. Cernak, Karpen building.
11. A. J. Sabath, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
12. Anton J. Cernak, city hall.
13. Martin J. O'Brien, county building.
14. Patrick A. Nash, 10 S. LaSalle-st.
15. Thomas P. Keane, 337 county building.
16. Stanley H. Kunz, 1349 Noble-st.
17. Joseph Rushkewicz, 1536 W. Chicago-av.
18. Bernard J. Grogan, 229 S. Racine-av.
19. John Powers, 162 W. Washington-st.
20. Dennis J. Egan, 303 city hall.
21. John F. O'Malley, 545 Peoples Gas building.
22. Rudolph L. Schapp, 337 county building.
23. Joseph L. Gill, 212 county building.
24. Frank F. Roeder, 3045 Southport-av.
25. Harry R. Gibbons, 60 S. Canal-st.
26. Henry A. Zender, county building.
27. Neil Murley, 3553 Elston-av.
28. Frank Paschen, 111 W. Washington-st.
29. Emmet Whelan, 5229 S. Secley-av.
30. James F. Heffernan, 929 W. 53d-pl.
31. Michael K. Sheridan, 515 county building.
32. Frank J. Walsh, 54 W. Austin-av.
33. Timothy Crowe, 2455 N. Sawyer-av.
34. Joseph O. Kostner, 130 5th-av.
35. William P. Feeney, 17 N. LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Evanston—Frank H. McCulloch.
 Lemont—Francis M. Keough.
 Chicago Heights—Samuel Clemnitz.
 Melrose Park—Peter Wolf.
 Oak Park—Ross C. Hall.
 Palatine—Isaac B. Kuebler.

County Committee.

Chairman—Anton J. Cernak, city hall.
 Secretary—Joseph L. Gill, county building.
 [The members of the democratic county committee are the same as those of the managing committee, to whom all the powers of the county committee were delegated by a resolution passed at the county convention.]

THE PROHIBITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COOK COUNTY.

Chairman—Leo F. Jeannene, 608 S. Dearborn-st.
 Vice-Chairman—S. J. A. Conner, 9716 Vanderpoel-st.

Secretary—Maude M. Mahler, Franklin Park.
 Treasurer—John Harper, 42 N. Lockwood-av.
 Executive Committee—Leo F. Jeannene, S. J. A. Conner, Maude M. Mahler, John Harper, Wm. Berg, Edward E. Blake, Charles B. Hull, O. F. Sorber, J. A. Murray.

Ward.

1. Leo F. Jeannene, 608 S. Dearborn-st.
2. John H. Quinichett, 3400 S. Wabash-av.
3. Cora M. Stanton, 623 E. 45th-st.
4. Rev. Ernest Symonds, 2899 Archer-av.
5. John W. Zug, 2252 W. 37th-st.
6. Florence S. Hyde, 816 E. 51st-st.
7. C. F. Johnson, 906 E. 62d-st.
8. C. A. Bacon, 9138 Commercial-av.
9. G. A. Selven, 34 W. 109th-st.
10. Rev. H. Schindeman, 1537 Hastings-st.
11. W. J. Horner, 1527 Hastings-st.
12. Wm. Berg, 2443 S. St. Louis-av.
13. Dr. Geo. H. Van Dyke, 3415 W. Van Buren-st.
14. Mrs. Ivy D. Vennard, 1754 Washington-bd.
15. S. C. Jensen, 2649 LeMoine-av.
16. Edward Horth, 1528 Holt-av.
17. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1208 W. Erie-st.
18. H. C. Powell, 608 S. Hoyle-av.
19. Wm. Marshall, 828 Gilpin-pl.
20. A. H. Lesman, 639 W. 18th-st.
21. Chas. B. Hull, 1500 N. LaSalle-st.
22. Wm. H. Youngberg, 2021 Howe-st.
23. Chas. F. Blank, 3110 Seminary-av.
24. Mrs. Henry Lighthall, 1613 Diversey-av.
25. Miss Eunice Peter, 6221 Glenwood-av.
26. Ray N. Lloyd, 4409 N. Ashland-av.
27. O. F. Sorber, 4241 Roscoe-st.
28. E. L. Williamson, 2525 Moffatt-st.
29. John W. Cranker, 6923 S. Ashland-av.
30. L. J. Holloway, 4547 Emerald-av.
31. Sven Linderoth, 5524 S. Honore-st.
32. S. J. A. Conner, 9716 Vanderpoel-st.
33. John Harper, 42 N. Lockwood-av.
34. Mrs. Jennie R. Elsworth, 4018 W. 22d-st.
35. Elfreda Benjamin, 4252 W. Jackson-bd.

COUNTRY TOWNS.

Barrington—J. F. Gieske, Barrington.
 Bloom—Irving W. Kelley, Chicago Heights.
 Berwyn—H. P. Albaugh, Berwyn.
 Cicero—Louise Tempest, 2721 58th-st.
 Orland—A. C. Loebe, Orland.
 Palos—Lloyd Spencer, Palos Park.
 New Trier—Stuart S. Crippen, Winnetka.
 Palatine—Vashti Lambert, Palatine.
 Maine—F. W. Hensch, Des Plaines.
 Riverside—Geo. Brosseau, Riverside.
 Ridgefield—J. A. Murray, Evanston.
 Thornton—John M. Cox, Harvey.
 Leyden—Florence Kelly, Franklin Park.
 Lemont—Gust Ankarberg, Lemont.
 Worth—O. W. King, Blue Island.
 Lyons—J. W. Troeger, LaGrange.
 Proviso—A. N. Boggs, Brookfield.
 Wheeling—Wm. M. Guild, Arlington Heights.
 Caumet—J. S. Bechtel, Blue Island.
 Northfield—Thos. Heslington, Glen View.
 Rich—Van Dyke Fort, Flossmoor.
 Oak Park—Edward E. Blake, 813 S. Lombard-av.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—803 West Madison street.
 Chairman—William Acker, 676 North LaSalle street.

Secretary Cook County Socialist Party Central Committee—Ernest A. Hoerich, 950 Willow street.

Secretary-Treasurer Cook County Socialist Committee—Robert H. Howe, 820 Oakwood boulevard.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Andrew Lafin, chairman, 724 Langdon street,
 Robert H. Howe, 820 Oakwood boulevard.
 Bernard Berlyn, 1201 Marquette road.
 Joseph Novak, 2348 South Central Park avenue.
 Adolph Dreifuss, 839 Bradley place.
 Charles Roux, 147 Sedgwick street.
 John M. Feigh, 817 East 43d street.
 Charles H. Foster, 932 East 65th street.
 Karl F. M. Sandberg, 2550 Logan boulevard.

T. A. Koski, 2430 Lincoln avenue.
 L. W. Hardy, 1645 Belmont avenue.
 E. M. Winston, 5532 Kenwood avenue.
 John Miller, 413 North Harding avenue.
 Samuel Holland, 3259 Potomac avenue.
 Emil Kuhn, 4126 North Richmond street.
 E. E. Klein, 3451 Beach avenue.
 Ex-Officio Members: Ald. William E. Rodriguez, 1400 North Kedzie avenue, and Ald. John C. Kennedy, 3814 North Central Park avenue.

THE WOMAN'S PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.
 Headquarters—Room 1103 Masonic Temple.
 President—Mrs. Charlotte C. Rhodes.
 Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Frank A. Benson, Mrs. J. A. Maxwell, Mrs. Julia B. Kuehnstedt.
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. C. Paine.
 Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Jenny N. Magerlein.
 Financial Secretary—Mrs. Phoebe C. Munnecke.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Marion B. Hitt.

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO.

Argentine Republic—Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., 811, 79 West Monroe street.
 Austria-Hungary—Hugo Silvestri (consul-general), 817, 108 South LaSalle street.
 Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren, 1200, 25 East Washington street.
 Bolivia—F. W. Harwell, 1502, 105 S. LaSalle-st.
 Brazil—S. R. Alexander, 10, 183 N. Wabash-av.
 Chile—M. H. Ehler, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
 Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle-st.
 Cuba—P. Caballero, 911, 189 W. Madison street.
 Denmark—B. F. Falkenstjerne (acting), 821, 326 W. Madison street.
 Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 South Dearborn street.
 Ecuador—Frutos T. Plaza, 914 Lakeside place.
 France—Antoin Barthelemy, 652-654, 175 West Jackson boulevard.
 Germany—Alfred Geissler (consul-general), 916, 122 South Michigan avenue.
 Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general), 807 Pullman building.
 Greece—N. Salopoulos, 24, 143 N. Dearborn street.
 Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
 Honduras—(Vacancy)

Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 1446, 72 West Adams street.
 Japan—Saburo Kuruu, 929, 122 S. Michigan-av.
 Mexico—(Vacancy).
 Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), 1407, 140 South Dearborn street.
 Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
 Norway—F. Herman Gade, 723, 30 N. LaSalle-st.
 Panama—E. A. Navarro, 303, 608 S. Dearborn-st.
 Paraguay—Albert W. Holmes, 5241 N. Carmen-av.
 Persia—(Vacancy).
 Peru—Hiram J. Slifer, 860, 209 S. LaSalle street.
 Portugal—(Vacancy).
 Russia—Antoine Valkoff (consul-general), 712, 10 South LaSalle street.
 Salvador—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
 Siam—Milward Adams, 404 South Michigan-av.
 Spain—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
 Sweden—C. C. G. Anderberg, 402, 108 S. LaSalle street.
 Switzerland—Arnold Holinger, 310, 11 S. LaSalle street.
 Turkey—(Vacancy).
 Uruguay—R. Charles Liebrecht, 822, 608 S. Dearborn street.
 Venezuela—Blaine J. Brickwood, 811, 79 West Monroe street.

FREIGHT TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO.

Underlying nearly all the streets in the central business section of Chicago are sixty miles of tunnels connecting the freight terminals of the railroads with commercial houses. The tunnels are provided with narrow-gauge (2 ft.) electric railroads equipped with electric locomotives and steel cars. These are used chiefly in transporting goods to and from railroad freight yards and in carrying coal to business houses. Excavated and waste material from new buildings is removed through the tunnels and disposed of, permitting the work of construction to go on without interruption. In 1914 the Chicago Utilities company, which now owns the tunnel system, had in operation 117 electric motors and 3,000 coal, freight and other cars. In addition it had charge of some 24,000 telephones.

The original franchise for the tunnel system was granted Feb. 20, 1893, to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1898 by A. G. Wheeler and associates

for the purpose of establishing an independent telephone system. By an amendatory ordinance granted July 15, 1903, the company was given the right to construct and operate a subway system for the transportation of mail matter, newspapers, packages and freight generally. The tunnels are 19 feet below city datum or 33 feet below the surface of the streets, the trunk line tunnels being limited in size to 12 feet 9 inches in width by 14 feet in height, and the smaller ones to 6 feet in width and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Part of the tunnel system was put into operation Aug. 15, 1906, but the whole of it was not in use until Sept. 1, 1907.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company was succeeded in October, 1903, by the Illinois Tunnel company, which was followed in November, 1904, by the Chicago Subway company. The property of the Subway company and underlying concerns was acquired in April, 1912, by the Chicago Utilities company, the authorized capital stock of which is \$53,000,000.

INHERITANCE TAX IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois law taxing gifts, legacies and inheritances was passed by the legislature in 1895 and amended in 1901. Its constitutionality was contested, but the United States Supreme court in a decision rendered Jan. 19, 1903, held it to be valid.

Under the provisions of this law all property, real, personal and mixed, which shall pass by will or by the intestate laws of the state from any resident of the state or any one whose property is in this state to any person or persons is subject to a tax at the following rates: When the beneficial interests to any property or income therefrom shall pass to any father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of the son or the husband of the daughter, or any adopted child or children, or to any lineal descendant born in lawful wedlock, the rate of tax shall be \$1 on every \$100 of the clear market value of such property received by each

person and at the same rate for any less amount, provided that any estate which may be valued at less than \$20,000 shall not be subject to any such tax; and the tax is to be levied in the above cases only upon the excess of \$20,000 received by each person.

When the property passes to any uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or any lineal descendant of the same the rate shall be \$2 on every \$100 in excess of \$2,000.

In all other cases the rate shall be as follows: On each and every \$100 of the clear market value of all property and at the same rate for any less amount: On all estates of \$10,000 and less, \$3; on all estates over \$10,000 and not exceeding \$20,000, \$4; on all estates over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000, \$5, and on all estates over \$50,000, \$6; provided, that an estate in the above case which may be valued at a less sum than \$500 shall not be subject to any tax.

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

[From reports of the bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1914 AND 1909.

	1914.	1909.		1914.	1909.
Establishments	18,388	18,026	Capital	\$1,943,836,000	\$1,548,171,000
Persons in industry....	617,920	561,044	Salaries	128,478,000	91,449,000
Firm members	15,847	17,357	Wages	340,910,000	276,180,000
Salaried employes	95,130	77,923	Cost of materials....	1,340,183,000	1,158,066,000
Wage earners (average)	506,943	465,764	Value of products	2,247,323,000	1,919,277,000
Primary horse power...	1,305,930	1,013,071	Value added	907,140,000	761,211,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF ILLINOIS (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Persons.*	Wage ear- ners.†	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Agricultural implements...	79	21,511	19,241	\$110,605,187	\$11,718,384	\$44,148,098	\$57,268,325
Artificial flowers, etc.....	25	338	284	174,548	85,975	332,502	406,030
Artificial stone.....	366	1,312	785	1,236,408	439,214	1,123,179	1,488,299
Automobiles and parts.....	65	2,804	2,382	4,083,973	1,653,186	6,774,357	7,153,818
Babbitt metal, solder.....	19	201	183	1,409,799	108,517	3,817,757	4,145,789
Bags, other than paper....	6	213	189	876,574	175,042	895,618	965,442
Bags, paper.....	4	231	194	1,690,925	98,939	1,028,829	1,132,510
Baking powders, yeast.....	24	1,133	657	6,115,498	364,259	6,017,782	7,632,063
Belting, leather.....	11	403	233	1,279,476	164,536	2,051,612	2,187,655
Bicycles, motorcycles.....	14	1,005	910	1,276,356	600,233	1,755,516	1,177,464
Billiard tables, materials..	8	204	167	381,023	87,690	398,957	403,163
Blacking, etc.....	58	407	236	516,683	122,922	997,542	1,229,961
Bluing.....	10	28	18	15,277	7,862	52,649	66,949
Boots and shoes.....	53	6,392	792	7,569,620	3,142,912	15,498,947	16,754,704
Boxes, cigar.....	18	463	404	358,050	158,099	581,630	664,469
Boxes, fancy and paper....	61	4,509	4,085	3,813,498	1,501,273	5,650,611	6,349,621
Brass and bronze products.	79	2,062	1,688	4,055,823	1,136,179	6,180,929	6,841,735
Bread and bakery products	2,099	12,566	8,611	24,224,216	5,494,607	30,899,184	36,117,986
Brick and tile.....	340	7,347	6,574	18,495,247	4,386,001	8,285,610	9,765,051
Brooms	87	682	494	722,788	235,069	1,248,515	1,464,896
Brushes	32	392	326	497,786	180,370	874,123	964,850
Butter, cheese, condensed milk	235	3,000	1,742	7,819,996	942,906	16,465,553	17,798,273
Buttons	28	623	548	262,094	246,892	557,541	678,981
Calcum, light.....	3	12	7	29,265	5,292	32,355	38,729
Canning and preserving...	118	2,800	2,383	5,629,637	903,632	6,704,951	7,619,586
Carpets, rag.....	67	366	266	173,701	115,229	249,365	340,799
Carriages and wagons.....	325	6,746	5,852	17,858,786	3,538,016	14,810,098	16,831,283
Cars, by steam roads.....	73	24,406	23,131	18,722,338	15,287,571	32,226,243	32,229,243
Cars, street railroads.....	30	2,364	2,240	3,885,611	1,895,029	3,439,334	3,450,643
Cars, for street roads.....	28	11,782	10,945	37,934,778	7,823,919	25,685,563	27,001,092
Cement	6	1,536	1,395	6,686,567	854,797	3,197,433	4,087,507
Chemicals	19	972	836	4,639,170	531,315	3,927,458	4,656,274
Clocks and watches.....	19	5,883	5,665	12,411,573	3,217,149	5,819,648	7,045,275
Cloth, sponging, etc.....	6	106	91	30,806	51,824	93,072	119,296
Clothing, men's.....	715	41,122	36,152	38,762,329	16,580,002	80,393,885	89,472,755
Clothing, women's.....	221	7,279	6,151	5,567,194	3,151,998	14,992,614	16,635,236
Coffee and spice roast'g, etc.	35	1,792	1,018	8,751,561	524,868	18,352,146	19,751,188
Coffins, etc.....	24	924	732	2,083,863	408,910	2,042,393	2,259,738
Confectionery	140	4,622	3,799	6,094,450	1,428,645	11,214,390	12,798,077
Cooperage, wooden goods...	80	2,617	2,388	4,452,842	1,126,580	6,137,357	6,610,969
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod's	483	8,897	7,473	31,018,411	4,314,684	20,300,274	22,822,310
Cordage	7	1,884	1,799	13,014,494	659,584	6,888,306	8,237,165
Cork, cutting.....	4	112	102	180,918	44,071	207,433	233,468
Corsets.....	16	1,663	1,502	1,306,114	524,530	2,280,612	2,711,213
Cotton goods.....	5	1,397	1,319	1,979,075	522,073	1,896,952	2,111,203
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s..	80	1,661	1,322	2,455,288	760,385	2,363,064	2,757,762
Dairymen's supplies, etc...	29	427	323	859,129	178,333	978,164	1,180,893
Dentists' materials.....	10	85	48	71,764	36,043	201,740	231,884
Electrical machinery.....	143	11,854	9,641	24,201,532	6,412,671	24,937,852	26,826,177
Electroplating.....	43	457	375	289,762	245,432	562,107	696,572
Emery wheels, etc.....	4	67	41	84,866	19,734	119,180	155,318
Enameling and japanning..	5	35	29	14,066	14,745	40,230	46,058
Explosives	8	327	290	1,561,612	189,553	1,250,894	1,469,489
Fancy articles, n. e. s.....	44	613	444	659,251	221,767	1,119,753	1,819,561
Files.....	4	85	76	84,200	49,081	86,972	99,522
Fire extinguishers, chemical	5	54	28	109,771	14,596	142,098	164,437
Fireworks.....	6	114	98	180,884	38,548	142,939	142,973
Flags, regalia, etc.....	24	376	293	383,331	111,923	576,368	675,845
Flour mill products.....	461	3,634	2,464	18,453,727	1,271,182	48,852,744	51,110,681
Foundry products.....	1,178	61,303	52,266	143,276,987	33,156,824	123,396,892	138,578,993
Fur goods.....	63	473	319	971,515	229,532	1,584,835	1,929,470
Furnishing goods, men's....	61	3,116	2,688	2,881,103	1,014,719	6,726,981	7,213,437
Furniture.....	267	15,240	13,575	22,383,174	8,099,683	25,169,458	27,900,262
Gas and electric fixtures...	78	2,619	2,090	3,657,369	1,184,283	5,102,485	5,797,373
Gas, illuminating, heating.	78	8,020	6,301	131,789,940	2,967,342	13,938,452	21,052,100
Glass	11	3,686	3,507	7,738,236	2,181,683	4,664,447	5,047,333
Gloves, leather.....	29	1,463	1,309	1,093,490	518,862	2,331,900	2,522,963
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.	7	159	143	65,747	61,183	209,833	225,806
Grease and tallow.....	36	959	778	2,852,246	531,365	5,076,472	5,589,617
Hand stamps, stencils.....	33	284	176	295,106	102,930	396,973	478,911
Hats, caps, other than felt	38	574	463	279,637	266,879	902,607	1,046,495
Hats, fur-felt.....	10	123	99	70,007	70,990	250,898	288,721

Industry.	Establish- ments.	Persons.	Wage earn- ers.†	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Hosiery, knit goods.....	43	3,441	2,913	\$5,115,992	\$1,116,476	\$4,938,859	\$5,946,737
Ice, manufactured.....	3	1,013	804	5,574,739	534,166	1,424,435	1,928,323
Ink, printing.....	7	86	38	254,387	25,508	316,498	415,025
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	6	2,927	2,493	52,389,822	1,792,965	34,196,011	38,299,897
Iron and steel, rolling mills	24	19,437	17,584	69,682,495	12,962,987	75,221,710	86,608,137
Jewelry.....	67	1,280	990	1,822,666	650,233	2,358,271	2,779,962
Kaolin, ground earths.....	7	123	76	687,177	37,198	368,440	431,352
Lapidary work.....	3	18	14	34,067	12,974	70,525	87,883
Leather goods.....	163	3,569	2,949	5,359,975	1,633,407	7,985,071	8,948,324
Leather, tanned, etc.....	29	3,194	3,001	15,974,932	1,582,030	14,736,180	14,911,782
Lime.....	16	572	511	1,258,141	282,967	591,605	687,976
Liquors, distilled.....	9	851	750	7,500,390	478,685	53,219,662	55,199,874
Liquors, malt.....	106	5,361	4,398	56,141,105	3,473,300	23,618,940	28,449,148
Liquors, vinous.....	12	17	3	34,150	1,989	15,846	28,711
Lumber products.....	814	19,025	16,567	29,777,623	9,109,684	41,125,558	44,951,804
Marble and stone work.....	273	2,829	2,226	4,689,083	1,763,107	5,667,371	6,770,896
Mattresses, spring beds.....	86	1,036	861	1,150,945	447,691	2,503,832	2,860,042
Millinery and lace goods.....	103	3,987	3,328	2,188,576	1,333,832	6,444,318	7,231,914
Mirrors.....	10	896	353	447,280	231,631	992,144	1,106,450
Models, patterns, not paper	81	585	426	520,739	308,255	701,416	889,437
Musical instruments, n. e. s.	30	425	336	511,662	200,606	502,478	629,163
Pianos, organs.....	63	9,628	8,777	27,718,851	5,009,042	16,686,065	19,176,328
Paint and varnish.....	74	2,906	1,792	15,725,376	1,114,298	17,926,283	20,434,291
Paper and wood pulp.....	19	1,542	1,397	8,400,333	727,420	4,567,670	4,983,075
Paper goods, n. e. s.....	46	1,659	1,317	2,260,405	546,165	3,435,708	3,779,297
Patent medicines, etc.....	359	3,902	1,869	7,988,944	804,761	10,742,989	13,114,307
Pens, fountain, gold.....	7	65	35	117,164	23,224	141,815	170,467
Photographic apparatus.....	13	356	284	708,269	156,562	642,709	739,857
Photo engraving.....	27	1,561	1,114	1,300,856	949,109	2,268,578	2,678,304
Pottery, terra cotta, etc.....	39	3,474	3,157	14,900,981	1,884,879	3,946,133	4,614,728
Printing and publishing.....	2,608	43,074	28,644	60,084,133	18,456,924	73,964,422	87,247,090
Pumps, not steam.....	14	248	104	684,286	179,136	641,106	658,554
Rubber goods, n. e. s.....	13	145	104	251,977	52,875	328,529	381,363
Scales and balances.....	13	306	243	515,477	151,166	528,831	574,420
Sewing machines, etc.....	7	2,073	1,713	4,430,468	1,113,885	3,306,683	3,621,554
Ship and boat building.....	23	470	413	2,060,884	251,594	532,277	583,783
Showcases.....	16	442	386	539,256	247,869	691,413	829,472
Signs.....	51	1,835	1,290	2,693,629	750,349	2,915,025	3,271,331
Slaughtering, packing.....	109	32,642	26,705	131,026,247	14,601,961	378,189,429	389,594,906
Smelting, zinc.....	5	2,034	1,922	7,596,278	1,275,162	8,409,661	9,003,624
Smelting, not from ore.....	11	423	369	1,603,000	206,679	3,638,984	3,929,755
Soap.....	34	4,208	2,188	11,693,653	1,052,608	18,835,398	20,180,799
Steam packing.....	15	160	108	156,862	61,942	355,569	407,890
Stereotyping, electrotyping.	21	747	592	777,366	472,376	1,156,678	1,282,292
Stoves and furnaces.....	71	5,223	4,499	9,862,626	2,957,046	9,025,626	10,287,335
Surgical appliances.....	29	820	536	1,673,702	284,512	1,855,796	2,098,942
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,944	10,707	8,034	12,794,393	4,215,848	18,280,593	21,070,252
Typefoundry, etc.....	19	688	438	1,852,184	302,566	1,188,289	1,247,837
Wall paper.....	6	339	290	1,139,847	173,127	1,168,877	1,366,763
Wall plaster.....	6	92	80	261,035	33,361	177,930	203,312
Woolen goods.....	9	543	499	1,063,075	236,760	1,190,230	1,314,100
All other industries.....	1,397	44,544	35,794	169,900,392	20,944,403	181,930,730	205,467,461
Total.....	18,026	561,044	465,764	1,548,170,701	273,319,005	1,733,327,352	1,919,276,594

*Persons engaged in industry; includes proprietors, firm members, salaried employes and wage earners. †Average number employees.

MANUFACTURES IN CHICAGO.

[From reports of bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1914 AND 1909.

	1914.	1909.		1914.	1909.
Establishments.....	10,114	9,656	Capital.....	\$1,189,976,000	\$971,841,000
Persons engaged.....	386,794	356,954	Salaries.....	90,279,000	65,925,000
Firm members.....	8,184	8,156	Wages.....	213,351,000	176,973,000
Salaried employes.....	65,408	54,821	Cost of materials.....	901,658,000	790,609,000
Wage earners (average)	313,202	293,977	Value of products.....	1,482,814,000	1,281,171,000
Primary horse power..	680,453	525,235	Value added.....	581,156,000	490,562,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF CHICAGO (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Establish- ments.	Persons.	Wage earn- ers.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value products.
Artificial stone.....	19	192	150	\$240,000	\$104,000	\$146,000	\$356,000
Automobiles.....	41	1,725	1,460	2,094,000	1,131,000	1,707,000	3,940,000
Bags, other than paper.....	6	213	189	576,000	175,000	685,000	965,000
Baking powders, yeast.....	16	940	522	5,873,000	304,000	2,888,000	7,009,000
Baskets, willow ware.....	10	52	41	29,000	26,000	34,000	81,000
Belted, leather.....	11	403	233	1,279,000	165,000	1,385,000	2,188,000
Boots and shoes.....	31	3,326	3,027	3,881,000	1,920,000	6,045,000	9,855,000
Boxes, cigar.....	9	548	504	292,000	125,000	258,000	541,000
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	48	3,984	3,608	3,113,000	1,311,000	2,232,000	5,044,000
Brass and bronze products.....	56	1,430	1,167	2,492,000	810,000	3,266,000	5,131,000
Bread and bakery products	1,177	8,842	6,437	20,600,000	4,146,000	16,280,000	26,908,000
Brick and tile.....	7	657	612	2,210,000	559,000	210,000	1,172,000
Brooms and brushes.....	56	616	497	690,000	281,000	918,000	1,560,900

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Persons.	Wage earn- ers.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Buttons.....	13	231	190	\$151,000	\$72,000	\$139,000	\$325,000
Calcium lights.....	3	12	7	29,000	5,000	19,000	27,000
Canning and preserving.....	47	1,107	904	2,058,000	395,000	2,533,000	3,827,000
Carpets, rag.....	25	205	163	87,000	68,000	43,000	206,000
Carriages and wagons.....	126	2,263	1,965	7,618,000	1,253,000	2,602,000	5,203,000
Cars, by steam roads.....	22	11,562	11,059	9,558,000	7,305,000	7,310,000	15,539,000
Cars, by street railways.....	7	1,721	1,164	3,061,000	1,069,000	1,520,000	2,758,000
Cars for steam roads.....	13	9,226	8,553	29,730,000	6,387,000	11,620,000	20,892,000
Chemicals.....	10	218	143	887,000	92,000	598,000	1,149,000
Clocks and watches.....	5	145	109	421,000	60,000	282,000	445,000
Cloth, sponging, etc.....	6	106	91	31,000	52,000	1,000	119,000
Clothing, men's, shirts.....	678	38,370	33,615	36,521,000	15,777,000	42,768,000	85,296,000
Clothing, women's.....	204	6,666	5,615	5,193,000	2,997,000	8,658,000	15,677,000
Coffee and spice, roast'g, etc.....	32	1,775	1,006	8,696,000	521,000	14,969,000	19,593,000
Coffins, etc.....	13	733	576	1,721,000	339,000	764,000	1,838,000
Confectionery.....	87	3,865	3,241	5,275,000	1,250,000	6,703,000	11,222,000
Cooperage goods, n. e. s.....	37	1,269	1,166	1,860,000	601,000	2,188,000	3,368,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	268	4,610	3,859	12,216,000	2,472,000	6,463,000	12,242,000
Corsets.....	10	1,124	1,005	925,000	340,000	705,000	1,779,000
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s.....	53	1,167	982	1,798,000	554,000	680,000	1,895,000
Dairymen's supplies.....	70	37	49	173,000	37,000	147,000	340,000
Dentists' materials.....	10	85	48	72,000	36,000	115,000	232,000
Electrical machinery.....	123	7,333	6,096	16,624,000	3,860,000	11,405,000	20,669,000
Electroplating.....	34	374	310	181,000	214,000	107,000	484,000
Fancy articles, n. e. s.....	40	603	438	641,000	218,000	568,000	1,289,000
Fire extinguishers, chemical	5	54	28	110,000	15,000	62,000	164,000
Foundry products.....	669	36,868	31,055	90,050,000	20,490,000	40,755,000	89,669,000
Fur goods.....	59	465	308	959,000	225,000	1,060,000	1,903,000
Furnishing goods, men's.....	38	2,273	1,905	2,340,000	820,000	3,877,000	6,122,000
Furniture.....	202	11,097	9,876	16,373,000	6,026,000	9,096,000	20,512,000
Gas and electric fixtures.....	63	2,068	1,602	2,706,000	914,000	2,124,000	4,683,000
Gloves, leather.....	25	1,223	1,109	900,000	441,000	1,308,000	2,181,000
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	7	159	143	66,000	61,000	128,000	226,000
Grease and tallow.....	10	773	649	2,181,000	452,000	3,781,000	4,948,000
Hand stamps, stencils.....	27	273	172	287,000	101,000	167,000	467,000
Hats and caps, not felt.....	35	574	463	280,000	290,000	479,000	1,046,000
Hosiery, knit goods.....	29	837	743	908,000	289,000	758,000	1,477,000
Ice, manufactured.....	6	229	206	1,136,000	153,000	126,000	569,000
Ink, printing.....	7	86	38	254,000	26,000	164,000	415,000
Iron and steel, mills.....	6	7,689	6,983	32,577,000	5,603,000	29,023,000	45,984,000
Jewelry.....	55	1,169	910	1,574,000	606,000	1,218,000	2,635,000
Lapidary work.....	3	18	14	34,000	13,000	53,000	88,000
Leather goods.....	99	2,581	2,178	2,877,000	1,174,000	3,280,000	5,861,000
Leather, tanned, etc.....	24	2,841	2,674	14,486,000	1,418,000	10,788,000	13,244,000
Liquors, malt.....	45	3,450	2,867	29,385,000	2,378,000	4,850,000	19,512,000
Lumber products.....	195	11,680	10,462	17,695,000	6,149,000	20,768,000	32,709,000
Marble and stone work.....	107	1,640	1,388	2,557,000	1,137,000	1,714,000	3,930,000
Mattresses, spring beds.....	58	835	683	837,000	371,000	1,349,000	2,377,000
Models and patt'ns, not paper	56	435	322	362,000	227,000	161,000	687,000
Musical instruments n. e. s.....	27	418	332	502,000	199,000	172,000	614,000
Pianos and organs.....	37	5,792	5,209	17,335,000	3,034,000	4,848,000	11,487,000
Paint and varnish.....	41	2,667	1,606	13,830,000	996,000	11,845,000	18,942,000
Paper goods, n. e. s.....	61	1,255	957	1,367,000	411,000	1,393,000	2,831,000
Patent medicines, etc.....	273	3,011	1,351	5,777,000	632,000	3,216,000	10,360,000
Photographic goods.....	13	356	284	708,000	157,000	318,000	740,000
Photo engraving.....	21	1,186	878	902,000	848,000	422,000	2,156,000
Printing and publishing.....	1,395	33,439	22,326	47,982,000	15,077,000	21,256,000	74,211,000
Pumps, not steam.....	6	74	52	94,000	38,000	72,000	179,000
Rubber goods, n. e. s.....	13	145	104	252,000	53,000	200,000	381,000
Ship and boat building.....	8	306	282	1,858,000	174,000	108,000	359,000
Slaughtering.....	67	27,147	22,064	115,312,000	11,985,000	285,250,000	325,062,000
Smelting, not ore.....	7	127	91	816,000	63,000	2,237,000	2,574,000
Soap.....	27	3,329	2,139	11,474,000	1,035,000	13,787,000	19,939,000
Steam packing.....	15	160	108	157,000	62,000	194,000	408,000
Stereotyping, electrotyping.....	21	747	592	777,000	472,000	316,000	1,282,000
Stoves and furnaces.....	23	1,263	1,048	2,546,000	726,000	1,157,000	3,183,000
Surgical appliances.....	24	807	529	1,658,000	279,000	917,000	2,075,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,050	6,758	5,220	10,331,000	2,785,000	6,722,000	16,633,000
Typefoundry, etc.....	19	588	438	1,852,000	303,000	375,000	1,248,000
All other industries.....	1,305	60,504	50,477	326,874,000	28,397,000	142,590,000	234,104,000
Total.....	9,656	356,954	293,977	971,841,000	174,112,000	793,470,000	1,281,171,000

MANUFACTURES IN OTHER ILLINOIS CITIES (1914).

City.	Estab- lish- ments.	Persons.	Wage earn- ers.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Alton.....	76	3,061	2,662	\$8,695,000	\$1,758,000	\$8,604,000	\$12,865,000
Aurora.....	140	5,497	4,778	14,866,000	3,033,000	5,259,000	10,789,000
Belleville.....	130	2,869	2,451	5,018,000	1,411,000	2,915,000	5,739,000
Bloomington.....	100	2,831	2,386	5,483,000	1,540,000	2,084,000	4,960,000
Cairo.....	61	1,769	1,522	3,474,000	853,000	3,046,000	4,584,000
Canton.....	34	1,113	920	9,735,000	829,000	1,126,000	2,577,000
Centralia.....	30	309	257	661,000	123,000	445,000	768,000
Champaign.....	59	549	382	971,000	243,000	633,000	1,245,000
Chicago Heights.....	77	5,018	4,288	20,350,000	2,947,000	7,685,000	14,486,000
Danville.....	100	2,481	2,109	5,020,000	1,345,000	2,928,000	5,291,000

City.	Establish- ments.	Persons.	Wage earn- ers.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	value of products.
Decatur	126	4,988	4,003	\$12,550,000	\$2,326,000	\$6,666,000	\$1,957,000
East St. Louis	125	6,795	5,863	28,322,000	4,369,000	17,423,000	25,905,000
Elgin	91	5,574	5,259	17,371,000	3,320,000	4,271,000	10,492,000
Evanston	49	1,153	924	2,617,000	656,000	2,439,000	3,985,000
Freeport	63	3,013	2,566	11,227,000	1,661,000	3,910,000	7,447,000
Galesburg	60	1,709	1,399	2,488,000	941,000	1,515,000	3,192,000
Granite City	39	5,658	5,050	18,867,000	3,994,000	9,845,000	17,903,000
Jacksonville	63	1,162	932	1,780,000	500,000	1,360,000	2,355,000
Joliet	136	5,922	4,999	25,814,000	3,569,000	20,026,000	30,091,000
Kankakee	53	1,574	1,430	3,988,600	763,000	1,704,000	3,193,000
Kewanee	31	3,261	2,837	8,446,000	1,576,000	2,686,000	5,447,000
LaSalle	30	1,311	1,214	4,753,000	817,000	3,484,000	5,246,000
Lincoln	40	327	239	867,000	134,000	284,000	561,000
Mattoon	47	887	735	1,064,000	471,000	693,000	1,544,000
Moline	108	5,811	5,083	34,179,000	2,510,000	10,387,000	19,925,000
Oak Park	47	366	268	5,155,000	241,000	492,000	1,655,000
Pekin	44	360	284	6,607,000	492,000	3,972,000	9,610,000
Quincy	283	7,981	6,285	32,569,000	4,144,000	11,289,000	64,689,000
Rock Island	194	3,983	3,067	11,421,000	1,862,000	4,435,000	9,567,000
Rockford	106	2,321	1,837	13,851,000	3,377,000	3,411,000	6,488,000
Springfield	265	11,564	10,298	38,853,000	6,629,000	13,414,000	26,371,000
Streator	188	5,064	4,143	9,078,000	2,527,000	5,874,000	11,753,000
Waukegan	60	1,918	1,770	6,993,000	1,045,000	1,762,000	3,887,000
	48	2,744	2,276	16,010,000	1,777,000	7,630,000	12,439,000

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Under act of March 9, 1910, as amended by act of June 30, 1913.

DATES OF PRIMARIES.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in every year in which a president of the United States is to be elected, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions and for the purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of president of the United States. A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September in every year in which officers are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year for the nomination of candidates for such offices as are to be voted for at such November election. Whenever the term "April primaries" is used it shall be construed as referring to both the foregoing primaries.

A primary shall be held on the last Tuesday in February in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the first Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the third Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September, 1914, and every two years thereafter, for the nomination of candidates for senatorial offices and for the election of senatorial committeemen.

A primary for the nomination of all other officers, nominations for which are required to be made under the provisions of the act, shall be held three weeks preceding the date of the general election for such offices, respectively.

The polls shall be open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

Any person entitled to vote at such primary shall be entitled to absent himself from his work for two hours between the opening and closing of the polls without incurring loss of wages or salary, providing application shall have been made on the preceding day. The employer may specify the hours.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for nomination shall be signed:

For a state office, by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of his party.

For state senator or assemblyman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his district.

For a congressional office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his congressional district.

For a judicial office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified electors in the district.

For a county office, by at least one-half of 1

per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party cast at the last preceding general election in his county; if for the nomination for county commissioner of Cook county, then by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his county in the division in which such person is a candidate for nomination.

For a city or village office, to be filled by the electors of the entire village, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his city or village; if for alderman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the voters of his party in his ward.

For a senatorial committeeman, by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of the county where the senatorial district is coextensive with one county or is composed of more than one county; but in case the senatorial district is wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within the territorial limits of one county and partly within the territorial limits of another county, then such petition shall be signed by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of his senatorial district.

For state central committeeman, by at least 100 of the primary electors of his party of his congressional district.

For a candidate for trustee of a sanitary district, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party from such sanitary district.

For a candidate for clerk of the Appellate court, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party of the district.

For any other office, by at least ten primary electors of his party of the district or division for which nomination is made.

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OR SENATOR.

Any candidate for president of the United States or for United States senator may have his name printed upon the primary ballot of his political party by filing in the office of the secretary of state not more than sixty days and not less than thirty days prior to the date of the April primary, in any year, a petition signed by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of the party of which he is a candidate. Provided, That the vote for president of the United States shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination, and the vote of the state at large shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates at large to the national convention of the respective political parties; and the vote of the respective congressional districts shall be taken and considered

as advisory to the delegates and alternates of the congressional districts to the national conventions of the respective political parties.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Each person seeking to be elected as delegate or alternate delegate to the national nominating convention of his party shall file, along with his nominating petition, a statement in writing signed by him in which he shall state the name of the candidate of his choice for nomination for president of the United States, or, in lieu thereof, may file a statement to the effect that he has no preference. Any candidate for president for whom a preference is stated by any candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a nominating convention may, at any time after the filing of such petition and before the name of such candidate is certified to the various county clerks for printing, file in the office of the secretary of state an instrument in writing disavowing the candidacy of the person who has so filed a nominating petition, and in case such candidate for president shall disavow the candidacy of the candidate for delegate or alternate delegate, the name of such candidate shall not be certified to the various county clerks for printing upon the official primary ballot.

CONVENTIONS.

On the first Monday after the April primary the county central committee of each political

party shall meet at the county seat and organize, such meeting to be called the county convention. The county convention of each political party shall choose delegates to the congressional and state conventions of its party. Only precinct committeemen residing within a congressional district shall take part in the selection of delegates to a congressional convention. Each delegate to the county convention shall have one vote and one additional vote for each fifty or major fraction thereof of his party as cast in his precinct at the last general election.

All congressional conventions shall be held on the first Wednesday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The congressional convention of each political party shall have power to select delegates to national nominating convention and to recommend to the state convention of its party the nomination of candidate or candidates from such congressional district for elector or electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

All state conventions shall be held on the first Friday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The state convention of each political party shall have power to make nominations of candidates for the electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and for trustees of the University of Illinois, to adopt any party platform and to select delegates and alternates to the national nominating conventions.

ILLINOIS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Established by act of June 27, 1913.

Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.
Alfalfa seed.....	60	Cranberries	33	Orchard grass seed..	14	Rough rice.....	45
Apples, green.....	50	Cucumbers	48	Osage orange seed..	33	Rutabagas	50
Apples, dried.....	24	Emmer	40	Parsnips	50	Rye meal.....	50
Barley	48	Flax seed.....	56	Peaches	48	Rye	56
Beans, green or		Flour, wheat, barrel	196	Peaches, dried.....	33	Salt, coarse.....	55
string	24	Half barrel	98	Peanut	22	Salt, fine.....	50
Beans, wax.....	24	Quarter barrel sack	49	Peanuts, roasted.....	30	Shorts	20
Beans, white.....	60	Eighth barrel sack	24½	Pears	58	Sorghum seed.....	50
Beans, castor.....	46	Gooseberries	40	Pears, dried.....	60	Spelt	40
Beets	60	Hair, plastering, un-		Peas, green, in pod..	32	Spinach	12
washed	8	washed	8	Popcorn, in ear.....	70	Sweet clover seed,	
Blue grass seed.....	14	Washed	4	Popcorn, shelled.....	56	unhulled	33
Bran	20	Hemp seed.....	44	Potatoes, Irish.....	60	Timothy seed.....	45
Buckwheat	52	Hickory nuts.....	50	Potatoes, sweet.....	50	Tomatoes	56
Carrots	50	Hungar'n grass seed	50	Quinces	48	Turnips	55
Charcoal	20	Indian corn or maize	56	Rape seed.....	50	Walnuts	60
Clover seed.....	60	Lime	80	Red top seed.....	14	Wheat	60
Coal	80	Malt	38	Whenever any of the following articles are sold			
Coke	40	Millet	50	by the cubic yard and the same are weighed,			
Corn seed, broom...	48	Millet, Japanese....	35	the following weights shall govern:			
Corn meal, unbolted	48	Oats	32	Crushed stone, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.			
Corn in ear.....	56	Onions	57	Bank sand, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.			
Corn, kafir.....	56	Onion sets, top.....	30	Torpedo sand, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.			
Corn, shelled.....	56	Onion sets, bottom..	32	Gravel, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.			
Cotton seed.....	32						

ILLINOIS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

[From biennial reports of state auditor.]

Year.	*Receipts.	*Disbursements.	†Balance.	Year.	*Receipts.	*Disbursements.	†Balance.
1820.....	\$62,226.00	\$47,145.00		1904.....	\$16,491,486.11	\$16,422,576.38	\$3,447,233.76
1830.....	106,898.00	119,370.00		1906.....	19,763,176.57	17,661,017.36	5,549,226.65
1840.....	305,284.00	374,401.00		1908.....	19,588,842.06	21,278,805.27	3,859,263.44
1850.....	857,394.67	709,371.74		1910.....	21,611,919.46	21,046,572.46	4,424,610.44
1860.....	7,407,363.36	5,301,375.19		1912.....	26,957,187.79	25,882,587.93	5,499,210.30
1870.....	10,749,084.54	13,201,279.14		1914.....	39,708,784.81	32,952,862.63	12,255,132.43
1880.....	10,049,206.97	8,727,811.87					
1890.....	10,421,335.39	9,815,084.82	\$4,445,467.99				
1900.....	14,482,548.25	14,057,970.02	2,617,955.88				
1902.....	16,882,020.34	15,621,652.19	3,378,324.03				

*For two years ending Sept. 30 of each year specified. †Amount in treasury Sept. 30 of each year specified.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ILLINOIS.

Under the state law of 1913 women in Illinois may vote for presidential electors, members of the state board of equalization, clerk of the Appellate court, county collector, county surveyor, members of board of assessors, members of board of review, sanitary district trustees and for all the officers of cities, villages and towns (except police magistrates), municipal judges and upon all questions or propositions submitted for approval at elections. They may

also vote for the following township officers: Supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector and highway commissioner.

Women voters must be citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or more, resident in the state one year, in the county ninety days and in the election district thirty days next preceding the election. Women must register in the same manner as male voters.

FACTS ABOUT ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

Date of organization, area in square miles and origin of names.

Adams-Jan. 13, 1835-830-John Quincy Adams.
 Alexander-March 4, 1819-220-William M. Alexander.
 Bond-Jan. 4, 1817-380-Gov. Shadrach Bond.
 Boone-March 4, 1837-232-Daniel Boone.
 Brown-Feb. 1, 1839-806-Gen. Jacob Brown.
 Bureau-Feb. 28, 1837-846-Pierre de Buero (Indian trader).
 Calhoun-Jan. 10, 1825-251-John C. Calhoun.
 Carroll-Feb. 22, 1839-450-Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
 Cass-March 3, 1837-460-Gen. Lewis Cass.
 Champaign-Feb. 20, 1833-1,008-County in Ohio.
 Christian-Feb. 15, 1839-702-County in Kentucky.
 Clark-March 22, 1819-513-George Rogers Clark.
 Clay-Dec. 23, 1824-466-Henry Clay.
 Clinton-Dec. 27, 1824-487-DeWitt Clinton.
 Coles-Dec. 25, 1830-520-Gov. Edward Coles.
 Cook-Jan. 15, 1831-993-Daniel P. Cook.*
 Crawford-Dec. 31, 1816-470-William H. Crawford of Georgia.
 Cumberland-March 2, 1843-350-Cumberland road.
 DeKalb-March 4, 1837-650-Baron DeKalb.
 DeWitt-March 1, 1839-444-DeWitt Clinton.
 Douglas-Feb. 8, 1839-410-Stephen A. Douglas.
 DuPage-Feb. 9, 1839-317-DuPage river.
 Edgar-Jan. 3, 1823-640-John Edgar (merchant).
 Edwards-Nov. 28, 1814-220-Gov. Ninian Edwards.
 Effingham-Feb. 15, 1831-486-Gov. Edw. Effingham.
 Fayette-Feb. 14, 1821-720-Marquis de LaFayette.
 Ford-Feb. 17, 1859-580-Gov. Thomas Ford.
 Franklin-Jan. 2, 1819-480-Benjamin Franklin.
 Fulton-Jan. 28, 1823-864-Robert Fulton.
 Gallatin-Sept. 14, 1812-340-Albert Gallatin.
 Greene-Jan. 20, 1821-540-Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
 Grundy-Feb. 17, 1841-432-Felix Grundy of Tennessee.
 Hamilton-Feb. 8, 1821-440-Alexander Hamilton.
 Hancock-Jan. 13, 1825-780-John Hancock.
 Hardin-March 2, 1839-180-County in Kentucky.
 Henderson-Jan. 30, 1841-380-Henderson river.
 Henry-Jan. 13, 1825-325-Patrick Henry.
 Iroquois-Feb. 26, 1833-1,100-Indian name.
 Jackson-Jan. 10, 1816-580-Andrew Jackson.
 Jasper-Feb. 15, 1831-484-Sergt. William Jasper.
 Jefferson-March 26, 1819-466-Thomas Jefferson.
 Jersey-Feb. 28, 1839-360-New Jersey.
 Jo Daviess-Feb. 17, 1827-650-Col. Jo Daviess of Kentucky.
 Johnson-Sept. 14, 1812-340-Col. Richard M. Johnson.
 Kane-Jan. 16, 1836-540-Senator Elias K. Kane.
 Kankakee-Feb. 11, 1853-692-Indian name.
 Kendall-Feb. 19, 1841-321-Amos Kendall (postmaster-general).
 Knox-Jan. 13, 1825-720-Gen. Henry Knox.
 Lake-March 1, 1839-463-Lake Michigan.
 LaSalle-Jan. 15, 1831-1,152-Explorer LaSalle.
 Lawrence-Jan. 16, 1821-362-Com. James Lawrence.
 Lee-Feb. 27, 1839-728-Richard Henry Lee.
 Livingston-Feb. 27, 1837-1,026-Edward Livingston.

Logan-Feb. 15, 1839-620-Dr. John Logan.†
 Macon-Jan. 19, 1829-580-Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina.
 Macoupin-Jan. 17, 1829-884-Indian name.
 Madison-Sept. 14, 1812-740-James Madison.
 Marion-Jan. 24, 1823-576-Gen. Francis Marion.
 Marshall-Jan. 19, 1839-350-John Marshall.
 Mason-Jan. 20, 1841-513-County in Kentucky.
 Massac-Feb. 8, 1843-240-Fort Massac.
 McDonough-Jan. 25, 1826-576-Gen. Thomas McDonough.
 McHenry-Jan. 16, 1836-609-Gen. William McHenry.
 McLean-Dec. 25, 1830-1,161-John McLean (congressman).
 Menard-Feb. 15, 1839-311-Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard.
 Mercer-Jan. 13, 1825-550-Gen. Hugh Mercer.
 Monroe-Jan. 6, 1816-380-James Monroe.
 Montgomery-Feb. 12, 1821-740-Gen. R. Montgomery.
 Morgan-Jan. 31, 1823-563-Gen. Daniel Morgan.
 Moultrie-Feb. 16, 1843-340-Gen. William Moultrie.
 Ogle-Jan. 16, 1836-773-Lieut. Joseph Ogle.
 Peoria-Jan. 13, 1825-630-Indian name.
 Perry-Jan. 29, 1827-432-Com. Oliver H. Perry.
 Piatt-Jan. 27, 1841-440-Benjamin Platt (attorney-general).
 Pike-Jan. 31, 1821-756-Zebulon M. Pike.
 Pope-Jan. 10, 1816-360-Nathaniel Pope.
 Pulaski-March 3, 1843-190-Count Casimir Pulaski.
 Putnam-Jan. 13, 1825-170-Gen. Israel Putnam.
 Randolph-Oct. 5, 1795-560-Edmund Randolph.
 Richland-Feb. 24, 1841-380-County in Ohio.
 Rock Island-Feb. 9, 1839-420-Island same name.
 Saline-Feb. 25, 1847-396-Saline creek.
 Sangamon-Jan. 30, 1821-875-Indian name.
 Schuyler-Jan. 13, 1825-414-Gen. Philip Schuyler.
 Scott-Feb. 16, 1839-252-County in Kentucky.
 Shelby-Jan. 23, 1827-760-Gov. Isaac Shelby.
 Stark-May 2, 1839-290-Gen. John Stark.
 St. Clair-April 27, 1790-Gen. Arthur St. Clair.
 Stephenson-March 4, 1837-573-Col. Benjamin Stephenson.
 Tazewell-Jan. 31, 1827-650-Gov. L. W. Tazewell.
 Union-Jan. 2, 1818-400-Union of states.
 Vermilion-Jan. 18, 1826-882-Vermilion river.
 Wabash-Dec. 27, 1824-220-Indian name.
 Warren-Jan. 13, 1825-540-Gen. Joseph Warren.
 Washington-Jan. 2, 1818-657-George Washington.
 Wayne-March 26, 1819-720-Gen. Anthony Wayne.
 White-Dec. 9, 1815-500-Capt. Leonard White.
 Whiteside-Jan. 16, 1836-676-Col. Sam Whiteside.
 Will-Jan. 12, 1836-850-Conrad Will.†
 Williamson-Feb. 28, 1839-440-County in Tennessee.
 Winnebago-Jan. 16, 1836-540-Indian name.
 Woodford-Feb. 27, 1841-566-County in Kentucky.
 *Lawyer and first attorney-general of Illinois.
 †Father of Gen. John A. Logan. ‡Member of constitutional convention of 1818.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM ILLINOIS.

Name.	Term.
Ninian Edwards, Dem.	1818-1819
Jesse B. Thomas, Dem.	1818-1823
Ninian Edwards, Dem.	1819-1824
Jesse B. Thomas, Dem.	1823-1829
John McLean, Dem.	1824-1825
Elias K. Kane, Dem.	1825-1831
John McLean, Dem.	1829-1830
David J. Baker,* Dem.	1830-1830
John M. Robinson, Dem.	1830-1835
Elias K. Kane, Dem.	1831-1835
John M. Robinson, Dem.	1835-1841
Vm. L. D. Ewing, Dem.	1835-1837
Richard M. Young, Dem.	1837-1843
Samuel McRoberts, Dem.	1841-1843
Sidney Breese, Dem.	1843-1849
James Semple, Dem.	1843-1847

Name.	Term.
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.	1847-1853
James Shields, Dem.	1849-1855
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.	1853-1859
Lyman Trumbull,† Dem.	1855-1861
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.	1859-1861
Lyman Trumbull, Rep.	1861-1867
O. H. Browning, Rep.	1861-1863
Wm. A. Richardson, Dem.	1863-1865
Richard Yates, Rep.	1865-1871
Lyman Trumbull, Rep.	1867-1873
John A. Logan, Rep.	1871-1877
B. J. Oglesby, Rep.	1873-1879
David Davis, Ind. Dem.	1877-1883
John A. Logan, Rep.	1879-1885
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1883-1889
John A. Logan, Rep.	1885-1886

Name.	Term.
Chas. B. Farwell, Rep.	1837-1881
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1889-1895
John M. Palmer, Dem.	1891-1897
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1895-1901
William E. Mason, Rep.	1897-1903
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1901-1907
Albert J. Hopkins, Rep.	1903-1909
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1907-1913
William Lorimer,† Rep.	1909-1912
L. Y. Sherman, Rep.	1913-1921
J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.	1913-1919

*Appointed to serve unexpired term of McLean—one month.
 †Anti-Nebraska democrat. ‡Election declared void.

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1914).

For state and local vote in 1916 see index.

Year. Office.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880—President.....		318,037	277,321	440	26,338		622,306
1882—Treasurer.....		250,722	244,585	11,130	15,511		521,949
1884—President.....		337,469	312,351	12,074	10,776		672,670
1886—Treasurer.....		276,680	240,664	19,766	34,821		572,968
1888—President.....		370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134		747,683
1890—Treasurer.....		321,991	331,929	22,236			677,133
1892—President.....		399,288	426,281	25,871	22,207		873,647
1894—Treasurer.....		455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067		858,551
1896—President.....		607,130	464,523	9,796	1,090	1,147	1,090,766
1898—Treasurer.....		448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,577
1900—President.....		597,985	505,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897
1902—Treasurer.....		450,695	360,925	13,434	1,521	28,399	859,975
1904—President.....		632,645	327,606	34,770	6,725	73,923	1,076,499
1906—Treasurer.....		417,544	271,984	89,293		45,362	824,583
1908—President.....		629,932	450,810	29,364	633	34,711	1,155,254
1910—Treasurer.....		436,484	376,046	20,013		49,687	882,230
1912—President.....		386,478	253,593	405,048	15,710	85,344	1,146,173
1914—Treasurer.....		35,427	418,336	274,554	7,469	45,549	841,335

NOTE—In the above table the total vote includes the scattering vote for minor party candidates. The vote in the people's party column prior to 1890 is that cast for the green-back party and in 1898 for the labor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the social labor and social democratic parties.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOVERNORS, 1880-1912.

1880.	
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.....	314,565
Lyman Trumbull, Dem.....	277,532
A. J. Streeter, Greenback 23,898	
1884.	
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	334,234
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., D.....	319,635
Jesse Harper, Peo.....	8,605
James B. Hobbs, Pro.....	10,905
1888.	
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.....	367,860
John M. Palmer, Dem.....	355,313
David H. Harts, Pro.....	18,874
Willis W. Jones, U. L.....	6,394
1892.	
John P. Altgeld, Dem.....	425,558
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.....	402,686
Robert R. Link, Pro.....	24,908
Nathan Barnett, Peo.....	20,108
1896.	
John R. Tanner, Rep.....	587,637
John P. Altgeld, Dem.....	474,256
George W. Gere, Pro.....	14,559
Wm. S. Forman, Gold D.....	8,102
C. A. Baustein, Soc. Lab.....	985
J. W. Higgs, Nat.....	723
1900.	
Richard Yates, Rep.....	580,199
Samuel Aischuler, Dem.....	518,966
V. Y. Barnes, Pro.....	15,643
Herman C. Pavy, Soc. D.....	8,611
L. P. Hoffman, Soc. Lab.....	1,319
A. C. Van Tine, Peo.....	1,106
L. G. Spencer, U. R.....	650
John Cordingly, U. C.....	234
1904.	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	634,029
Lawrence B. Stringer, D.....	334,380
John Collins, Soc.....	59,062
Robert H. Patton, Pro.....	35,440
Philip Veal, Soc. Lab.....	4,379
James Hogan, Peo.....	4,364
A. G. Specht, Continental 780	
1908.	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	550,076
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.....	526,912
Daniel R. Shen, Pro.....	33,922
James H. Brower, Soc.....	31,293
Gustav A. Jennings, Soc. L.....	1,526
George W. McCaskrin, Ind.....	10,833

1912.	
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.....	443,120
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	318,469
Edward R. Worrell, Pro.....	15,231
John C. Kennedy, Soc.....	78,679
John M. Francis, Soc. Lab.....	3,980
Frank H. Funk, Pro.....	303,401

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURERS, 1880-1912.

Minor candidates omitted.	
1880.	
Edward Rutz, Rep.....	317,872
Thos. Butterworth, Dem.....	276,670
J. W. Evans, Greenback 26,653	
1882.	
John C. Smith, Rep.....	250,722
Alfred Orendorff, Dem.....	244,585
Daniel McLaughlin, Gbk.....	15,511
John G. Irwin, Pro.....	11,130
1884.	
Jacob Gross, Rep.....	338,171
Alfred Orendorff, Dem.....	313,400
B. W. Goodhue, Peo.....	10,451
Uriah Copp, Pro.....	11,119
1886.	
John R. Tanner, Rep.....	276,680
Henry F. J. Ricker, Dem.....	240,864
H. W. Austin, Pro.....	19,766
John Budlong, Un. Lab.....	34,701
1888.	
Charles Becker, Rep.....	369,881
Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., D.....	348,334
John W. Hart, Pro.....	21,174
Nathan Barnett, Un. Lab.....	7,491
1890.	
Edwin S. Wilson, Dem.....	331,837
Franz Amberg, Rep.....	321,990
R. R. Link, Pro.....	22,306
1892.	
Rufus N. Ramsay, Dem.....	425,855
Henry L. Hertz, Rep.....	396,313
Thos. S. Marshall, Pro.....	26,426
John W. McElroy, Peo.....	21,579
1894.	
Henry Wulff, Rep.....	455,856
B. J. Claggett, Dem.....	322,459
John Randolph, Peo.....	59,793
H. J. Puterbaugh, Pro.....	19,487
1896.	
Henry L. Hertz, Rep.....	559,816
Edw. C. Pace, Dem.....	473,043

E. K. Hayes, Pro.....	11,849
Edward Ridgeley, Gold D.....	8,411
1898.	
Floyd K. Whittemore, Rep.....	448,940
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem.....	405,490
John W. Hess, Pop.....	7,993
Wm. H. Boies, Pro.....	11,792

1900.	
Moses O. Williamson, Rep.....	582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem.....	508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro.....	16,618
Jacob Winnen, Soc. Dem.....	8,851

1902.	
Fred A. Busse, Rep.....	450,685
George Duddleston, Dem.....	360,925
Chas. H. Tiesburg, Pro.....	18,434
A. W. Nelson, Soc.....	20,167
Gottlieb Renner, Soc. Lab.....	8,235

1904.	
Len Small, Rep.....	610,300
Chas. B. Thomas, Dem.....	353,232
J. Ross Hanna, Pro.....	35,664
E. S. Tebbetts, Soc.....	62,848

1906.	
John F. Smulski, Rep.....	417,544
Nicholas L. Plotrowski, D.....	271,984
William P. Allin, Pro.....	89,292
Wilson E. McDermut, Soc.....	42,005

1908.	
Andrew Russell, Rep.....	619,693
John B. Mount, Dem.....	494,978
Albert S. Spalding, Pro.....	31,037
William Bross Lloyd, Soc.....	33,707

1910.	
Edward E. Mitchell, Rep.....	436,484
Alpheus K. Hartley, Dem.....	375,046
Lorenzo J. Kendall, Pro.....	20,013
O. T. Fraenkel, Soc.....	49,687

1912.	
William Ryan, Jr., Dem.....	402,292
Andrew Russell, Rep.....	321,577
Philip Decker, Pro.....	320,265
L. F. Haerner, Soc.....	54,031
Frank B. Vennum, Pro.....	15,385

1914.	
W. C. Clifford, Dem.....	274,554
Andrew Russell, Rep.....	418,336
Louis G. Pavey, Pro.....	56,427
William Acker, Soc.....	43,154
Gustaf Larson, Soc. Lab.....	2,395
L. A. Chamberlain, Pro.....	7,469

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1884 TO 1912 IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

For vote in 1916 see index.

1884.	Chicago.	Cook Co.	1888.	Chicago.	Cook Co.
James G. Blaine, Rep.....	51,420	69,251	Benjamin Harrison, Rep.....	60,102	85,307
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	48,530	60,601	Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	63,706	84,491
H. F. Butler, Greenback.....	540	810	Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.....	1,308	2,577
John P. St. John, Pro.....	484	997	Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor.....	255	303
			R. H. Cowdry, United Labor.....	126	140

1892.		Chicago.	Cook Co.	1904.		Chicago.	Cook Co.
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	136,474	144,604		Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	208,689	229,878	
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	100,849	111,254		Alton B. Parker, Dem.	98,765	103,762	
James B. Weaver, Peo.	1,606	1,614		Silas C. Swallow, Pro.	4,652	5,290	
John Bidwell, Pro.	3,029	3,858		Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	45,929	47,743	
1896.				C. H. Corraze, Soc. Lab.	2,556	2,660	
William McKinley, Rep.	200,747	221,823		Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	3,155	3,323	
William J. Bryan, Dem.	144,736	151,190		Austin Holcomb, Cont.	288	319	
Joshua Levering, Pro.	1,849	2,149		1908.			
Charles E. Bentley, Nat.	141	163		William H. Taft, Rep.	205,830	230,400	
Charles H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	712	727		William J. Bryan, Dem.	143,544	152,990	
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.	2,300	2,600		Eugene Chafin, Pro.	4,982	5,965	
1900.				Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	17,712	18,842	
William McKinley, Rep.	184,785	203,760		Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.	5,633	5,994	
William J. Bryan, Dem.	177,165	186,193		Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr.	169	178	
John G. Woolley, Pro.	2,977	3,490		August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab.	616	649	
Wharton Barker, Peo.	185	211		Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	49	73	
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.	6,553	6,752		1912.			
Joseph P. Malloney, Soc. Lab.	410	434		Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.	144,392	166,061	
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform.	145	160		Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	120,209	130,702	
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.	130	134		William H. Taft, Rep.	67,859	74,851	
				Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	49,959	52,659	
				Eugene Chafin, Pro.	2,403	2,737	
				Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,171	2,300	

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1914.)

For vote in 1916 see index.

1900—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.		1910—FOR SHERIFF.	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	205,709	Michael Zimmer, Dem.	165,445
Julius Goldsair, Dem.	179,696	Frank A. Vogler, Rep.	145,598
Walter Hawk, Pro.	5,236	O. F. Sorber, Pro.	5,038
C. H. Becker, Peo.	153	Wm. Van Bodegraven, Soc.	27,588
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc. Dem.	6,227	1912—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.	
1902—FOR SHERIFF.		Maclay Hoyme, Dem.	122,419
Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.	141,822	Levis Rinkar, Rep.	113,181
Daniel D. Healy, Rep.	135,036	Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc.	107,647
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro.	4,840	Geo. I. Haight, Prog.	93,495
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.	5,973	John H. Hill, Pro.	2,896
James P. Larson, Soc.	13,134	1914—FOR SHERIFF.	
Thos. Donegan, Single Tax.	908	Frederick S. Oliver, Prog.	50,117
1904—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.		John E. Traeger, Dem.	166,335
John J. Healy, Rep.	206,487	Geo. K. Schmidt, Rep.	112,502
George A. Trude, Dem.	132,811	B. McMahon, Soc.	23,319
		G. W. Hoover, Pro.	1,229

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.	Nov. 7, 1871.	Ira J. Mason, Pro.	410	John P. Altgeld, M. O.	47,169
Joseph Medill, Rep.	16,125	Charles Orchardson, Soc.	303	John A. Wadhams, Pro.	1,023
Chas. C. P. Holden, Dem.	5,988	April 7, 1891.		August Klenke, Soc. Lab.	1,175
Nov. 4, 1873.	Nov. 4, 1873.	Hempst'd Washburne, Rep.	46,957	T. G. Kerwin, Soc. Dem.	367
H. D. Colvin, Peo. Party.	28,791	DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.	46,588	April 2, 1901.	
L. L. Bond, Law and Order	18,540	C. H. Harrison, Sr., Ind. D.	42,931	C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	156,756
July 12, 1876.	July 12, 1876.	Elmer Washburn, Citizens'	24,027	Elbridge Hancay, Rep.	128,413
Monroe Heath, Rep.	19,248	Thomas Morgan, Soc.	2,376	Avery E. Hoyt, Pro.	3,328
Mark Kimball, Dem.	7,569	April 4, 1893.		Gus Hoyt, Soc. Dem.	2,043
J. J. McGrath, Ind.	3,363	C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	114,237	John B. Pepin, Soc. Lab.	679
April 3, 1877.	April 3, 1877.	S. W. Allerton, Rep.	93,148	Thomas Rhodes, Sin. Tax	1,023
Monroe Heath, Rep.	30,881	DeW. C. Cregier, U. Cit.	3,033	John Collins, Soc.	5,384
Perry H. Smith, Dem.	19,449	J. Ehrenpreis, Soc. Lab.	1,000	April 7, 1903.	
April 1, 1879.	April 1, 1879.	Dec. 19, 1893.		C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	146,208
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	25,685	Special election to fill vacancy caused by assassination of Carter H. Harrison, Sr.		Graeme Stewart, Rep.	138,543
Abner M. Wright, Rep.	20,496	John P. Hopkins, Dem.	112,959	Thomas L. Haines, Pro.	2,674
Ernst Schmidt, Soc.	11,829	George B. Swift, Rep.	111,669	Charles L. Breckon, Soc.	11,124
April 5, 1881.	April 5, 1881.	Michael Britzins, Soc.	2,064	Daniel L. Cruice, Ind. Lab.	9,947
O. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	35,668	Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop.	535	Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.	1,014
John M. Clark, Rep.	27,925	April 2, 1895.		April 4, 1905.	
Timothy O'Mara, Ind.	764	George B. Swift, Rep.	143,884	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	163,189
George Schilling, Soc.	240	Frank Wenter, Dem.	103,125	John M. Harlan, Rep.	138,548
April 3, 1883.	April 3, 1883.	Bayard Holmes, Rep.	12,882	Oliver W. Stewart, Pro.	3,294
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	41,225	Arthur J. Bassett, Pro.	94	John Collins, Soc.	23,034
Eugene Cary, Rep.	30,963	Ebenezer Wakeley, Peo. Sil.	302	April 2, 1907.	
April 7, 1885.	April 7, 1885.	April 6, 1897.		Fred A. Busse, Rep.	164,702
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	43,352	C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	148,880	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	151,779
Sidney Smith, Rep.	42,977	John M. Harlan, Ind. Rep.	69,730	W. A. Brubaker, Pro.	6,020
William H. Bush, Pro.	221	Nathaniel C. Sears, Rep.	59,512	George Koop, Soc.	13,429
April 5, 1887.	April 5, 1887.	Wash. Hesing, Ind. Dem.	15,422	April 4, 1911.	
John A. Roche, Rep.	51,249	John Glambock, Soc. Lab.	1,230	Carter H. Harrison, Dem.	177,997
Robert L. Nelson, Lab.	23,490	H. L. Parmelee, Pro.	910	Charles E. Merriam, Rep.	160,672
Joseph L. Whitlock, Pro.	372	J. Irving Pearce, Jr., Ind.	561	W. A. Brubaker, Pro.	2,239
April 2, 1889.	April 2, 1889.	Frank H. Collier, Ind. Dem.	110	W. E. Rodriguez, Soc.	24,825
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.	57,340	April 4, 1899.		Anthony Prince, Soc. Lab.	1,053
John A. Roche, Rep.	45,328	C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	148,496	April 6, 1915.	
		Zina R. Carter, Rep.	107,437	W. H. Thompson, Rep.	398,538
				Robert M. Sweitzer, Dem.	251,061
				Seymour Stedman, Soc.	24,452
				John Hill, Pro.	3,974

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION, APRIL 11, 1916.

FOR PRESIDENT.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		Candidates.		Vote.		Candidates.		Vote.	
Candidates.	Vote.	Lawrence Y. Sherman	10	Ellihu Root	447				
Woodrow Wilson	136,839	Charles E. Hughes	10	Robert LaFollette	49				
Champ Clark	13	Gov. Johnson	4	William H. Taft	50				
W. J. Bryan	33	Woodrow Wilson	5	Scattering	68				
Scattering	13	Scattering	19	SOCIALIST PARTY.					
PROGRESSIVE PARTY.		REPUBLICAN PARTY.		Allen L. Benson	305				
(For social justice.)		Lawrence Y. Sherman	155,945	Eugene V. Debs	34				
Theodore Roosevelt	1,041	Theodore Roosevelt	15,348	Scattering	19				
		Charles E. Hughes	1,078						

FOR DELEGATES AT LARGE.

(To national nominating conventions.)

Those marked with an asterisk (*) elected.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		Choice		PROGRESSIVE PARTY.		Choice	
Names.	Votes.	for president.		Names.	Votes.	for president.	
Robert Emmet Burke*	88,714	No preference.		James R. Campbell	2,272	No preference.	
Jacob R. Creighton*	84,413	Woodrow Wilson		Frank H. Funk	2,308	No preference.	
Edward F. Dunne*	112,536	Woodrow Wilson		Harold L. Ickes	2,263	No preference.	
John W. Eckhart	63,441	Woodrow Wilson		Raymond Robins	2,330	No preference.	
Reed Green	80,933	Woodrow Wilson		REPUBLICAN PARTY.			
Carter H. Harrison*	86,081	Woodrow Wilson		William J. Calhoun*	143,637	L. Y. Sherman.	
Fred J. Kern	71,586	Woodrow Wilson		Isaac N. Evans*	140,569	L. Y. Sherman.	
James R. Pearce*	82,616	Woodrow Wilson		John Maynard Harlan	113,716	No preference.	
Henry M. Plindell	62,156	Woodrow Wilson		Garrett DeF. Kinney*	136,677	L. Y. Sherman.	
Henry T. Rainey*	108,740	Woodrow Wilson		Medill McCormick*	147,641	L. Y. Sherman.	
Roger C. Sullivan*	111,263	Woodrow Wilson		William B. McKinley*	148,695	L. Y. Sherman.	
Robert M. Sweitzer*	118,919	Woodrow Wilson		William A. Rodenberg*	143,200	L. Y. Sherman.	
Michael Zimmer	80,500	Woodrow Wilson		William H. Thompson*	137,941	L. Y. Sherman.	
				Roy O. West*	138,634	L. Y. Sherman.	

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPT. 13, 1916.

Scattering vote is omitted.

FOR GOVERNOR.		FOR GOVERNOR.		FOR GOVERNOR.	
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.	
William B. Brinton	65,639	David J. Carroll	30,080	Joseph O. Kostner	71,014
Edward F. Dunne	151,763	Emmet Cavanaugh	22,436	Thomas G. McElligott	35,310
James Traynor	21,105	M. W. Collett	17,001	Francis J. McKeown	39,098
REPUBLICAN PARTY.		Albert J. Flynn	23,422	William Elza Williams	117,400
Morton D. Hull	117,229	REPUBLICAN PARTY.		REPUBLICAN PARTY.	
Frank O. Lowden	227,443	Thomas W. Collier	10,802	Burnett M. Chipfield	100,580
Frank L. Smith	76,287	William H. Crum	15,147	W. G. Cochran	28,233
SOCIALIST PARTY.		Harry L. Heer	10,263	Stephen H. Cummings	34,006
Seymour Stedman	2,985	Julius Johnson	61,730	William P. Lang	27,031
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVER-NOR.		Gerald D. Lane	11,764	David Larson	33,082
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		William C. Ludwig	20,073	John A. Logan	66,634
Henry W. Huttman	106,199	William F. Peters	11,494	William E. Mason	114,647
Barratt O'Hara	101,279	Andrew Russel	119,771	Medill McCormick	172,652
REPUBLICAN PARTY.		George A. Smith	27,720	Adelbert McPherson	15,014
William J. Butler	40,656	Homer J. Tice	75,362	SOCIALIST PARTY.	
Frank Hall Childs	21,323	SOCIALIST PARTY.		J. Louis Engdahl	2,630
Albert W. Cohn	13,852	Frank O. Anderson	2,804	Walter Huggins	2,541
Frederick C. DeLang	12,374	FOR STATE TREASURER.		FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	
Albert Goodman	27,332	DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		First District.	
Sam W. Latham	23,828	Arthur W. Charles	109,646	William J. Hennessey	6,638
John G. Oglesby	224,368	John Downey	91,022	Charles M. Banta	1,151
SOCIALIST PARTY.		REPUBLICAN PARTY.		Thos. J. Benson	680
Karl F. M. Sandberg	2,793	George E. Keyes	97,322	REPUBLICAN PARTY.	
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE		Alexander L. Metzler	23,687	Martin B. Madden	8,070
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		Len Small	177,943	Andrew B. Hulit	536
Barth P. Collins	45,929	John J. Stowe	25,533	Robert Brand	294
Anthony C. Coorlim	6,618	Wm. Grant Webster	36,638	SOCIALIST PARTY.	
John J. Fitzgerald	30,244	SOCIALIST PARTY.		Robert H. Howe	59
James O. Monroe	18,705	Bert W. Newton	2,782	Second District.	
Lewis G. Stevenson	111,667	FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.	
REPUBLICAN PARTY.		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		Joseph Frank	1,945
Louis L. Emmerson	144,340	Patrick J. Lucey	174,379	George Shelley Hughes	821
Albert Erickson	33,649	REPUBLICAN PARTY.		Philip H. Treacy	4,007
J. Howard Jayne	63,783	Richard J. Barr	99,372	Morris Wilson	3,227
Emil Newman	23,929	Edward J. Brundage	102,276	REPUBLICAN PARTY.	
John A. Peterson	32,059	George J. Glover	15,634	James R. Mann	18,571
Walter B. Weston	26,557	Payette S. Munro	29,665	Melbourne P. Boynton	3,526
Charles F. White	42,327	Walter M. Provine	33,427	SOCIALIST PARTY.	
SOCIALIST PARTY.		George H. Wilson	81,446	James W. Lafferty	102
John M. Feigh	2,797	SOCIALIST PARTY.		Third District.	
FOR AUDITOR.		Clarence C. Brooks	2,746	DEMOCRATIC PARTY.	
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.		Bernard McMahon	3,662
James J. Brady	83,655	Two to be nominated.		John A. Daly	2,962
John P. Callahan	23,741	DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		Robert W. McKinlay	3,352
		Everett Jennings	65,909	William P. Nolan	1,131
				Leo P. Day	1,068

REPUBLICAN PARTY.			Anthony J. Muffoletto... 212			J. Frederick Hilton..... 460		
William W. Wilson.....	10,756		Philip M. Ksycki.....	527		Carl C. Countryman.....	360	
Albert J. Fisher.....	8,237		Ninth District.			SOCIALIST PARTY.		
SOCIALIST PARTY.			DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			Frank P. Elzer..... 83		
John D. Dobelman.....	48		James P. Brennan.....	1,931		Seventeenth District.		
Fourth District.			Eugene L. McGarry.....	2,484		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		
Charles Martin.....	6,273		Patrick J. H. Farrell.....	1,628		S. A. Rathbun..... 3,969		
James T. McDermott.....	3,978		REPUBLICAN PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.		
Stanley J. Kufewski.....	2,895		Fred A. Britten.....	7,720		John A. Sterling..... 13,038		
REPUBLICAN PARTY.			John A. Peterson.....	1,502		SOCIALIST PARTY.		
John Golombewski.....	1,686		SOCIALIST PARTY.			John A. Bruell..... 75		
John S. Palt.....	910		Tenth District.			Eighteenth District.		
Ernest Kasischke.....	594		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		
O. W. Christopher.....	884		Samuel C. Herren.....	4,298		Martin F. Keegan.....	2,762	
John Cochinski.....	801		E. M. Waters.....	3,630		Armand E. Smith.....	2,829	
SOCIALIST PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.		
Frederick G. Wellmann..	41		George Edmund Foss.....	20,567		Joseph G. Carmon..... 12,999		
Fifth District.			Albert W. J. Johnson.....	2,863		SOCIALIST PARTY.		
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			Alfred Roy Hulbert.....	1,867		Edward M. Methe..... 39		
Adolph J. Sabath.....	6,118		SOCIALIST PARTY.			Nineteenth District.		
Michael J. Browne.....	1		Herbert S. Racine.....	145		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		
REPUBLICAN PARTY.			Eleventh District.			F. R. Dove..... 7,993		
David T. Alexander.....	2,795		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.		
James S. Winer.....	543		William C. Mooney.....	3,244		William B. McKinley..... 16,666		
Sidney Glass.....	421		Ira C. Copley.....	1		SOCIALIST PARTY.		
SOCIALIST PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.			Charles E. Peebles..... 93		
Charles Toepper.....	56		Ira C. Copley.....	17,963		Twentieth District.		
Jacob Danhof.....	1		Erwin E. Wood.....	1,614		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		
Victor Keller.....	1		Frank W. Shepherd.....	10,126		Henry T. Rainey..... 13,516		
Sixth District.			SOCIALIST PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.		
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			William C. Langhorst....	83		Walter B. Saylor.....	3,971	
James McAndrews.....	10,892		Twelfth District.			W. B. Strang.....	3,640	
Martin A. Carroll.....	2,039		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			SOCIALIST PARTY.		
Thomas F. Gorman.....	3,288		Charles Fuller.....	3		Frank Hoover..... 28		
REPUBLICAN PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.			Twenty-First District.		
Arthur W. Felton.....	8,646		Charles E. Fuller.....	17,273		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		
William Lorimer.....	6,351		David McWhirter.....	1		Thomas Rees..... 10,039		
Myer J. Stein.....	2,460		H. B. Smith.....	1		REPUBLICAN PARTY.		
Carl T. Murray.....	893		SOCIALIST PARTY.			Loren E. Wheeler..... 14,247		
John C. Cosgrove.....	292		Joseph B. Hoffman.....	184		SOCIALIST PARTY.		
John Jaros.....	490		Thirteenth District.			Edward A. Wiecek..... 219		
Charles S. Smith.....	1,466		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			Twenty-Second District.		
SOCIALIST PARTY.			F. P. Dudley.....	112		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		
Charles H. Hair.....	159		James Broderick.....	17		D. H. Mudge..... 4,278		
Seventh District.			J. J. Broderick.....	53		REPUBLICAN PARTY.		
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.			William A. Rodenberg..... 14,410		
Michael Dominowski.....	4,538		John C. McKenzie.....	14,927		SOCIALIST PARTY.		
J. Edward Clancy.....	2,527		SOCIALIST PARTY.			E. G. Galloway..... 121		
John Edward Van Natta..	619		F. X. Gehant.....	43		Twenty-Third District.		
Frank J. Welch.....	1,481		Fourteenth District.			DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		
Frank Buchanan.....	5,140		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			Martin J. Foster..... 10,016		
Warren Phinney.....	604		Clyde H. Tavender.....	6,088		William W. Arnold.....	7,129	
REPUBLICAN PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.		
Niels Juul.....	11,391		Bert E. Pinkerton.....	4,824		Harry C. Ferriman..... 8,299		
Albert H. Miller.....	9,645		William J. Graham.....	8,386		Erastus D. Telford..... 4,162		
Carle C. Quale.....	486		SOCIALIST PARTY.			SOCIALIST PARTY.		
Elmer Franklin Bubb.....	487		Louis K. Cleveland.....	1,485		J. B. Weibel..... 13		
William Grant Webster..	805		SOCIALIST PARTY.			John C. Wibel..... 34		
Leo S. Mallek.....	971		Nick S. Dexter.....	198		Twenty-Fourth District.		
SOCIALIST PARTY.			Fifteenth District.			DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		
Carl D. Thompson.....	285		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			Louis W. Goetzman..... 5,573		
Eighth District.			Edward P. Allen.....	6,344		REPUBLICAN PARTY.		
DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.			Thomas S. Williams..... 11,310		
Thomas Gallagher.....	3,772		Edward J. King.....	12,259		SOCIALIST PARTY.		
Joseph Grein.....	961		SOCIALIST PARTY.			John H. Evans..... 21		
Z. H. Kadow.....	965		Conrad F. Nystrom.....	125		Twenty-Fifth District.		
John Hirschberg.....	145		Sixteenth District.			DEMOCRATIC PARTY.		
Nicholas J. Piotrowski..	2,968		DEMOCRATIC PARTY.			Andrew J. Rendleman..... 6,124		
Miles J. Devine.....	1,704		Claude U. Stone.....	4,830		REPUBLICAN PARTY.		
REPUBLICAN PARTY.			REPUBLICAN PARTY.			Edward E. Denison..... 12,054		
Frank Sullivan.....	1,519		Clifford Ireland.....	7,358		SOCIALIST PARTY.		
John B. Calo.....	1,119		Joseph V. Graff.....	6,625		R. E. Baty..... 135		
Guy C. Crapple.....	515							

CHICAGO BUILDING STATISTICS.

Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost.

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1896.....	6,444	\$22,730,615	1903.....	6,221	\$37,447,175	1910.....	11,409	\$96,932,700
1897.....	6,294	21,777,230	1904.....	7,151	44,724,790	1911.....	11,106	105,269,700
1898.....	4,067	21,294,325	1905.....	8,442	63,970,950	1912.....	11,325	88,786,960
1899.....	3,794	20,856,750	1906.....	10,629	64,822,030	1913.....	10,792	89,668,427
1900.....	3,554	19,100,050	1907.....	9,353	59,093,080	1914.....	9,933	83,261,710
1901.....	6,053	34,962,075	1908.....	10,771	68,203,920	1915.....	10,340	97,291,480
1902.....	6,074	48,070,399	1909.....	11,241	90,559,580	1916*	8,961	96,926,550

*First ten months.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CHICAGO.

REVISED FIGURES (SPRING).

REVISED FIGURES (FALL).

FEB. 8 AND MARCH 14, 1916.

IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

OCT. 7 AND 17, 1916.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Ward.	1915.	1914.	1913.	*1912.	Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.....	10,905	3,208	14,113	1.....	17,002	15,445	12,789	15,789	1.....	11,631	3,568	15,199
2.....	14,469	7,527	21,996	2.....	28,381	23,617	15,051	17,113	2.....	16,569	10,181	26,750
3.....	15,095	10,608	25,703	3.....	28,131	24,983	15,577	16,026	3.....	16,755	13,127	29,882
4.....	9,958	4,787	14,745	4.....	14,688	11,573	9,116	10,116	4.....	8,829	5,009	13,838
5.....	10,705	5,304	16,009	5.....	16,967	15,136	9,683	10,665	5.....	10,600	5,361	16,051
6.....	17,479	11,569	29,048	6.....	31,181	28,408	17,095	15,675	6.....	20,350	15,664	36,014
7.....	18,819	12,902	31,721	7.....	32,738	29,560	17,105	15,341	7.....	21,690	16,824	38,514
8.....	11,648	7,009	18,657	8.....	18,517	15,844	10,088	10,211	8.....	12,009	7,050	19,059
9.....	11,946	6,837	18,783	9.....	19,200	16,364	10,545	10,446	9.....	12,828	7,218	20,040
10.....	6,498	3,321	9,819	10.....	10,205	10,691	6,702	7,253	10.....	6,282	2,994	9,276
11.....	8,060	4,289	12,349	11.....	12,682	11,604	8,128	8,701	11.....	7,741	4,908	11,749
12.....	10,275	5,596	15,871	12.....	16,737	15,195	9,910	9,772	12.....	10,552	5,969	16,521
13.....	16,623	10,707	27,330	13.....	29,670	24,481	16,031	16,351	13.....	17,611	12,427	30,033
14.....	12,624	6,860	19,484	14.....	21,203	18,809	12,583	13,197	14.....	12,792	7,958	20,750
15.....	13,893	6,537	20,430	15.....	21,009	18,876	12,853	12,773	15.....	14,755	7,208	21,963
16.....	7,476	3,710	11,186	16.....	11,613	10,826	7,593	8,150	16.....	7,328	3,474	10,802
17.....	5,823	2,239	8,162	17.....	8,359	8,057	5,993	6,956	17.....	5,496	2,308	7,804
18.....	14,893	6,147	21,040	18.....	23,591	18,554	15,113	17,685	18.....	15,616	6,721	22,337
19.....	6,741	2,986	9,727	19.....	10,460	9,367	7,238	8,534	19.....	6,613	2,786	9,399
20.....	5,297	2,493	7,790	20.....	8,072	7,947	5,452	6,317	20.....	4,354	2,352	7,206
21.....	13,748	6,133	19,881	21.....	21,866	18,898	14,076	15,039	21.....	14,919	7,630	22,549
22.....	8,120	3,474	11,594	22.....	12,051	12,241	8,607	9,691	22.....	7,579	3,031	10,610
23.....	14,408	8,631	23,039	23.....	25,441	23,209	14,956	14,938	23.....	16,030	10,538	26,568
24.....	11,883	5,642	17,525	24.....	17,804	15,826	11,414	11,831	24.....	11,913	5,573	17,486
25.....	21,096	14,601	35,697	25.....	38,104	33,388	18,709	16,165	25.....	26,416	21,280	47,696
26.....	17,988	9,876	27,864	26.....	29,122	25,738	15,820	15,043	26.....	20,548	12,594	33,142
27.....	21,449	10,929	32,378	27.....	31,862	27,664	15,332	14,300	27.....	25,564	13,669	39,233
28.....	12,565	8,842	21,407	28.....	20,580	19,063	12,338	12,292	28.....	12,940	6,961	19,901
29.....	14,671	7,844	22,515	29.....	20,612	17,284	10,964	10,936	29.....	15,278	7,501	22,829
30.....	11,200	6,329	17,529	30.....	17,876	15,974	10,974	12,033	30.....	11,010	6,666	17,673
31.....	15,343	10,050	25,393	31.....	26,325	22,767	14,337	14,327	31.....	15,795	11,086	26,881
32.....	21,863	14,459	36,322	32.....	37,478	29,952	17,804	17,128	32.....	23,823	17,417	41,240
33.....	20,281	11,430	31,711	33.....	31,319	27,378	16,744	15,383	33.....	22,640	14,396	37,036
34.....	16,834	8,577	25,411	34.....	26,296	22,136	14,388	13,539	34.....	17,785	9,277	27,062
35.....	19,353	11,547	30,900	35.....	31,962	26,042	15,798	15,194	35.....	21,170	14,042	35,212
Total..... 470,029 261,172 731,201				Tot..... 769,106 672,897 437,346 444,910				Total..... 510,425 306,727 817,152				
								Cicero..... 6,004 3,029 9,033				

*First registration after passage of redistricting ordinance Dec. 4, 1911. †Men, 486,815; women, 282,291.

REVISED FIGURES (FALL) IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Ward.	1906.	1908.	1910.	*1912.	1914.	Ward.	1906.	1908.	1910.	*1912.	1914.
1.....	9,574	9,525	7,385	12,366	11,528	21.....	10,615	12,666	10,038	15,219	15,994
2.....	10,659	11,984	10,176	15,420	19,778	22.....	8,018	8,284	6,760	8,652	9,018
3.....	9,692	11,858	9,917	16,118	19,466	23.....	8,382	9,509	8,294	15,520	19,214
4.....	7,752	8,396	7,236	8,847	11,493	24.....	8,223	9,850	8,983	11,426	12,516
5.....	7,953	9,359	8,428	9,601	13,543	25.....	16,642	21,316	22,012	18,995	27,435
6.....	14,597	18,122	15,342	17,606	22,767	26.....	10,871	14,836	15,360	15,946	20,539
7.....	15,885	20,922	19,259	17,479	24,937	27.....	12,815	18,358	19,115	15,541	22,238
8.....	8,390	9,914	9,201	10,238	13,174	28.....	10,516	12,667	11,973	12,178	15,458
9.....	5,899	5,298	4,320	10,638	13,869	29.....	8,057	10,121	9,645	10,610	14,088
10.....	6,226	5,995	4,873	6,770	8,179	30.....	9,668	10,794	9,555	10,908	13,231
11.....	7,914	8,555	6,695	8,227	10,317	31.....	11,462	15,016	14,503	14,374	19,599
12.....	10,802	13,296	12,474	9,888	13,566	32.....	11,394	14,953	14,244	18,069	26,645
13.....	11,537	13,472	12,872	16,016	19,744	33.....	9,562	11,498	11,081	16,775	22,351
14.....	10,178	11,278	9,893	12,727	15,139	34.....	8,887	12,439	13,504	14,140	19,248
15.....	9,090	10,931	9,889	12,949	15,780	35.....	8,554	11,590	11,777	15,705	21,850
16.....	7,984	8,784	7,028	7,530	8,907	Cicero.....	1,090	1,789	1,835	3,147	4,994
17.....	8,710	8,262	6,248	6,150	6,670	Total 345,544 411,120 375,146 448,062 560,967					
18.....	8,393	8,340	7,952	15,733	15,226	*Ward boundaries changed Dec. 4, 1911. †Men, 394,407; women, 166,560.					
19.....	8,144	7,842	5,894	7,235	7,396						
20.....	11,319	13,282	11,117	5,158	6,646						

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY WARDS AND PRECINCTS.

Election Nov. 7, 1916.

Nominees: Woodrow Wilson, democrat; Charles E. Hughes, republican; Allan L. Benson, socialist; J. Frank Hanly, prohibition; Arthur E. Reimer, socialist-labor. The vote for Benson, Hanly and Reimer is given by wards.

Wilson.				Hughes.				Wilson.				Hughes.							
1. Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	1. Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.				
1.....	149	43	166	17	13.....	181	21	128	24	25.....	143	57	16	23	37.....	88	50	100	52
2.....	166	8	124	9	14.....	70	32	109	40	26.....	102	47	83	26	38.....	133	73	96	49
3.....	186	2	29	—	15.....	167	73	109	33	27.....	117	62	89	25	39.....	117	89	73	41
4.....	208	2	67	—	16.....	117	33	77	24	28.....	26	14	110	16	40.....	100	69	88	37
5.....	133	17	83	15	17.....	189	16	68	15	29.....	115	15	90	39	41.....	165	79	61	54
6.....	158	10	78	5	18.....	225	27	107	20	30.....	63	44	164	47	42.....	177	62	80	37
7.....	138	14	142	18	19.....	111	48	99	53	31.....	86	58	62	40	43.....	125	59	74	40
8.....	256	16	79	16	20.....	158	64	84	25	32.....	31	42	128	100	44.....	103	64	95	38
9.....	131	30	123	30	21.....	93	74	107	47	33.....	69	43	105	63					
10.....	357	38	65	19	22.....	113	43	47	8	34.....	24	10	25	54					
11.....	197	5	74	4	23.....	142	38	102	39	35.....	61	32	50	45					
12.....	239	50	139	18	24.....	138	45	72	21	36.....	127	53	45	17					

Tl..... 5900 1771 3896 1377
G. Tl. 7671 5273

Wilson.				Hughes.				Wilson.				Hughes.				Wilson.				Hughes.							
II. Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.	
1...	88	42	76	58	7...	66	79	138	94	11...	110	76	47	23	VI.	51	65	107	104	1...	51	65	107	104			
2...	93	60	110	51	8...	56	65	116	111	12...	116	54	58	35	1...	41	57	168	149	2...	41	57	168	149			
3...	110	80	98	55	9...	55	50	122	123	13...	85	60	45	34	2...	36	58	173	164	3...	36	58	173	164			
4...	16	10	104	38	10...	66	46	111	82	14...	122	78	89	45	3...	46	56	139	121	4...	46	56	139	121			
5...	25	21	159	47	11...	72	57	106	67	15...	133	59	118	59	4...	53	40	137	122	5...	53	40	137	122			
6...	9	2	180	102	12...	89	63	83	68	16...	126	96	81	44	5...	56	40	137	122	6...	56	40	137	122			
7...	11	2	183	63	13...	85	68	120	93	17...	123	86	72	31	6...	43	44	205	144	7...	43	44	205	144			
8...	4	1	121	96	14...	87	99	129	121	18...	167	118	45	25	7...	58	28	187	127	8...	58	28	187	127			
9...	81	36	119	56	15...	59	64	89	89	19...	79	48	63	22	8...	51	35	130	116	9...	51	35	130	116			
10...	13	3	155	98	16...	96	70	123	63	20...	90	89	39	24	9...	58	58	173	165	10...	58	58	173	165			
11...	9	4	173	68	17...	97	61	109	91	21...	118	76	55	35	10...	61	62	211	148	11...	61	62	211	148			
12...	30	3	125	52	18...	105	96	71	73	22...	140	96	63	36	11...	80	71	261	204	12...	80	71	261	204			
13...	76	34	164	87	19...	89	86	132	118	23...	117	79	59	21	12...	53	39	138	124	13...	53	39	138	124			
14...	44	32	123	71	20...	65	65	131	106	24...	126	81	86	21	13...	35	33	155	24	14...	35	33	155	24			
15...	106	57	129	45	21...	83	75	119	71	25...	136	68	104	26	14...	83	82	196	103	15...	83	82	196	103			
16...	129	79	140	59	22...	83	75	112	70	26...	163	100	46	12	15...	64	47	162	102	16...	64	47	162	102			
17...	81	30	129	80	23...	79	78	101	71	27...	173	96	55	13	16...	80	53	91	54	17...	80	53	91	54			
18...	74	50	141	94	24...	74	71	98	82	28...	155	89	36	18	17...	58	56	94	62	18...	58	56	94	62			
19...	96	60	81	69	25...	123	80	128	70	29...	183	90	84	28	18...	92	34	111	76	19...	92	34	111	76			
20...	78	51	131	76	26...	79	48	87	53	30...	165	102	109	41	19...	107	75	140	98	20...	107	75	140	98			
21...	28	45	122	109	27...	104	46	107	73	31...	134	76	66	19	20...	109	76	184	107	21...	109	76	184	107			
22...	64	36	96	119	28...	42	21	135	109	32...	151	91	74	27	21...	81	89	128	86	22...	81	89	128	86			
23...	101	49	135	87	29...	94	56	123	86	33...	78	51	73	17	22...	88	80	149	98	23...	88	80	149	98			
24...	57	40	112	85	30...	53	81	71	48	34...	126	95	43	15	23...	66	80	149	98	24...	66	80	149	98			
25...	64	54	80	65	31...	20	5	160	83	35...	146	24	49	21	24...	68	54	105	61	25...	68	54	105	61			
26...	87	58	141	92	32...	120	99	35	18	36...	136	96	54	20	25...	94	72	108	56	26...	94	72	108	56			
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Tl...6824 5590 11972 8681				G.t.l. 12414 20653				Tl...8051 6676 11609 8718				G.t.l. 14727 20327				Tl...4321 2367 6403 3778				G.t.l. 6688 10181				Tl...4133 2162 2641 1281				G.t.l. 6345 3922			
VII.				VIII.				IX.				X.				XI.				XII.				XIII.							
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G.t.	10229		5102		83...	114	98	56	34	17...	92	54	63	35	
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XIII.				XIV.				XV.				XVI.			
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44...	139	90	47	27	41...	113	86	93	48	G.t.	9268		8721		
45...	163	96	60	37	42...	85	67	74	56						
46...	100	112	21	25	43...	90	56	86	57	XVI.					
47...	123	45	33	19	44...	91	43	89	57	1...	135	79	59	16	
48...	101	85	49	26	45...	119	60	76	34	2...	165	61	55	14	
49...	123	76	64	24	46...	77	46	128	89	3...	146	67	35	11	
50...	125	67	62	33	47...	85	83	73	37	4...	125	58	66	23	
51...	166	103	99	41	48...	82	53	85	55	5...	157	72	54	32	
52...	123	113	96	63	49...	108	59	104	60	6...	145	61	96	33	
53...	134	87	89	61	50...	80	41	96	77	7...	143	62	56	32	
54...	111	59	173	43	51...	72	35	133	89	8...	74	65	72	36	
55...	116	91	72	51	52...	51	21	142	98	9...	147	56	65	17	
56...	149	110	66	44	53...	83	63	85	45	10...	148	63	53	6	
57...	142	98	50	35	54...	82	61	95	54	11...	140	57	34	17	
58...	103	81	73	58	55...	83	57	81	62	12...	165	61	12	19	
59...	91	87	90	76	56...	55	20	105	77	13...	181	77	34	10	
60...	88	93	78	67	57...	30	25	126	106	14...	138	39	46	12	
61...	95	93	73	58	58...	46	29	130	88	15...	152	105	44	16	
62...	85	84	61	52	59...	66	37	131	80	16...	167	85	31	17	
63...	58	69	98	112	60...	90	38	90	53	17...	105	98	34	15	
64...	104	94	43	32	Tl...	5914	3696	5491	3470	18...	184	100	45	16	
65...	67	76	74	46	G.t.	9610		8961		19...	130	56	44	21	
66...	137	97	91	57						20...	169	114	55	16	
67...	106	109	128	104	XV.					21...	159	74	49	15	
68...	100	93	131	109	1...	60	49	127	85	22...	88	59	15	14	
69...	114	95	100	67	2...	89	48	67	46	23...	202	84	27	8	
70...	90	61	69	44	3...	65	36	91	48	24...	172	115	25	9	
71...	83	96	139	116	4...	101	36	111	38	25...	136	65	73	29	
72...	87	96	107	84	5...	83	52	67	19	26...	138	56	80	25	
73...	99	100	61	52	6...	133	68	66	25	27...	115	47	94	41	
74...	102	84	113	97	7...	116	53	67	40	28...	120	87	89	60	
75...	133	113	58	45	8...	124	75	43	12	29...	167	66	63	22	
76...	125	126	61	43	9...	106	75	95	44	30...	131	98	46	19	
77...	82	84	109	68	10...	87	31	114	38	31...	88	29	34	4	
78...	119	139	107	71	11...	85	41	62	26	32...	78	51	50	24	
79...	103	92	84	89	12...	142	84	74	29	33...	82	44	65	23	
80...	92	54	105	50	13...	85	63	74	29	Tl...	4592	2311	1700	673	
					14...	69	39	101	56	G.t.	6903		2373		

XVII.

1...	175	82	59	22
2...	106	54	69	82
3...	123	80	83	39
4...	143	64	93	36
5...	158	88	54	22
6...	138	68	38	22
7...	113	62	68	15
8...	136	56	69	14
9...	162	49	80	17
10...	88	53	100	22
11...	108	15	102	21
12...	91	32	91	30
13...	80	40	104	43
14...	77	48	90	30
15...	105	60	131	81
16...	84	25	114	27
17...	91	26	136	39
18...	143	67	99	40
19...	115	52	91	65
20...	161	84	76	24
21...	101	42	94	35
22...	142	78	58	26
23...	133	66	107	37
24...	106	67	47	29

Tl. 2869 1358 2033 714
G.t. 4227 2747

XVIII.

1...	172	4	164	7
2...	69	9	146	14
3...	118	12	179	22
4...	98	34	142	30
5...	77	25	81	28
6...	129	49	76	35
7...	91	45	64	33
8...	111	54	45	28
9...	114	42	73	24
10...	194	74	122	40
11...	146	52	89	22
12...	125	27	81	26
13...	152	27	71	14
14...	209	28	57	13
15...	229	23	87	7
16...	317	14	42	5
17...	200	35	90	2
18...	170	87	34	1
19...	173	59	61	2
20...	164	40	42	2
21...	140	53	56	2
22...	177	35	81	1
23...	179	71	45	1
24...	137	81	41	3
25...	139	67	50	1
26...	143	78	84	2
27...	136	51	112	5
28...	188	56	124	4
29...	114	95	100	5
30...	112	49	112	6
31...	169	24	180	3
32...	118	59	69	4
33...	117	88	57	4
34...	152	53	82	5
35...	122	62	98	4
36...	97	57	95	4
37...	144	77	119	5
38...	74	57	73	5
39...	124	78	89	6
40...	70	60	90	6
41...	96	54	62	3
42...	98	47	79	3
43...	103	61	104	5
44...	108	47	114	6
45...	95	62	100	8
46...	87	57	82	8
47...	117	70	82	5
48...	95	62	83	3
49...	129	68	85	6
50...	102	62	82	4
51...	103	67	77	3
52...	104	58	87	4
53...	98	107	92	9
54...	118	80	90	4
55...	150	53	95	4
56...	118	70	76	4

Wilson.				Hughes.				Wilson.				Hughes.				Wilson.				Hughes.			
Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.	
57...	101	63	86	50	17...	94	47	188	101	XXIII.	10...	85	33	120	68								
58...	136	82	42	20	18...	89	65	123	97	1...	47	52	113	121	11...	98	58	100	120	52			
59...	103	68	64	60	19...	45	44	164	125	2...	58	40	130	104	12...	93	51	64	65	62			
60...	96	57	74	53	20...	91	70	129	71	3...	74	82	136	113	13...	107	35	142	65	48			
61...	85	71	84	42	21...	28	32	134	133	4...	81	55	131	85	14...	53	21	74	48	65			
62...	93	66	114	57	22...	52	66	165	111	5...	72	45	161	102	15...	84	46	149	46	53			
TL...	8020	3391	5352	2397	23...	65	64	117	93	6...	59	55	125	75	16...	106	33	101	70	76			
G.t.l.	11411		7749		24...	70	83	139	111	7...	77	65	122	85	17...	81	36	138	53	53			
XIX.					25...	88	57	103	70	8...	73	41	126	90	18...	78	23	126	41	41			
1...	85	48	74	15	26...	95	74	137	84	9...	32	33	175	98	19...	94	25	108	36	36			
2...	77	21	103	26	27...	109	73	125	91	10...	73	27	120	74	20...	97	66	99	50	50			
3...	96	37	89	14	28...	83	97	97	96	11...	51	21	123	62	21...	97	66	99	50	50			
4...	147	22	67	25	29...	86	48	114	60	12...	55	21	133	67	22...	75	39	88	49	49			
5...	99	76	68	28	30...	70	66	132	63	13...	45	28	140	89	23...	106	62	87	46	46			
6...	164	70	84	18	31...	86	55	130	85	14...	91	67	190	110	24...	136	24	80	23	23			
7...	215	70	33	11	32...	90	35	107	47	15...	50	31	164	78	25...	114	61	80	26	26			
8...	173	28	72	11	33...	90	60	84	27	16...	36	18	101	65	26...	110	52	80	29	29			
9...	120	44	46	10	34...	140	53	69	36	17...	83	31	139	59	27...	59	7	41	8	8			
10...	168	72	45	10	35...	114	53	112	46	18...	72	44	110	67	28...	107	58	76	49	49			
11...	125	59	52	30	36...	103	41	120	42	19...	69	31	170	127	29...	92	41	102	41	41			
12...	157	81	121	25	37...	108	54	64	28	20...	69	31	89	89	30...	87	46	94	46	46			
13...	85	29	75	18	38...	73	61	77	38	21...	72	33	122	76	31...	131	45	108	36	36			
14...	90	32	77	76	39...	123	64	83	35	22...	59	50	120	66	32...	101	47	28	94	77			
15...	80	25	85	38	40...	114	48	76	18	23...	64	50	133	99	33...	84	41	151	77	74			
16...	101	55	67	19	42...	166	46	102	30	24...	99	80	117	71	34...	167	71	74	15	15			
17...	114	54	60	41	43...	110	61	95	43	25...	85	48	119	86	35...	118	96	29	27	27			
18...	121	124	51	14	44...	113	56	124	55	27...	64	21	90	72	36...	140	39	72	27	27			
19...	118	75	26	12	45...	132	28	112	54	28...	61	53	122	72	38...	189	55	45	9	9			
20...	133	75	43	11	46...	118	73	114	89	29...	43	47	110	90	39...	119	54	104	62	62			
21...	121	79	75	22	47...	126	88	140	96	30...	57	58	110	71	40...	108	50	89	51	51			
22...	161	106	116	6	48...	131	63	147	59	31...	31	22	109	48	41...	100	26	53	27	27			
23...	114	41	152	36	49...	123	40	53	22	32...	62	47	171	170	42...	141	64	71	25	25			
24...	141	48	98	35	50...	127	55	60	27	33...	47	35	148	113	43...	104	45	43	23	23			
25...	122	69	90	43	51...	140	23	104	18	34...	84	82	178	160	44...	107	54	114	50	50			
26...	144	72	49	23	52...	177	21	59	5	35...	72	61	159	88	45...	78	52	83	63	63			
27...	120	55	54	24	53...	97	63	110	73	36...	67	65	151	97	46...	110	68	88	58	58			
28...	109	83	94	60	54...	157	50	108	30	37...	88	63	129	66	47...	95	74	88	44	44			
29...	129	82	56	29	55...	135	46	108	28	38...	91	42	80	42	48...	68	28	96	42	42			
TL...	3629	1732	2125	740	56...	82	33	73	23	39...	87	41	160	97	49...	114	81	73	46	46			
G.t.l.	5361		2865		57...	121	34	108	32	40...	81	61	109	63	50...	106	73	98	67	67			
XX.					58...	138	28	102	15	41...	74	44	108	68	51...	84	54	99	60	60			
1...	154	42	73	8	59...	107	17	124	21	42...	63	38	128	60									
2...	81	31	46	10	60...	130	11	74	11	43...	76	40	93	81	TL...	5118	2359	4815	2339				
3...	103	62	78	45	TL...	6224	3227	6743	3584	44...	88	50	127	66	G.t.l.	7477		7154					
4...	108	42	114	52	G.t.l.	9451		10327		45...	64	35	104	53									
5...	128	55	61	21	XXII.					46...	106	63	110	66	XXV.								
6...	80	36	98	59	1...	105	35	98	39	47...	65	52	102	56	1...	78	60	164	138				
7...	83	78	68	38	2...	108	43	93	34	48...	70	43	94	62	2...	84	64	141	96				
8...	105	45	62	27	3...	78	32	90	37	49...	62	48	120	75	3...	69	54	161	123				
9...	108	57	72	26	4...	74	38	114	50	50...	62	47	166	127	4...	68	33	162	74				
10...	101	76	50	28	5...	66	38	99	32	51...	69	59	149	132	5...	84	64	170	111				
11...	113	64	58	21	6...	110	43	116	39	52...	67	70	172	158	6...	86	37	134	75				
12...	135	80	47	12	7...	85	35	95	32	53...	65	67	143	97	7...	81	84	135	85				
13...	122	65	77	35	8...	86	34	79	33	54...	86	46	101	67	8...	94	71	143	105				
14...	111	51	39	27	9...	74	19	89	33	55...	62	68	147	74	9...	64	54	127	99				
15...	154	69	56	16	10...	71	38	96	36	56...	62	64	144	94	10...	60	48	121	80				
16...	123	47	91	43	11...	133	57	115	34	57...	87	60	101	57	11...	76	52	105	67				
17...	98	54	77	30	12...	81	43	115	34	58...	66	65	105	70	12...	77	61	167	107				
18...	109	69	67	32	13...	124	78	74	32	59...	106	87	109	63	13...	78	58	93	92				
19...	164	72	68	19	14...	80	41	106	39	60...	72	55	117	57	14...	105	73	136	123				
20...	132	63	62	16	15...	112	64	82	23	61...	108	42	128	72	15...	74	74	190	139				
21...	164	74	57	22	16...	100	50	72	26	62...	120	48	119	46	16...	73	64	130	89				
22...	115	54	82	29	17...	94	39	103	34	63...	77	36	95	52	17...	75	64	171	119				
23...	110	47	107	41	18...	79	44	79	29	64...	80	64	114	63	18...	72	64	128	118				
TL...	2701	1333	1610	645	19...	94	56	97	31	65...	87	50	123	77	19...	81	84	94	76				
G.t.l.	4034		2255		20...	97	48	95	32	66...	93	50	123	78	20...	81	84	94	76				
XXI.					21...	64	12	99	32	67...	75	50	149	73	21...	80	64	201	142				
1...	71	46	152	137	22...	82	22	79	27	68...	58	42	90	53	22...	85	61	196	155				
2...	90	49	107	109	23...	88	33	82	29	69...	84	59	131	84	23...	88	183	128	128				
3...	87	49	100	58	24...	156	46	57	22	70...	111	75	93	86	24...	68	156	121	156				
4...	102	49	132	72	25...	97	34	76	17	71...	136	73	103	47	25...	79	88	109	105				
5...	66	40	95	42	26...	59	35	146	33	TL...	5177	3533	9002	5835	26...	70	97	110	105				
6...	115	76	109	63	27...	110	37	118	32	G.t.l.	8710		14837		27...	73	79	131	114				
7...	86	47	101	61	28...	97	37	98	39						28...	51	58	180	139				
8...	118	58	128	84	29...	96	49	200	39	XXIV.					29...	71	67	177	145				
9...	108	62	152	88	30...	75	56	118	43	1...	73	29	129	65	30...	76	71	171	116				
10...	104	65	131	68	31...	77	21	119	46	2...</													

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Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.					
18...	115	49	54	18	107	129	102	56	30	69...	103	61	65	56	77...	138	97	132	85
19...	120	63	84	61	38...	123	73	60	42	70...	132	107	84	37	78...	203	139	311	179
20...	123	36	89	49	39...	133	91	67	56	71...	87	91	102	79	79...	148	115	154	103
21...	80	44	89	57	40...	180	112	68	42	72...	109	77	99	54	80...	108	74	112	90
22...	98	52	81	42	41...	137	112	57	33	73...	112	89	97	59	81...	121	17	117	77
23...	106	62	117	40	42...	125	122	50	30	Tl...6891 4921 7420 5153				82...	107	68	72	45	
24...	129	83	89	54	43...	126	111	43	34	G.t.l. 11812 12573				83...	105	91	70	54	
25...	123	40	76	43	44...	125	116	143	50	XXXII.				84...	115	67	124	86	
26...	167	98	87	65	45...	137	91	63	45	1...	85	65	116	85	85...	89	80	85	51
27...	140	33	69	28	46...	142	111	136	51	2...	74	85	118	93	86...	111	59	98	44
28...	131	48	76	34	47...	143	81	54	25	3...	57	57	121	89	87...	92	56	194	65
29...	177	66	54	8	48...	137	69	87	28	4...	63	45	104	103	88...	47	88	51	81
30...	81	38	100	45	49...	178	132	53	31	5...	79	53	118	97	89...	126	92	107	50
31...	167	76	63	15	Tl...6842 3544 4074 2510				31	6...	44	46	186	180	90...	68	59	62	62
32...	124	38	105	32	G.t.l. 9386 6584				31	7...	45	54	111	100	91...	84	46	102	56
33...	134	57	85	49	XXXI.				31	8...	55	64	119	113	93...	82	44	135	84
34...	96	41	120	44	1...	48	44	106	68	9...	56	54	118	109	94...	84	63	144	21
35...	110	42	144	51	2...	16	10	165	135	10...	62	58	104	110	95...	97	32	111	56
36...	140	66	134	62	3...	115	86	81	53	11...	53	53	133	122	96...	71	67	100	90
37...	95	53	92	53	4...	90	61	86	74	12...	65	45	117	83	97...	48	39	127	73
38...	90	55	116	69	5...	116	78	80	76	13...	92	58	125	82	98...	74	46	35	57
39...	89	61	113	77	6...	115	75	93	54	14...	81	74	141	71	99...	89	60	124	94
40...	113	71	164	108	7...	105	82	102	80	15...	109	54	113	71	100...	55	47	190	88
41...	107	87	134	90	8...	89	73	109	74	16...	90	57	114	51	101...	34	47	131	108
42...	161	96	170	79	9...	129	86	81	57	17...	78	58	117	72	102...	74	63	137	97
43...	136	79	120	58	10...	101	86	128	83	18...	49	56	140	82	103...	36	42	111	91
44...	115	85	64	37	11...	94	66	81	51	19...	62	59	104	59	104...	45	38	146	120
45...	147	69	88	42	12...	74	70	86	77	20...	76	68	107	70	105...	50	43	113	109
46...	124	73	67	38	13...	57	48	99	83	21...	76	68	107	70	106...	28	17	153	120
47...	117	59	102	73	14...	84	44	98	60	22...	77	55	110	89	107...	40	25	121	86
48...	85	50	102	68	15...	71	60	140	105	23...	99	73	69	39	108...	36	15	65	43
49...	104	60	115	62	16...	61	53	130	133	24...	108	69	129	88	109...	35	35	108	100
50...	227	150	200	109	17...	73	87	109	84	25...	87	54	101	70	110...	28	17	107	40
51...	98	47	122	71	18...	82	58	91	68	26...	82	54	94	50	111...	28	17	107	40
52...	105	56	124	68	19...	85	64	134	97	27...	98	69	122	86	Tl...8905 6418 13107 9151				
53...	102	47	123	67	20...	74	62	134	125	28...	112	75	98	60	G.t.l. 15323 22258				
54...	105	83	111	67	21...	84	67	111	77	29...	108	76	70	34	XXXIII.				
55...	106	92	92	67	22...	98	57	111	79	30...	89	73	67	48	1...	93	58	133	87
56...	112	78	79	46	23...	78	37	114	77	31...	82	50	87	44	2...	82	50	137	93
57...	140	89	95	65	24...	92	53	112	64	32...	88	55	92	61	3...	66	43	135	81
58...	122	75	72	42	25...	123	86	83	52	33...	107	72	135	80	4...	86	70	167	97
59...	96	46	102	50	26...	88	75	111	88	34...	92	61	117	55	4...	86	70	167	97
60...	110	49	105	69	27...	114	89	77	46	35...	108	81	108	52	5...	111	91	150	94
61...	119	63	91	39	28...	115	82	94	54	36...	93	55	100	57	6...	66	43	114	59
62...	100	52	68	52	29...	101	82	57	50	37...	85	51	87	60	7...	65	50	150	94
Tl...7480 3663 5994 2964				30...	135	86	70	55	38...	74	50	119	68	8	8...	31	31	152	113
G.t.l. 11143 8958				31...	142	131	53	35	39...	80	53	122	95	9	9...	65	61	205	128
XXX.				32...	135	127	61	43	40...	66	47	166	120	10	10...	80	61	194	136
1...	42	14	132	61	33...	99	113	60	53	41...	96	61	99	59	11...	73	55	158	70
2...	45	15	153	79	34...	122	111	82	60	42...	70	52	109	83	12...	90	67	117	57
3...	55	25	184	94	35...	150	142	40	50	43...	67	67	124	95	13...	112	94	187	135
4...	96	51	72	23	36...	132	124	60	39	44...	67	62	115	107	14...	74	32	147	82
5...	85	48	93	57	37...	151	100	83	50	45...	83	46	109	39	15...	63	37	132	59
6...	109	61	125	61	38...	109	97	72	52	46...	67	66	119	108	16...	70	41	140	85
7...	119	77	77	48	39...	81	52	103	79	47...	52	46	115	103	17...	63	45	190	126
8...	170	143	16	13	40...	92	63	134	103	48...	83	57	115	93	18...	66	55	152	89
9...	204	157	25	24	41...	46	37	120	78	49...	70	71	140	113	19...	58	25	148	68
10...	136	60	28	11	42...	123	104	69	45	50...	77	57	116	99	20...	70	40	148	70
11...	130	82	30	20	43...	57	33	124	73	51...	67	55	100	96	21...	71	42	146	93
12...	171	117	33	20	44...	55	22	114	71	52...	67	48	146	107	22...	84	26	133	65
13...	168	75	40	17	45...	74	54	89	59	53...	39	32	125	110	23...	77	24	136	74
14...	170	53	71	31	46...	62	38	120	75	54...	46	37	144	113	24...	106	69	164	101
15...	179	144	52	27	47...	92	55	133	74	55...	51	50	133	128	25...	56	59	155	88
16...	150	97	39	16	48...	79	46	148	86	56...	56	49	129	109	26...	91	39	173	77
17...	175	48	23	2	49...	61	31	131	88	57...	83	43	108	82	27...	95	49	194	98
18...	135	43	51	13	50...	56	23	124	54	58...	94	72	111	88	28...	89	53	95	40
19...	162	64	57	23	51...	73	62	120	75	59...	55	52	145	109	29...	91	38	117	58
20...	133	43	77	18	52...	73	38	125	112	60...	71	85	108	79	30...	76	32	124	67
21...	156	84	40	20	53...	44	35	171	132	61...	107	120	75	43	31...	89	50	96	66
22...	169	104	38	20	54...	51	38	139	122	62...	180	72	159	111	32...	107	64	127	62
23...	152	96	79	33	55...	90	48	121	65	63...	58	51	123	99	33...	95	47	129	61
24...	106	54	82	42	56...	119	77	97	45	64...	80	56	128	100	34...	105	44	127	55
25...	81	43	58	48	57...	135	112	79	47	65...	71	50	128	73	35...	78	41	117	53
26...	136	92	70	50	58...	129	100	83	43	66...	76	54	137	69	36...	91	50	136	53
27...	37	8	166	151	59...	87	56	132	105	67...	87	72	100	58	37...	84	55	108	44
28...	34	28	164	123	60...	89	67	109	63	68...	121	95	109	84	38...	107	65	141	76
29...	27	9	194	149	61...	81	43	106	71	69...	125	82	135	75	39...	141	63	232	106
30...	54	17	180	129	62...	84	49	102	68	70...	82	53	114	77	40...	89	51	159	68

Wilson.				Hughes.				Wilson.				Hughes.				Wilson.				Hughes.																			
Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.		Men.		Wom.																	
47...	103	39	76	33	12...	89	70	117	49	75...	130	43	128	38	57...	117	99	108	70																				
48...	94	39	107	35	14...	131	74	131	65	76...	104	35	93	29	58...	128	105	49	55																				
49...	90	57	160	93	15...	147	67	74	24	77...	128	56	60	15	59...	143	125	105	77																				
50...	96	76	209	104	16...	63	51	87	33	78...	128	56	60	15	60...	143	119	84	59																				
51...	60	47	186	123	17...	79	49	107	47	79...	128	56	60	15	61...	143	119	84	59																				
52...	118	64	153	83	18...	84	29	74	32	80...	128	56	60	15	62...	143	119	84	59																				
53...	145	93	154	82	19...	103	59	122	55	81...	128	56	60	15	63...	143	119	84	59																				
54...	134	83	195	96	20...	142	35	100	39	82...	128	56	60	15	64...	143	119	84	59																				
55...	126	84	151	91	21...	125	55	89	38	83...	128	56	60	15	65...	143	119	84	59																				
56...	85	52	154	92	22...	110	49	66	29	84...	128	56	60	15	66...	143	119	84	59																				
57...	41	28	121	96	23...	82	64	85	43	85...	128	56	60	15	67...	143	119	84	59																				
58...	73	67	150	108	24...	104	61	109	50	86...	128	56	60	15	68...	143	119	84	59																				
59...	51	49	130	105	25...	106	33	80	17	87...	128	56	60	15	69...	143	119	84	59																				
60...	55	45	154	96	26...	85	45	62	37	88...	128	56	60	15	70...	125	96	82	56																				
61...	79	48	142	90	27...	97	56	70	36	89...	128	56	60	15	71...	123	70	71	33																				
62...	76	57	174	95	28...	82	52	97	40	90...	128	56	60	15	72...	173	130	118	70																				
63...	61	49	161	100	29...	86	58	54	34	91...	128	56	60	15	73...	89	69	82	45																				
64...	56	52	216	161	30...	92	56	72	49	92...	128	56	60	15	74...	114	88	106	84																				
65...	63	87	176	124	31...	131	76	112	51	93...	128	56	60	15	75...	150	127	87	58																				
66...	77	52	111	65	32...	85	51	93	39	94...	128	56	60	15	76...	209	196	117	78																				
67...	53	43	143	119	33...	74	49	73	33	95...	128	56	60	15	77...	154	170	112	69																				
68...	54	57	179	139	34...	92	59	71	39	96...	128	56	60	15	78...	103	90	79	64																				
69...	38	62	144	139	35...	130	62	84	40	97...	128	56	60	15	79...	111	73	114	67																				
70...	57	56	126	84	36...	100	77	82	45	98...	128	56	60	15	80...	133	141	131	85																				
71...	49	56	103	83	37...	87	61	82	40	99...	128	56	60	15	81...	95	64	94	65																				
72...	89	72	137	96	38...	119	89	88	45	100...	128	56	60	15	82...	104	76	109	73																				
73...	37	36	161	135	39...	94	77	86	55	21...	132	92	82	51	83...	106	123	84	76																				
74...	40	51	122	95	40...	130	79	82	50	22...	128	74	117	63	84...	161	133	104	84																				
75...	59	114	73	41	41...	84	60	79	39	23...	142	64	109	47	85...	155	115	83	51																				
76...	77	48	204	144	42...	139	87	59	29	24...	108	61	109	47	86...	144	122	96	58																				
77...	49	28	135	61	43...	105	85	76	36	25...	121	80	96	41	87...	177	164	102	61																				
78...	82	56	158	100	44...	148	81	116	38	26...	144	83	58	35	88...	151	144	119	117																				
79...	110	46	118	60	45...	104	59	104	49	27...	140	98	102	72	89...	113	113	74	63																				
80...	121	64	78	37	46...	151	100	88	44	28...	120	85	95	58	90...	10470	7653	8667	5184																				
81...	94	36	118	58	47...	130	71	105	24	29...	128	82	92	61	91...	18123		13851																					
82...	107	102	124	97	48...	95	49	82	30	30...	123	43	91	25	92...																								
83...	103	115	127	98	49...	117	82	71	42	31...	103	46	144	64	93...																								
84...	71	78	84	67	50...	121	68	99	57	32...	97	47	142	55	94...	123	74	82	30																				
85...	108	150	167	139	51...	91	67	88	87	33...	107	41	100	37	95...	121	63	91	37																				
86...	71	80	92	74	52...	144	87	149	73	34...	97	54	129	43	96...	115	43	67	23																				
87...	42	62	99	103	53...	165	63	116	49	35...	97	41	160	71	97...	115	56	160	47																				
88...	114	99	112	88	54...	137	53	83	16	36...	121	58	165	83	98...	112	42	141	58																				
89...	67	72	106	80	55...	129	58	57	18	37...	121	68	70	28	99...	122	64	82	37																				
90...	80	59	123	116	56...	87	55	86	34	38...	137	95	65	42	100...	162	97	99	45																				
91...	51	65	114	116	57...	112	64	84	56	39...	133	71	64	33	101...	190	169	176	72																				
92...	69	68	124	114	58...	33	49	118	53	40...	132	87	92	63	102...	71	109	130	94																				
Tl. 7668				5324				18041				7977				61...				124				59				88											
G.t.l.				12992				21018				61...				90				39				88				55				82							
XXXIV.				1...				144				77				198				46				61...				163											
1...				129				71				50				31				64...				133				81				58				24			
3...				100				52				98				49				65...				96				83				78							
4...				146				86				72				27				66...				133				84				77							
5...				116				72				71				33				67...				112				82				67							
6...				137				71				98				38				68...				107				67				73							
7...				109				61				88				33				69...				87				53				66							
8...				127				68				85				31				70...				114				64				62							
9...				114				67				112				60				71...				128				52				47							
10...				109				53				144				68				72...				152				64				122							
11...				144				98				125				46				73...				139				60				93							
12...				126				67				106				45				74...				97				34				110							

BENSON AND HANLY.

Benson.		Hanly.		Benson.		Hanly.	
Ward.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Ward.	Men.	Women.	Men.
1...	157	32	10	5	20...	237	68
2...	211	75	22	21	21...	458	112
3...	187	95	14	22	22...	648	185
4...	210	45	4	—	23...	885	221
5...	277	63	3	—	24...	866	261
6...	237	103	27	43	25...	330	144
7...	421	178	39	57	26...	937	336
8...	572	179	20	27	27...	1778	713
9...	1315	472	35	45	28...	866	289
10...	439	210	1	—	29...	583	186
11...	403	113	3	4	30...	179	43
12...	647	314	9	5	31...	452	171
13...	456	188	26	41	32...	575	203
14...	388	157	11	29	33...	1195	411
15...	1550	529	12	24	34...	1370	531
16...	208	79	1	1	35...	1021	332
17...	228	37	1	—	Cicero	439	204
18...	460	128	39	39	Total	21077	7650
19...	192	54	1	3	Grand total	23727	695
Arthur Reimer received 907 votes in Chicago				and Cicero—605 men, 302 women.			

COUNTRY TOWNS.

Towns.	Wilson		Hughes	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Barrington	60	48	360	260
Berwyn	830	556	1078	760
Bloom	1223	705	2573	1121
Bremen	142	93	379	228
Calumet	515	28	569	38
Elk Grove	53	8	277	85
Hanover	59	23	256	80
Lemont	446	176	477	221
Lyden	318	143	467	158
Lyons	900	660	1999	1514
Maine	481	358	1128	874
New Trier	1141	1021	2870	2685
Niles	274	105	567	181
Northfield	167	57	466	156
Norwood Park	123	105	216	102
Oak Park	2280	2151	5512	4663
Orland	47	22	201	117
Palatine	130	74	371	176
Palos	108	43	173	80
Proviso	2391	1567	4362	2736
Rich	76	32	258	57
Ridgeville	1736	1727	4664	4630
Riverside	211	188	448	351
Schaumburg	27	8	153	146
Stickney	42	21	61	28
Thornton	1898	1065	2897	1813
Wheeling	195	80	505	262
Worth	632	454	1355	929
Total	16486	11777	34294	24200
		28263		58494

SUMMARY.

HUGHES, REP.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chicago	235,668	141,533	377,201
Country towns	34,294	24,200	58,494
Total	269,962	165,733	435,695

WILSON, DEM.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chicago	217,328	133,847	351,175
Country towns	16,486	11,777	28,263
Total	233,814	145,624	379,438

BENSON, SOC.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chicago	21,077	7,650	28,727
Country towns	2,250	1,494	3,744
Total	23,327	9,144	32,471

HANLY, PRO.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chicago	695	902	1,597
Country towns	290	422	712
Total	985	1,324	2,309

REIMER, SOC.-LAB.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chicago	605	302	907
Country towns	85	58	143
Total	690	360	1,050

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Nominees: Edward F. Dunne, democrat; Frank O. Lowden, republican; Seymour Stedman, socialist; John M. Francis, socialist-labor; John R. Golden, prohibition.

Ward	Dunne	Lowden	Stedman	Francis	Golden
1	5690	4197	207	3	6
2	4082	10336	242	10	21
3	6282	8862	288	10	27
4	5608	2615	262	6	2
5	6175	3441	320	7	3
6	6906	11640	324	7	20
7	8010	11612	750	23	39
8	5452	5065	883	19	17
9	4110	6146	1800	20	23
10	3606	1770	512	21	3
11	4334	2489	467	7	4
12	6100	3080	856	8	6
13	9204	6791	631	13	31
14	5948	5310	556	10	15
15	6288	5425	1933	35	20
16	4849	1739	247	7	—
17	3094	1934	159	6	1

Ward	Dunne	Lowden	Stedman	Francis	Golden
18	8147	5279	602	18	28
19	3695	2019	244	4	1
20	2812	1521	250	4	2
21	6458	6376	563	16	42
22	2573	2881	700	16	5
23	5800	8424	876	24	26
24	5822	4339	1097	35	6
25	9096	15450	500	15	27
26	7682	10506	1300	36	56
27	9984	11768	2392	57	43
28	5921	5148	1078	20	18
29	7753	5629	757	20	14
30	5989	3920	227	8	4
31	7064	7188	582	30	26
32	8882	12036	792	24	91
33	7726	12278	1759	38	58
34	9013	6252	1752	23	5
35	10645	8429	1383	23	27
Cicero	2852	2258	535	20	12
Total	224577	224963	27826	643	759
Country towns	16672	33088	2704	79	399
Grand total	241249	258051	30530	722	1158

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Nominees: Maclay Hoyne, democrat; Harry B. Miller, republican; William A. Cunnea, socialist.

Ward	Hoyne	Miller	Cunnea
1	5997	3503	753
2	4214	9390	1082
3	7208	6517	1815
4	5298	2258	861
5	5929	2998	1082
6	9523	6827	2629
7	8768	8305	3392
8	5212	4201	1940
9	4177	5123	2721
10	3190	1408	1216
11	2843	2090	1273
12	5330	2240	2509
13	8634	4924	3103
14	5532	4394	1972
15	5003	3982	4744
16	4219	1544	983
17	2777	1657	681
18	7480	4035	2445
19	3480	1675	905
20	2547	1470	645
21	6691	4560	2201
22	3036	2087	1852
23	6009	6721	3395
24	5146	3168	2849
25	11429	9284	4369
26	7432	7077	5054
27	8776	8206	7198
28	5097	3882	3293
29	6956	4415	2686
30	5739	3474	876
31	6643	6783	2311
32	9472	9555	3735
33	6907	9002	5796
34	7517	4079	5433
35	9352	6530	4613
Cicero	2394	1567	1756
Total	216935	166921	94168
Country towns	19449	24535	8411
Grand total	236384	191456	102579

RECORDER.

Nominees: Joseph F. Connery, democrat; Joseph F. Haas, republican; Frederick Fischel, socialist.

Ward	Connery	Haas	Fischel
1	5938	3793	195
2	4069	10202	215
3	6697	8289	270
4	5396	2509	298
5	6151	3374	310
6	7881	10332	583
7	7819	10756	710
8	5421	5631	1556
9	4191	6149	

Ward	Connerly	Haas	Fischel	Ward	Sabbath	Hebel	Block
10.....	3485	1685	494	3.....	7307	7573	272
11.....	4093	2595	434	4.....	5406	2443	221
12.....	5831	3144	789	5.....	6163	3274	313
13.....	9269	6494	608	6.....	9050	9244	296
14.....	6033	5148	478	7.....	8856	10544	607
15.....	5676	5672	1931	8.....	5441	4967	751
16.....	4529	1909	232	9.....	4211	5926	1599
17.....	2797	1979	155	10.....	3759	1566	471
18.....	8007	5213	561	11.....	4286	2436	435
19.....	3673	1994	236	12.....	6137	2890	733
20.....	2740	1563	254	13.....	9208	6512	615
21.....	6530	6068	543	14.....	5870	5211	490
22.....	3203	2833	695	15.....	6584	4802	1733
23.....	5530	8337	826	16.....	4766	1625	218
24.....	5301	4674	991	17.....	3038	1351	157
25.....	10742	13350	411	18.....	7969	5158	566
26.....	7284	10620	1150	19.....	3777	1858	254
27.....	9397	11933	2234	20.....	2937	1420	238
28.....	4921	6168	981	21.....	6022	6624	535
29.....	7423	5700	707	22.....	3189	2857	707
30.....	5873	3890	219	23.....	5623	8154	830
31.....	6973	7097	554	24.....	5472	4521	1019
32.....	9184	12386	722	25.....	9785	13909	448
33.....	7500	12306	1549	26.....	7268	10533	1214
34.....	16474	6363	1644	27.....	9611	11506	2399
35.....	10585	5186	1306	28.....	5782	5003	1084
Cicero.....	2762	2285	530	29.....	7654	5424	700
Total.....	222434	220077	25641	30.....	5896	3831	219
Country towns.....	17771	31462	2470	31.....	7100	6892	575
Grand total.....	240205	251539	28111	32.....	9284	12281	744
				33.....	7754	11875	1632
				34.....	9906	5857	1557
				35.....	10224	8228	1363
				Cicero.....	2854	2214	514

CORONER.

Nominees: James B. Bowler, democrat; Peter M. Hoffman, republican; Joseph F. Greer, socialist; Harry J. Haiselden, prohibition.

Ward	Bowler	Hoffman	Greer	Haiselden
1.....	5477	4296	173	17
2.....	3472	10734	239	45
3.....	5156	9729	347	107
4.....	4788	3042	214	5
5.....	5607	3862	300	11
6.....	4506	12932	282	87
7.....	6283	13023	570	163
8.....	4796	5633	690	47
9.....	3600	6704	1518	76
10.....	2272	1954	489	5
11.....	3833	2924	447	12
12.....	5412	3636	785	39
13.....	7865	7869	598	70
14.....	5066	6056	468	40
15.....	4677	6567	1927	94
16.....	4477	1914	242	3
17.....	2586	2171	152	4
18.....	7301	5881	561	44
19.....	3831	1925	230	3
20.....	2635	1668	255	1
21.....	5255	7236	542	89
22.....	2683	3367	662	17
23.....	3873	9875	793	162
24.....	4480	5489	956	93
25.....	6107	17785	405	183
26.....	4856	12866	1077	289
27.....	6897	14319	2160	163
28.....	4665	6211	1049	69
29.....	6522	6537	679	60
30.....	5384	4383	205	12
31.....	5867	8031	572	93
32.....	7096	14441	690	181
33.....	5417	14070	1515	189
34.....	7344	7588	1577	60
35.....	8659	9834	1269	115
Cicero.....	2381	2647	502	55
Total.....	181526	257289	25146	2711
Country towns.....	13016	35955	2494	597
Grand total.....	194542	293244	27640	3308

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

(To fill vacancy.)

Nominees: Joseph Sabbath, democrat; Oscar Hebel, republican; Samuel Block, socialist.

Ward	Sabbath	Hebel	Block
1.....	6014	3744	179
2.....	4283	9962	246

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

(To fill vacancy.)

Nominees: Jacob H. Hopkins, democrat; Robert E. Crowe, republican; Carl Strover, socialist.

Ward	Hopkins	Crowe	Strover
1.....	5919	3806	181
2.....	4073	10120	252
3.....	6441	8251	305
4.....	5201	2598	237
5.....	5875	3625	408
6.....	7500	10512	327
7.....	8135	11119	653
8.....	5208	5116	794
9.....	3945	6170	1654
10.....	3377	1795	407
11.....	3920	2731	449
12.....	5739	3184	839
13.....	5550	7113	667
14.....	5606	5417	524
15.....	5448	5511	2004
16.....	4579	1771	241
17.....	2774	1953	162
18.....	7654	5859	604
19.....	3468	2092	241
20.....	2686	1609	249
21.....	6572	5998	597
22.....	3066	2871	730
23.....	5345	8288	910
24.....	5256	4609	1086
25.....	9258	14234	540
26.....	6902	10653	1342
27.....	8924	11836	2587
28.....	5365	5269	1148
29.....	7152	5848	758
30.....	5726	4017	229
31.....	6695	7228	598
32.....	8720	12713	810
33.....	7029	12032	1816
34.....	8236	6377	1660
35.....	9530	8841	1472
Cicero.....	2656	2362	541
Total.....	212580	223928	23103
Country towns.....	16559	32271	2707
Grand total.....	229139	255299	30810

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Nominees: James C. Gavin, democrat; John Kjellander, republican; Joseph Novak, socialist; Carl T. E. Schultze, prohibition.

Ward	Gavin	Kjellander	Novak	Schultze
1.....	5630	3986	189	4
2.....	3752	10469	260	18
3.....	5744	9123	287	30
4.....	5201	2667	233	4
5.....	5851	3498	334	4
6.....	5711	12063	319	24
7.....	7154	12215	620	31
8.....	5002	5382	741	18
9.....	3858	6455	1542	26
10.....	3395	1760	653	1
11.....	4025	2618	499	2
12.....	5502	3290	1047	7
13.....	3699	6974	643	27
14.....	5511	5511	527	9
15.....	5189	5942	2076	19
16.....	4555	1794	271	—
17.....	2706	1985	193	2
18.....	8696	4619	569	21
19.....	3541	2024	246	2
20.....	2695	1555	275	1
21.....	5813	5769	576	32
22.....	2928	3041	725	6
23.....	4450	9426	885	21
24.....	4930	4968	1056	18
25.....	7421	16570	480	33
26.....	5787	11983	1198	38
27.....	7942	13104	2471	42
28.....	5025	5724	1172	14
29.....	6984	5988	788	18
30.....	5750	3977	224	4
31.....	6400	7484	550	23
32.....	7831	13624	743	47
33.....	6289	13303	1767	47
34.....	7712	6718	2019	10
35.....	9767	8660	1422	19
Cicero	2510	2405	667	12
Total	19966	237574	28265	644
Country towns.....	14668	34187	2670	305
Grand total.....	21434	271761	30935	949

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Nominees: John W. Rainey, democrat; August W. Miller, republican; William F. Kruse, socialist; A. H. Clement, prohibition.

Ward	Rainey	Miller	Kruse	Clement
1.....	5969	3772	189	3
2.....	4140	10116	248	19
3.....	6896	8054	268	21
4.....	5485	2469	273	99
5.....	6398	3216	313	—
6.....	8103	9789	301	21
7.....	8870	10518	589	28
8.....	5320	5047	739	13
9.....	4150	6123	1568	24
10.....	2479	1749	486	1
11.....	4096	2607	468	3
12.....	5549	3527	833	6
13.....	9271	6420	633	21
14.....	5903	5114	503	16
15.....	5802	5429	2010	22
16.....	4645	1772	249	—
17.....	2868	1903	164	2
18.....	8000	5159	593	19
19.....	3567	1960	233	3
20.....	2745	1546	254	1
21.....	6619	5899	587	28
22.....	3198	2768	730	7
23.....	5672	8037	898	18
24.....	5318	4550	1051	13
25.....	10144	13758	494	22
26.....	7309	10405	1302	28
27.....	9515	11587	2896	38
28.....	5470	8227	1115	15
29.....	7517	5579	789	15
30.....	5954	3787	222	4
31.....	7117	6898	568	25
32.....	9327	12198	751	52
33.....	7694	11776	1684	59
34.....	8223	6734	1641	5

Ward	Rainey	Miller	Kruse	Clement
35.....	10481	8115	1399	22
Cicero	2716	2310	533	14
Total	223511	215722	27040	687
Country towns.....	17280	31570	2637	293
Grand total.....	240791	247292	29677	980

PRESIDENT SANITARY BOARD.

Nominees: Thomas M. Sullivan, democrat; Charles H. Sergel, republican; Morton L. Johnson, socialist; Edgar S. Nethercut, prohibition.

Ward.	Sullivan		Sergel		Johnson		Northernet	
	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.
1....	5729	1741	3963	1415	176	36	10	3
2....	3776	2242	10495	6681	264	81	21	10
3....	5688	4745	9124	7419	294	111	16	11
4....	5202	3308	2621	1187	243	54	3	—
5....	6011	3175	3664	1644	317	82	5	2
6....	5732	4742	12482	9199	298	167	17	28
7....	7128	5708	12501	8926	592	225	34	58
8....	5021	2816	5443	3369	756	208	17	22
9....	3810	2079	6515	3943	1585	534	27	40
10....	3429	1944	1806	672	489	207	3	—
11....	3986	2174	2681	1343	470	120	6	6
12....	5613	3476	3503	1593	819	342	8	4
13....	8618	6631	7138	4603	638	196	26	30
14....	5511	3443	5710	3564	595	246	24	24
15....	5168	2800	6204	2820	2000	808	21	13
16....	4518	2217	1845	718	242	56	—	—
17....	2743	1287	1988	703	160	32	3	1
18....	7652	3252	5496	2478	594	140	25	19
19....	3519	1678	2051	836	247	60	3	2
20....	2682	1316	1612	648	258	60	—	—
21....	5981	3005	6744	3627	537	142	43	29
22....	3023	1343	3113	1101	692	181	7	7
23....	4687	3279	9152	5856	905	302	28	25
24....	5041	2347	4948	2380	1038	272	13	6
25....	7738	6777	16225	12467	546	252	27	48
26....	5898	3847	12121	7122	1273	409	32	57
27....	7991	4248	13210	6951	2452	887	36	36
28....	5106	2978	5840	3091	1115	335	12	25
29....	6900	3476	6164	3125	733	184	12	6
30....	5712	3365	4057	2492	215	42	4	3
31....	6430	4767	7678	5220	577	179	28	26
32....	7847	5695	13847	9650	739	245	51	97
33....	6427	4529	13265	8134	1726	556	47	58
34....	7763	4777	7283	3198	1691	559	7	15
35....	9855	7299	8923	5266	1389	420	17	33
Cicero.	2552	1403	2456	1075	535	225	10	8

TL.....	200487	123909	241873	144516	27200	8965	642	752
	324396		386394		36155		1394	
C. T. 10816	8170	24231	18877	1901	1245	211	365	
	18985		43108		3146		576	
G. L. 211303	132079	266109	163393	29101	10200	853	1117	
	343382		429502		39301		1970	

SANITARY DISTRICT TRUSTEES.

(Three to be elected.)

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Thomas M. Sullivan, Dem.....	220,498	138,029	358,527
James A. Long, Dem.....	209,953	132,540	342,493
Joseph Rushkewicz, Dem.....	207,027	131,868	338,895
Charles H. Sergel, Rep.....	267,072	164,646	431,718
James H. Lawley, Rep.....	249,027	155,388	404,415
Matthias A. Mueller, Rep.....	246,962	152,433	399,395
Morton L. Johnson, Soc.....	29,217	10,529	39,746
Pierce L. Anderson, Soc.....	28,980	10,444	39,424
Emil Kuhne, Soc.....	28,443	10,157	38,605
Edgar S. Nethercut, Pro.....	1,095	1,143	2,243
John Harper, Pro.....	883	1,179	2,062
C. J. Anderson, Pro.....	1,003	1,153	2,156

*Elected.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

(Ten to be elected.)

J. R. Newcomer, * Rep.....	249,128
H. W. Wells, * Rep.....	231,043
W. M. Cook, * Rep.....	211,806
J. A. Swanson, * Rep.....	207,759
J. A. Richardson, * Rep.....	200,666
H. R. Stewart, * Rep.....	199,822
J. F. Haas, * Rep.....	206,796
Howard Hayes, * Rep.....	201,361
F. W. Hoyt, Rep.....	191,023
A. T. Zeman, Rep.....	191,226

J. R. Caverly, * Dem.	199,723
H. P. Dolan, * Dem.	194,391
M. E. Maher, Dem.	172,952
C. J. Rooney, Dem.	190,987
C. A. Williams, Dem.	178,413
L. V. Roeder, Dem.	159,943
J. E. Power, Dem.	161,946
I. F. Dankowski, Dem.	162,720
L. D. Nash, Dem.	171,992
J. C. Martin, Dem.	178,025
W. M. Baird, Soc.	32,805
S. Holland, Soc.	31,693
N. J. Delson, Soc.	31,593
Peter Sissman, Soc.	32,233
H. E. Murphy, Soc.	30,713
S. M. Reynolds, Soc.	30,927
E. M. Winston, Soc.	30,664
M. H. Taft, Soc.	30,748
C. S. Wharton, Prog.	2,484
S. P. Gary, Prog.	2,045

(To fill vacancy.)

B. P. Barasa, * Rep.	192,472
George V. McIntyre, Rep.	144,472
J. C. Tacyan, Soc.	29,287

*Elected.

MEMBER BOARD OF ASSESSORS. (Full term.)

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Felix A. Norden, Prog.	1,371	860	2,231
Martin J. O'Brien, Dem.	213,248	135,536	348,784
George K. Schmidt, Rep.	270,753	160,262	431,015
Edward E. Klein, Soc.	30,385	11,275	41,660
Ray N. Lloyd, Pro.	1,040	1,299	2,339

MEMBER BOARD OF ASSESSORS. (To fill vacancy.)

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Joseph Cepak, Dem.	212,756	132,838	345,594

CHICAGO ALDERMANIC ELECTION.

April 4, 1916.

Ward	Men	Women	Total
1. J. J. Coughlin, Dem.	5,034	999	6,033
2. W. H. Schrader, Rep.	992	241	1,233
3. Rice Wastrough, Soc.	198	32	230
4. Harry Hildreth, Jr., Dem.	2,999	1,213	4,212
5. Hugh Norris, Rep.	4,324	1,731	6,055
6. Arthur E. Holm, Soc.	197	46	243
7. Ulysses S. Schwartz, Dem.	6,009	3,747	9,756
8. F. W. Patterson, Rep.	4,258	2,629	6,887
9. Rowland Shelton, Soc.	240	137	377
10. John A. Richard, Dem.	4,181	1,316	5,497
11. James McNulty, Soc.	629	80	709
12. Thomas A. Doyle, Dem.	5,079	2,142	7,221
13. William W. Wilcox, Rep.	2,051	754	2,805
14. Frederick G. Wellman, Soc.	285	65	350
15. Carol A. Teller, Prog.	79	23	102
16. Ralph F. Stern, Dem.	2,595	892	3,487
17. Willis O. Nance, Rep.	7,236	4,063	11,299
18. Eugene DeFaut, Jr., Soc.	173	63	236
19. Marion W. Collet, Dem.	3,399	1,076	4,475
20. John N. Kimball, Rep.	6,861	4,014	10,875
21. Charles H. Foster, Soc.	457	120	577
22. Thomas F. Walle, Dem.	4,141	2,112	6,253
23. Ernest M. Cross, Rep.	4,420	2,790	7,210
24. T. J. Vind, Soc.	663	247	910
25. Eugene H. Block, Dem.	3,401	1,614	5,015
26. Charles W. Secord, Rep.	2,411	1,611	4,022
27. Charles V. Johnson, Soc.	2,916	977	3,893
28. Ben S. Sockel, Prog.	30	13	43
29. James McNichols, Dem.	2,634	1,164	3,798
30. P. S. Krump, Rep.	1,669	605	2,274
31. Anton Schirumag, Soc.	626	187	813
32. Herman Krundick, Dem.	2,480	1,189	3,669
33. John C. Kruse, Rep.	1,956	998	2,954
34. Joseph Sorna, Soc.	309	84	393
35. C. F. Pettkoske, Ind.	1,768	929	2,697
36. Joseph I. Novak, Dem.	4,658	2,131	6,789
37. Rudolph Mulae, Rep.	2,286	1,054	3,340
38. Louis Pejka, Soc.	964	288	1,252
39. Frank H. Ray, Prog.	2,865	1,482	4,347
40. John G. Horne, Dem.	5,791	3,397	9,188
41. George L. Robertson, Rep.	3,086	1,732	4,818
42. G. Franklin, Soc.	441	136	577
43. Joseph H. Smith, Dem.	4,863	2,173	7,036

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Charles Ringer, Rep.	272,733	167,062	440,355
Adolph Dreifuss, Soc.	29,746	10,544	40,290
Thomas J. Webb, Dem.	232,789	146,929	379,713
Edward R. Litzinger, Rep.	254,049	156,371	410,420
William Acker, Soc.	28,040	9,971	38,011
J. F. Gieske, Pro.	919	1,170	2,089

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
William P. Feeney, Dem.	215,362	134,756	350,118
Harry Emerson, Rep.	267,101	164,329	431,430
Benjamin Eefting, Soc.	29,752	10,408	40,160
Victor Behrens, Pro.	1,065	1,275	2,340

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

Nov. 7, 1916.

TAX AMENDMENT.

	Chicago.	C. towns.	Total.
For	244,006	34,385	278,391
Against	117,305	10,319	127,624

BANK AMENDMENT.

	Chicago.	C. towns.	Total.
For	183,669	26,597	210,266
Against	69,607	8,577	78,184

GARBAGE REDUCTION PLANT BONDS.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	134,901	66,774	201,675
Against	193,046	104,830	297,876

BATHING BEACH BONDS.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	181,682	87,657	269,339
Against	192,283	101,894	294,177

PARK CONSOLIDATION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	135,091	69,701	194,792
Against	203,573	107,613	311,186

Ward	Men	Women	Total
1. William F. Galling, Rep.	3,419	1,937	5,353
2. H. W. Harris, Soc.	555	21	576
3. Leopold J. Arnstien, Dem.	1,437	597	2,034
4. Daniel A. Roberts, Rep.	2,806	1,200	4,006
5. William E. Rodriguez, Soc.	5,197	1,942	7,139
6. S. C. Jensen, Pro.	42	31	73
7. John Szymkowski, Dem.	3,666	1,268	4,934
8. Matthew A. Wabol, Rep.	1,006	340	1,346
9. Moses Salrud, Soc.	460	85	545
10. Stanley S. Walkowiak, Dem.	2,595	949	3,544
11. John B. Calo, Rep.	1,381	495	1,876
12. John J. Touhy, Dem.	4,669	1,622	6,291
13. William J. Healy, Rep.	5,311	1,907	7,218
14. A. B. Wittman, Soc.	512	138	650
15. Mary A. Dean, Pro.	72	95	167
16. James B. Bowler, Dem.	3,503	1,306	4,809
17. Ellen Gates Starr, Soc.	634	189	823
18. Matt Franz, Dem.	2,996	1,204	4,194
19. Henry Ostrowski, Rep.	1,085	477	1,562
20. William Spievings, Prog.	29	5	34
21. Dorsey R. Crowe, Dem.	4,120	1,327	5,447
22. Carl J. Walker, Rep.	4,461	1,924	6,385
23. Charles W. Andersen, Soc.	392	63	455
24. Charles E. Hull, Pro.	42	29	71
25. John H. Bauer, Dem.	2,592	1,159	3,751
26. Charles A. Wagner, Rep.	588	178	766
27. Carl F. Pardeck, Soc.	651	154	805
28. V. J. Schaeffer, Ind.	2,355	1,000	3,355
29. Fred H. Strauss, Dem.	2,515	747	3,262
30. John Kjellander, Rep.	6,517	2,889	9,406
31. Hoyt Raymond, Soc.	582	119	701
32. John Haderlein, Dem.	4,787	1,748	6,535
33. Gustave Newberg, Rep.	2,503	962	3,465
34. L. W. Hardy, Soc.	858	173	1,031
35. Joseph E. Dewey, Dem.	3,658	1,515	5,173
36. Frank J. Link, Rep.	3,454	3,861	12,315
37. John J. Sindberg, Soc.	377	130	507
38. Edward J. Burns, Ind.	318	90	408
39. Frank O. Sebring, Dem.	4,331	1,311	5,642
40. George Pretzel, Rep.	6,163	2,341	8,504
41. Victor C. Koehler, Soc.	908	220	1,128
42. Arthur S. Baudette, Dem.	5,179	1,697	6,876
43. Oliver L. Watson, Rep.	5,345	2,646	7,991

Ward	Men	Women	Total
Emil Kuhne, Soc.....	4,533	1,403	5,936
28. Max Adamowski, Dem.....	4,553	2,135	6,688
M. J. Dempsey, Rep.....	4,267	2,102	6,369
Frank Stidersmith, Soc.....	776	207	983
29. Thomas F. Byrne, Dem.....	6,054	2,876	8,930
Frank B. Buszin, Rep.....	3,998	1,994	5,992
Clarence L. Brooks, Soc.....	657	294	861
Ole C. Jensen, Pro.....	34	10	44
30. William K. O'Toole, Dem.....	4,295	2,053	6,348
Fred W. Radcliffe, Rep.....	2,911	1,258	4,169
Aaron Henry, Soc.....	197	54	251
31. Henry P. Bergen, Dem.....	5,407	3,138	8,545
Robert R. Pegram, Rep.....	5,744	3,754	9,498
Andrew Camnitz, Soc.....	352	122	474
32. Edward A. Eckman, Dem.....	3,234	1,117	4,351
James Rea, Rep.....	7,452	3,147	10,599
P. L. Anderson, Soc.....	2,860	1,167	4,027
Walter E. Gillespie, Pro.....	440	370	810
33. Mrs. Minnie Johnson, Prog. 73	34	107	141
Frank M. Padden, Dem.....	6,292	2,956	9,248
M. A. Michaelson, Rep.....	6,974	3,172	10,146
William Edward Dunn, Soc.....	1,259	42	1,301
34. John Toman, Dem.....	7,204	2,267	9,471

JUDICIAL ELECTION (JUNE 5, 1916).

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

(Seven to be elected.)

Richard E. Burke,* Dem.....	98,205
Chas. A. McDonald,* Dem.....	94,428
Martin M. Gridley,* Dem.....	85,270
William Fen. Cooper,* Dem.....	90,087
Wm. E. Dever,* Dem.....	94,733
Jno. J. Sullivan,* Dem.....	84,017
Robert E. Turney, Rep.....	64,489
Geo. A. Dupuy, Rep.....	65,858
Hosea W. Wells,* Rep.....	74,874
Robert E. Crowe, Rep.....	67,539
Henry Utpatel, Rep.....	58,157
Edw. J. Herdlicka, Rep.....	46,138
Edward M. Winsten, Soc.....	11,023
Peter Sissman, Soc.....	11,253
Louis J. Delson, Soc.....	10,230
Samuel Block, Soc.....	10,945
Jacob A. Kalnin, Soc.....	5,142

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE VOTE NOV. 7, 1916.

Those elected are designated by an asterisk (*).

STATE SENATORS.

Dist. 50th and 51st General Assemblies.

2. John M. Powell,* Dem.....	7,616
Meyer Crossman, Rep.....	6,790
Arthur W. Gladwin, Soc.....	682
4. Al F. Gorman,* Dem.....	12,060
Richard Farrell, Rep.....	8,117
Charles Langhen, Soc.....	723
6. William J. Stapleton, Dem.....	15,227
James J. Barbour,* Rep.....	24,472
W. Chapman, Soc.....	2,977
8. Walter J. Walsh, Dem.....	7,745
Rodney B. Swift,* Rep.....	14,972
Marius Jorgensen, Soc.....	715
10. R. L. Heydecker, Rep.....	5,030
John A. Atwood,* Rep.....	14,644
Herman Hallstrom, Soc.....	1,423
C. O. Nyman, Prog.....	73
12. William Hogan, Dem.....	6,830
John D. Turnbaugh,* Rep.....	11,783
L. R. Ling, Soc.....	426
14. Frank I. Johnson, Dem.....	5,729
Harold C. Kessinger,* Rep.....	16,539
F. L. Raymond, Soc.....	678
16. Christian Haase, Dem.....	7,895
Simon E. Lantz,* Rep.....	11,952
18. John E. Dempsey, Dem.....	10,587
John Dailey,* Rep.....	12,704
James B. Scott, Jr., Soc.....	563
20. James F. Mallaney, Dem.....	8,129
Edward C. Curtis,* Rep.....	14,251
William Taylor, Soc.....	230
22. J. W. Shepherd, Dem.....	12,080
Martin B. Bailey,* Rep.....	13,887
George W. Bury, Soc.....	560
Philip B. Honold, Pro.....	566
24. Raymond D. Meeker, Dem.....	8,737
Henry M. Dunlap,* Rep.....	12,889

Ward	Men	Women	Total
Edward A. Lhotka, Rep.....	1,647	508	2,155
Joseph Novak, Soc.....	2,875	745	3,620
35. Thomas J. Lynch, Dem.....	7,987	3,597	11,584
Milton P. Shrock, Rep.....	4,582	2,216	6,748
Fred Ebeling, Soc.....	1,142	242	1,384

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE.

To fill vacancy. Elected April 4, 1916.

	Men	Women	Total
Leo J. Doyle, Dem.....	146,833	59,362	206,195
John A. Swanson, Rep.....	127,693	57,140	184,833
L. J. Delson, Soc.....	30,117	8,416	38,533
O. A. Harding, Pro.....	2,986	2,175	5,161

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

April 4, 1916.

AMENDMENT MUNICIPAL COURT ACT.

	Men	Women	Total
For	107,453	26,382	134,340
Against	109,329	26,924	136,253

LINCOLN PARK BONDS.

	Men	Women	Total
For	31,404	9,975	41,379
Against	13,994	7,071	20,965

Wm. Brass Lloyd, Soc.....	9,725
John T. Richards, Ind-Prog.....	1,363
Russell D. Whitman, Ind-Prog.....	8,367

(To fill vacancy.)

Jos. B. David,* Dem.....	74,543
Andrew J. Redmond, Rep.....	68,008
Dan. A. Uretz, Soc.....	9,217

*Elected.

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

June 5, 1916.

BONDS FOR NEW BRIDGES.

	Men	Women	Total
For	91,234	3,372	94,606
Against	55,598	2,440	58,038

FOR EXTENSION OF LIGHTING PLANT.

	Men	Women	Total
For	83,801	2,394	86,795
Against	69,998	2,910	65,908

BONDS FOR NEW JAIL AND COURT BUILDING.

	Men	Women	Total
For	54,210	2,024	56,234
Against	73,672	3,312	76,784

Dist.

William Bryan, Soc.....	293
26 Jacob Martens, Dem.....	8,494
William H. Wright,* Rep.....	11,643
Gorden Childers, Soc.....	388
28. William G. McCullough,* Dem.....	13,205
James A. Henson, Rep.....	12,710
B. F. Lillybeck, Soc.....	763
30. Walter I. Manny,* Dem.....	14,302
Galen W. Morton, Rep.....	12,321
32. Thomas E. Burner, Dem.....	9,661
Clarence F. Buck,* Rep.....	11,341
Thomas J. Thompson, Soc.....	416
John R. Armstrong, Pro.....	295
34. Joel T. Davis, Dem.....	9,065
John R. Hamilton,* Rep.....	10,405
D. F. Richmond, Soc.....	197
36. Charles R. McNay,* Dem.....	14,740
Edward Yates, Rep.....	12,064
J. B. Landwehr, Soc.....	437
38. Stephen D. Canaday,* Dem.....	15,166
S. Elmer Simpson, Rep.....	13,555
W. C. Pierce, Soc.....	1,352
40. Frank B. Wendling,* Dem.....	13,304
F. T. Denny, Rep.....	12,380
Sam Whitten, Soc.....	468
42. F. C. Campbell,* Dem.....	11,613
Robert S. Jones, Rep.....	10,134
Ralph M. Smith, Soc.....	653
44. A. H. Cohlmeier, Dem.....	12,600
Frank M. Hewitt,* Rep.....	15,321
David Kennedy, Soc.....	983
46. W. Duff Percy, Dem.....	10,111
Charles L. Wood,* Rep.....	10,277
48. Raleigh M. Shaw,* Dem.....	13,903
Thomas Ben. Wright, Jr., Rep.....	13,337
50. D. T. Woodard, Rep.....	14,531
Sidney B. Miller,* Rep.....	16,919
Fred Jackson, Soc.....	1,129

REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist. 50th General Assembly.

1. John Griffin,* Dem.	19,085
William M. Brinkman, Rep.	10,989
Benjamin H. Lucas,* Rep.	9,839
2. Frank Ryan,* Dem.	10,695
Randall E. Marshall,* Dem.	10,731½
George C. Weinmann, Prog.	886
Roger J. Marcy,* Rep.	8,606½
Lorenz Meisterheim, Rep.	8,322
Arthur E. Smith, Soc.	2,536
3. Edward M. Santry, Dem.	11,672½
John P. Walsh,* Dem.	13,142
Robert R. Jackson,* Rep.	16,909½
Herman E. Schultz,* Rep.	16,080½
Clifford A. Stanfield, Soc.	1,027
4. Timothy D. Murphy,* Dem.	16,214
Hubert Kilens,* Dem.	16,865½
Thomas A. Boyer,* Rep.	20,775½
5. Michael L. Igoe,* Dem.	33,636½
Guy Guernsey,* Rep.	32,561
Sidney Lyon,* Rep.	30,252
John C. Flora, Soc.	1,654
6. Robert E. Wilson, Dem.	23,537
Joseph A. Weber,* Dem.	25,204½
Allan J. Carter,* Rep.	34,142
Ralph E. Church, Rep.	34,000
Lewis W. Hardy, Soc.	7,158
7. John W. McCarthy,* Dem.	16,450
Charles S. Bell,* Dem.	17,591½
Frederic R. DeYoung,* Rep.	29,461½
Albert F. Volz,* Rep.	28,205
James A. Prout, Soc.	4,964½
8. Thomas E. Graham,* Dem.	16,720
James H. Vickers,* Rep.	22,913
Edward D. Shurtleff,* Rep.	22,669
Jorgen M. Hansen, Soc.	2,093
Charles F. Hayes, Ind.	1,536½
Dennis E. Gibbons, Ind.	3,344½
9. Robert J. McLeahy,* Dem.	17,736½
Joseph Placek,* Dem.	18,864
Darid E. Shanahan,* Rep.	17,526½
Louis A. Cejka, Soc.	3,618
10. Hugh J. Gallagher, Dem.	12,239½
Charles W. Baker,* Rep.	19,361
Emil A. Festerling,* Rep.	16,005
D. Hal Smith, Soc.	3,851
H. S. Hicks,* Ind.	13,262
11. Frank J. Ryan, Dem.	26,738½
Henry F. Schubert,* Dem.	27,545½
John H. Lyle,* Rep.	33,958½
Alfred VanDuser,* Rep.	30,554½
Thomas F. Hennessy, Soc.	3,593½
12. Charles F. Franz,* Dem.	11,395
D. O. Finkenbinder, Dem.	9,530
Robert Irwin,* Rep.	17,827
Joseph L. Meyers,* Rep.	16,853
G. W. Wright, Soc.	1,156½
13. James W. Ryan,* Dem.	37,364
Gotthard A. Dahlberg,* Rep.	28,905
C. A. Young,* Rep.	26,422
Theodore F. Vind, Soc.	12,388½
14. R. A. Milroy,* Dem.	14,901
William J. Tyers,* Rep.	22,591
DeGoy B. Ellis,* Rep.	25,031½
Guy Underwood, Soc.	1,694½
15. Peter F. Smith,* Dem.	8,946½
Joseph O. Hruby,* Dem.	8,392
Thomas Curran,* Rep.	8,860½
John J. Jelinek,* Soc.	1,486½
16. Michael Fahy,* Dem.	14,480½
Frank A. Barr, Dem.	12,882
Charles H. Carmon,* Rep.	15,533
Charles M. Turner,* Rep.	16,540½
Daniel G. Reece, Soc.	549½
George W. Hunt, Prog.	119½
17. Jacob W. Epstein,* Dem.	6,095½
John S. Burns,* Dem.	5,391
Edward J. Smejkal,* Rep.	6,157½
18. Thomas N. Gorman,* Dem.	31,445½
John F. Lynch,* Rep.	18,127
James D. Putnam,* Rep.	18,483
Joseph W. Grant, Soc.	1,912
19. James T. Frendergast,* Dem.	35,959½
James C. McGlooin,* Dem.	33,802
Solomon P. Roderick,* Rep.	34,616½

Dist.

James E. Marek, Rep.	20,554
Frank V. Stuchal, Soc.	9,105
20. Daniel O'Connell,* Dem.	19,716
Israel Dudgeon,* Rep.	21,321
Richard R. Mcents,* Rep.	18,682
A. A. McBroom, Soc.	603
William H. Dunn, Prog.	3,493
21. Michael F. Maher,* Dem.	15,687
Benjamin M. Mitchell, Dem.	11,108½
George M. Maypole, Dem.	9,589½
Thomas P. Devereux,* Rep.	14,245½
Frederick J. Bippus,* Rep.	13,302
H. W. Harris, Soc.	3,873
22. P. J. Breen,* Dem.	31,499½
Abraham L. Stanfield,* Rep.	20,313
William P. Holaday,* Rep.	19,814½
Peter N. Christenson, Soc.	1,359½
Charles C. Rork, Pro.	2,280½
George Gordon Mahlin, Ind.	278
23. George R. Bruce,* Dem.	31,765½
William G. Thon,* Rep.	26,456
Edward M. Overland,* Rep.	23,751½
Christian M. Madsen, Soc.	12,999
24. Fred H. Cole,* Dem.	25,268½
William H. H. Miller,* Rep.	19,036
Charles A. Gregory,* Rep.	18,851½
H. H. Griesheimer, Soc.	811
25. John G. Jacobsen,* Dem.	54,849½
Frank P. Carvelzel,* Rep.	38,584
Charles L. Fieldstack,* Rep.	38,347½
Joseph M. Mascn, Soc.	19,374½
26. George E. Dooley, Dem.	12,585
Daniel D. Donahue,* Dem.	13,712
William Rowe,* Rep.	16,165½
W. A. Cameron,* Rep.	17,608½
L. J. Salch, Soc.	858½
27. Joseph A. G. Triandel,* Dem.	9,651½
Joseph Petlak,* Rep.	9,102
Edward Walz,* Rep.	10,339
Albert Rostenkowskl, Rep.	7,662½
Ludwig Miller, Soc.	705½
28. Horace W. McDavid,* Dem.	21,744
Peter Murphy,* Dem.	19,067½
T. C. Buxton, Rep.	17,354
Edwin C. Perkins,* Rep.	18,489
H. A. Crawford, Soc.	1,777½
Charles L. Zaneis, Prog.	237½
Claire E. Hutchin, Prog.	226½
29. Bernard J. Conlon,* Dem.	7,638½
Lawrence C. O'Brien,* Dem.	7,985
Bernard F. Clettenberg,* Rep.	14,194
Vincent Dudick, Soc.	1,074½
30. William H. Dieterich,* Dem.	20,883
James H. Kirby,* Dem.	19,316½
F. C. Walbaum, Rep.	19,050½
Elmer O. Neef,* Rep.	19,549½
Charles Jones, Soc.	915½
31. Frank J. Seif, Jr.,* Dem.	21,921
John C. Werdell, Dem.	19,169
Carl Mueller,* Rep.	32,725
Harry F. Hamlin,* Rep.	30,025½
Henry C. Berglund, Soc.	4,256½
32. Ernest O. Reaugh,* Dem.	15,164½
John Huston, Dem.	14,676½
James M. Pace,* Rep.	16,651½
Rollo R. Robbins,* Rep.	16,366½
E. J. Beckman, Soc.	1,071
George W. Wise, Pro.	306
R. J. Brumly, Pro.	318
33. William C. Maucker,* Dem.	26,485
Frank E. Abbey,* Rep.	21,365½
James A. Wells,* Rep.	20,955
Edgar Owens, Soc.	7,934
Charles Ogren, Prog.	64
34. Robert Howard,* Dem.	15,056½
C. A. Purdunn, Dem.	13,416½
E. Walter Green,* Rep.	14,131
Harry W. Drake,* Rep.	14,641½
B. M. Harey, Soc.	602½
35. John P. Devine,* Dem.	19,005
Frederick A. Brewer,* Rep.	22,891½
George L. Carpenter,* Rep.	21,866
Andrew Erickson, Soc.	1,096½
Ernest Carter, Prog.	5,558
36. E. T. Strubinger,* Dem.	19,728
Rolland M. Wagner,* Dem.	19,751½

Dist.

Samuel H. Thompson,* Rep.....	28,281
J. L. Housewearth, Soc.....	573½
G. B. Kampling, Soc.....	564½
37. Frank W. Morras,* Dem.....	19,603
Randolph Boyd,* Rep.....	19,181
John W. Walters,* Rep.....	19,244½
Edward E. Belunke, Soc.....	1,459
Emery A. Peterson, Prog.....	118
38. H. A. Shepherd,* Dem.....	21,164½
Truman A. Snell,* Dem.....	21,495½
Otto C. Sonnenmann,* Rep.....	29,844½
William Koenikramer, Soc.....	2,469½
39. Lee O'Neil Browne,* Dem.....	24,792
O. E. Benson,* Rep.....	17,000
William M. Scanlan,* Rep.....	17,355
George North Taylor, Soc.....	3,089
40. Arthur Roe,* Dem.....	15,743½
John J. Bullington,* Dem.....	18,418
Lincoln Bancroft,* Rep.....	29,822
41. Michael F. Hennebr,* Dem.....	26,377½
James R. Bentley,* Rep.....	26,725½
William R. McCabe,* Rep.....	26,233½
Louis Engdahl, Soc.....	1,204
42. John W. Thomason,* Dem.....	16,205½
Alois B. Lager,* Dem.....	16,241½
Charles L. McMackin,* Rep.....	26,071
William McBierty, Soc.....	679
Ralph Smith, Soc.....	621½
43. William H. Basel, Dem.....	14,102
Patrick W. Gallagher,* Dem.....	14,166½
Owen B. West,* Rep.....	17,083
James E. Davis,* Rep.....	16,710
J. C. Sjodin, Soc.....	3,102½
Harry Galpin, Prog.....	148½
44. James M. Etherton,* Dem.....	19,813½
William T. Morris, Dem.....	18,207½
William C. Fridrichs,* Rep.....	22,616
Harry Wilson,* Rep.....	21,920½

Dist.

Daniel Boon, Soc.....	340
J. L. Wiese, Soc.....	338
L. T. Phillips, Soc.....	313
45. Edward L. Merritt, Dem.....	20,410½
Clarence A. Jones,* Dem.....	20,657½
Jacob Frisch,* Rep.....	25,221
Thomas E. Lyon,* Rep.....	24,877
Duncan McDonald, Soc.....	1,406
John Glenwright, Soc.....	1,049½
46. John Kasserman,* Dem.....	14,951
John L. Cooper,* Dem.....	15,332
George B. Welborn, Rep.....	13,391
Frank Vice, Jr.,* Rep.....	15,094½
47. Ferdinand A. Garesche,* Dem.....	17,240½
William Dickman, Dem.....	15,181½
Norman G. Flagg,* Rep.....	20,725
Chris Rethmeier,* Rep.....	18,964½
Dan H. Slinger, Soc.....	2,364
48. Carl Green,* Dem.....	19,662
Rene Havill,* Dem.....	19,931½
James A. Watson,* Rep.....	19,835
Frank Coles, Rep.....	18,354
John Karns, Soc.....	761
49. John T. Desmond,* Dem.....	21,125
Frank Holten,* Dem.....	21,018
Robert M. Smith, Rep.....	20,383
James W. Rentschler,* Rep.....	20,482
William Jampel, Soc.....	3,337
50. James H. Felts,* Dem.....	34,605½
Charles Curren,* Rep.....	22,858
Ernest J. Odum,* Rep.....	21,998
Paul H. Castle, Soc.....	2,460
51. Austin Hill,* Dem.....	18,812
Oral P. Tuttle,* Rep.....	17,075
Claude F. Lacy,* Rep.....	17,112
Jake Syers, Soc.....	1,041
Bert Lavender, Soc.....	978½

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS STATE OFFICERS NOV. 7, 1916.

(Vote by counties for governor

will be found on another page.)

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

John G. Oglesby, Rep.....	692,545
Henry W. Huttman, Dem.....	522,259
Karl F. M. Sandberg, Soc.....	50,196
Hervey A. DuBois, Pro.....	10,569
G. A. Jennings, Soc-Lab.....	1,690

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Louis L. Emerson, Rep.....	655,733
Lewis G. Stevenson, Dem.....	594,759
John M. Feigh, Soc.....	48,723
August W. Meyer, Pro.....	9,550
Gus Larson, Soc-Lab.....	1,754

AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Andrew Russel, Rep.....	706,739
James J. Brady, Dem.....	533,838
Frank O. Anderson, Soc.....	51,113
John H. Shup, Pro.....	9,798
Oscar Nordstrom, Soc-Lab.....	1,771

STATE TREASURER.

Len Small, Rep.....	678,404
Arthur W. Charles, Dem.....	566,919
Bert W. Newton, Soc.....	50,324
Jonathan Seaman, Pro.....	10,032
Ignatz Friedman, Soc-Lab.....	1,767

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Edward J. Brundage, Rep.....	703,561
Patrick J. Lucey, Dem.....	542,745
Clarence C. Brooks, Soc.....	50,038
Orpheus A. Harding, Pro.....	9,396
Frank Ch. Zernann, Soc-Lab.....	1,769

TRUSTEES UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

*William L. Abbott, Rep.....	1,151,982
*Mary Bussey, Rep.....	1,131,146
*Otis W. Hoit, Rep.....	1,119,671

Edward Chilton Craig, Dem.....	925,732
George T. Page, Dem.....	904,237
Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, Dem.....	925,332
Annabelle Kennedy, Soc.....	69,476
Mary O'Reilly, Soc.....	68,016
Ellen Gates Starr, Soc.....	69,767
Mattie G. Squires, Pro.....	26,129
Sarah G. Shoen, Pro.....	26,015
Luceba E. Minor, Pro.....	25,802
Mrs. Anna Miller, Soc-Lab.....	3,320
Mrs. Hanna Iverson, Soc-Lab.....	2,934
E. T. Holmes, Soc-Lab.....	2,890
*Elected.	

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STATE CONSTITUTION.

To amend article 9 of the constitution by adding thereto an additional section, to be known as section 14 of article 9, so as to give the general assembly powers over the subject-matter of taxation of personal property as complete and unrestricted as they would be if sections one (1), three (3), nine (9) and ten (10) of said article 9 of the constitution did not exist, provided, that taxes upon personal property must be uniform as to persons and property of the same class within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same and all exemptions from taxation to be by general law and to be revocable by the general assembly at any time. Yes, 658,298; no, 292,728.

For amendment of the general banking law	421,259
Against amendment of the general banking law	174,747

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

South California avenue, near 26th street. Statistics for calendar years.

	1915			1914		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners received.....	14,606	1,821	16,427	13,963	1,628	15,591
Prisoners discharged.....	15,260	1,770	17,030	13,708	1,614	15,322
From Juvenile court.....	195	.....	195	442	.....	442
Discharged by Juvenile court.....	299	.....	299	463	.....	463
Prisoners receiving medical treatment.....	20,194	4,628	24,822	19,969	1,958	21,927

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY PRIMARY.

Sept. 13, 1916.

FOR GOVERNOR.

DEMOCRATIC.	
Edward F. Dunne.....	54,987
James Traynor.....	5,318
William B. Brinton.....	29,732
REPUBLICAN.	
Morton D. Hull.....	53,029
Frank O. Lowden.....	78,618
Frank L. Smith.....	15,229

FOR LIEUTENANT-

GOVERNOR.

DEMOCRATIC.	
Henry W. Huttman.....	55,487
Barratt O'Hara.....	49,971
REPUBLICAN.	
John G. Oglesby.....	90,824
William J. Butler.....	8,621
Frank Hall Childs.....	6,821
Albert W. Cohn.....	5,556
Frederick C. DeLang.....	5,732
Albert Goodman.....	9,568
Sam W. Lathman.....	4,681

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEMOCRATIC.	
John J. Fitzgerald.....	16,342
James O. Monroe.....	6,730
Lewis G. Stevenson.....	42,058
Barth P. Collins.....	37,590
Arthur C. Coorlin.....	3,033
REPUBLICAN.	
Louis L. Emmersson.....	46,929
J. Howard Jayne.....	25,085
Charles D. White.....	11,678
Albert Erickson.....	16,309
Emil Newman.....	11,186
John A. Peterson.....	12,597
Walter B. Weston.....	11,029

FOR AUDITOR.

DEMOCRATIC.	
M. W. Collett.....	6,990
Albert J. Flynn.....	9,997
James J. Brady.....	48,527
John P. Callahan.....	9,505
David J. Carroll.....	12,849
REPUBLICAN.	
William F. Peters.....	5,194
Andrew Russel.....	32,341
George A. Smith.....	8,951
Homer J. Tice.....	33,799
Thomas E. Coffer.....	4,634
William H. Crum.....	2,857
Harry L. Heer.....	2,797
Julius Johnson.....	25,724
Gerald D. Lane.....	5,491
William C. Ludwig.....	8,247

FOR STATE TREASURER.

DEMOCRATIC.	
Arthur W. Charles.....	54,630
John Downey.....	44,626
REPUBLICAN.	
Alexander L. Metzel.....	11,879
Len Small.....	62,629
John J. Stowe.....	7,014
William Grant Webster.....	16,602
George E. Keys.....	28,902

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

DEMOCRATIC.	
Patrick J. Lucey.....	89,641
REPUBLICAN.	
Richard J. Barr.....	20,223
Edward J. Brundage.....	71,487
George J. Glover.....	3,751
Walter M. Provine.....	3,941
Fayette S. Munro.....	9,301
George H. Wilson.....	22,860

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT

LARGE.

(Two to be nominated.)

DEMOCRATIC.	
Thomas G. McElligott.....	22,905
Francis J. McKeown.....	22,552
William Elza Williams.....	45,493
Everett Jennings.....	27,907
Joseph O. Kostner.....	53,868

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

DEMOCRATIC.	
Maclay Hoyne.....	90,759
Charles E. Erbstein.....	14,483
REPUBLICAN.	
Harry B. Miller.....	72,068
John E. Northup.....	51,294
Harry L. Strohm.....	1,906
Scott M. Hogan.....	1,008
Thomas Marshall.....	3,827
Reginald E. Johnson.....	3,112

FOR RECORDER.

DEMOCRATIC.	
Joseph D. Connery.....	76,058
Thomas D. Little.....	20,410
REPUBLICAN.	
Joseph F. Haas.....	67,214
Leland S. Rapp.....	47,190
George E. Glover.....	8,512

FOR PRESIDENT SANITARY

BOARD.

DEMOCRATIC.	
Thos. M. Sullivan.....	74,891
Peter Bartzon.....	29,004
Philip J. McKenna.....	21,260
August Benkendorf.....	6,761
REPUBLICAN.	
James H. Lawley.....	68,173
Charles H. Segel.....	82,305
John R. Anderson.....	17,174

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR

COURT.

DEMOCRATIC.	
James C. Gavin.....	57,668
Richard S. McGrath.....	40,763
REPUBLICAN.	
John Siman.....	49,944
John Kellander.....	64,121
Frank Murray.....	10,344

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT

COURT.

DEMOCRATIC.	
John W. Rainey.....	77,206
Joseph D. Carey.....	19,390
REPUBLICAN.	
August W. Miller.....	74,626
William D. Lipps.....	37,525
William P. Lang.....	11,089

FOR CORONER.

DEMOCRATIC.	
James B. Bowler.....	87,252
REPUBLICAN.	
Peter M. Hoffman.....	105,950
Walter G. Davis.....	21,114
William F. Peters.....	4,498

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF

ASSESSORS.

(Full term.)

DEMOCRATIC.	
Martin J. O'Brien.....	79,316
Felix Sychowski.....	7,187
M. J. O'Brien.....	9,886
Frank W. Koraleski.....	32,018
REPUBLICAN.	
Felix Norden.....	72,145
George K. Schmidt.....	95,074

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF

ASSESSORS.

(To fill vacancy.)

DEMOCRATIC.	
Joseph Cepak.....	67,795
Leopold Pfaelzer.....	16,367
Wm. M. Carr.....	39,480

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF

REVIEW.

DEMOCRATIC.	
Thomas J. Webb.....	110,692
REPUBLICAN.	
Edward R. Litzinger.....	77,096
Charles A. Williams.....	73,818
John A. Peterson.....	17,333

FOR SURVEYOR.

DEMOCRATIC.	
William P. Feeney.....	76,048
Emmet Kennedy.....	38,464
REPUBLICAN.	
Harry Emerson.....	106,483
B. Harry Suhr.....	50,608

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

(Ten to be nominated.)

REPUBLICAN.	
Thomas J. Graydon.....	45,154
Hugh R. Stewart.....	48,342
Ninian H. Welch.....	43,353
Charles S. Warton.....	35,969
John A. Swanson.....	51,423
Wm. W. Maxwell.....	45,910
Simon P. Gary.....	34,321
Samuel Friedlander.....	37,054
John R. McCabe.....	17,897
F. A. Denison.....	20,691
H. Mecklenburg Walker.....	17,529
James W. Taylor.....	22,262
Hosea W. Wells.....	75,834
John R. Newcomer.....	82,079
Anton T. Zeman.....	46,054
Wells M. Cook.....	51,712
Frank W. Hoyt.....	46,121
George E. Beery.....	38,184
John Richards.....	49,694
Howard Hayes.....	47,207
Thomas J. Peden.....	44,416
John F. Haas.....	47,541
David D. Kagy.....	5,008
George C. Guthrie.....	9,005
B. B. Collins.....	8,274
Ben W. Anderson.....	16,536
Richard Goldsmith.....	9,507
E. C. Glenny.....	7,663

DEMOCRATIC.

John R. Caverly.....	69,896
Charles A. Williams.....	54,241
Leo V. Roeder.....	48,852
Michael E. Maher.....	61,933
Phillip P. Bregstone.....	39,914
Jacob H. Marx.....	40,894
I. F. Dankowski.....	46,044
Thomas D. Nash.....	45,758
James C. Martin.....	42,841
Harry P. Dolan.....	62,195
John F. Power.....	47,528
John J. Rooney.....	58,691
Julius Jaffe.....	17,119
James R. Considine.....	27,659
A. E. Adelman.....	14,894
John W. Beckwith.....	21,443
John A. Ulrich.....	21,960
Edward J. Carey.....	21,142
William Cullen Burns.....	15,572
John Clark.....	16,854
P. B. Flanagan.....	30,502
John B. Brenza.....	14,310
J. Kwasigroch.....	14,851

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE.

(To fill vacancy.)

REPUBLICAN.	
B. P. Barasa.....	51,023
Julius H. Quasser.....	24,849
Harry Hamill.....	30,913
DEMOCRATIC.	
George V. McIntire.....	57,243
William J. Coleman.....	21,663
Edw. J. E. Davis.....	14,055

LOCAL ELECTION CALENDAR.

For Chicago, Cook county and Illinois.

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL.

Aldermen in Chicago (one from each ward) annually.

Mayor quadrennially, treasurer and city clerk biennially. Next election of mayor in 1919.

One Superior court judge every sixth year counting from 1913. Next election in 1919.

Town officers, officers in cities containing one or more towns and officers in villages whose boundaries coincide with the boundaries of a town, annually.

THIRD TUESDAY IN APRIL.

Officers of cities organized under the general law (except such as contain within their limits one or more townships) annually.

Officers of villages organized under the general law (except where territorial limits coincide with the territorial limits of a township) annually.

FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE.

Judges of the Circuit court (twenty in Cook county) every sixth year, counting from 1873. Next election in 1921.

One judge of the Superior court of Cook county every sixth year, counting from 1915. Next election in 1921; six judges of the Superior court of Cook county every sixth year beginning in 1916.

Judges of the Supreme court of the state; 5th district, every ninth year, counting from 1873 (next election in 1918); from the 4th district every ninth year, counting from 1876 (next election in 1921); from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th districts every ninth year, counting from 1879 (next election in 1924).

FIRST TUESDAY AFTER FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

Presidential electors, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, attorney-general, state senators in even-numbered districts, members of the state board of equalization, clerk of the Superior court and recorder of deeds in Cook county, clerks of the Circuit courts, state's attorneys, county surveyors and county coroners every fourth year, counting from 1872. Next election in 1920.

State treasurer, representatives in congress, rep-

resentatives in the general assembly and three trustees of the University of Illinois every second year, counting from 1872. Next election in 1918.

Clerk of the state Supreme court every sixth year, counting from 1902. Next election in 1920.

Clerks of the Appellate courts every sixth year, counting from 1878. Next election in 1920.

Superintendent of public instruction, state senators in odd-numbered districts, clerk of the Criminal court in Cook county, county clerks, county judges, county treasurers, county superintendents of schools and sheriffs every fourth year, counting from 1874. Next election in 1918.

President and fifteen members of the Cook county board biennially.

Members of the board of assessors in Cook county every second year as terms (six years) expire.

Members of the board of review in Cook county every second year as terms (six years) expire.

Ten judges of the Superior court of Cook county every sixth year, counting from 1911. Next election in 1917.

Sanitary district trustees in Cook county as terms expire. Three are elected every other year.

Judges, one chief justice, one clerk and one bailiff of the Municipal court as terms expire. Next election of chief justice, clerk and bailiff in 1918.

CALENDAR FOR 1917.

Jan. 29—First day for filing primary petitions for aldermen, city clerk and city treasurer with city clerk.

Feb. 6—Primary registration day.

Feb. 7—Last day for filing primary petitions with city clerk.

Feb. 27—Municipal primary.

March 13—Pre-election registration day.

April 3—Municipal election.

Aug. 22—Primary registration day.

Sept. 12—Judicial primary.

Nov. 6—Election of ten judges of the Superior court.

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

YEAR.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Railroad property.	Total valuation.	Tax rate per \$10.
1840.....		\$33,335,799		\$58,752,168	\$0.20
1850.....	\$86,532,237	188,854,115	\$12,065,472	119,868,336	.58
1860.....	266,258,155	188,854,115	\$12,065,472	367,227,742	.67
1870.....	347,876,690	113,546,227	19,242,141	480,664,058	.65
1880.....	573,404,141	165,846,994	47,365,259	786,616,394	.86
1890.....	587,045,396	149,158,000	72,689,396	808,892,782	.96
1900.....	569,619,469	162,235,294	77,878,672	809,733,405	.50
1910.....	1,532,525,070	467,482,556	177,217,518	2,199,701,376	.30
1911.....	1,630,014,032	462,719,174	173,105,461	2,315,834,614	.35
1912.....	1,643,500,546	470,904,243	175,032,000	2,343,537,691	.38
1913.....	1,658,544,334	509,623,714	192,151,627	2,422,344,379	.70
1914.....	1,701,348,931	504,124,399	200,008,164	2,455,745,799	.48
1915.....	1,748,711,296	535,150,533	218,583,690	2,502,445,459	.55
1916.....	1,748,757,058	535,212,888	218,166,237	2,502,136,183	.80

Note—The assessed value is one-third of the actual value. Prior to 1909 it was one-fifth.

LEADING MOTHER TONGUES IN ILLINOIS (1910).

[Government census report.]

Tongue.	Number.	Tongue.	Number.	Tongue.	Number.	Tongue.	Number.
English*	686,146	Portuguese	1,448	Bulgarian	2,616	Armenian	1,564
German	981,956	Roumanian	3,039	Slavic†	3,772	Syrian††	1,575
Dutch‡	34,412	Greek	11,831	Lithuanian§	12,767	Turkish	433
Flemish	10,525	Polish	274,661	Yiddish**	117,153	Albanian	75
Swedish	236,023	Bohemian¶	124,225	Magyar	19,795	All mother	
Norwegian	71,308	Slovak	20,915	Finnish	3,359	tongues ...	2,926,407
Danish	33,305	Russian	4,036				
Italian	119,132	Ruthenian	1,299				
French	55,837	Serbo-Croatian..	16,151				
Spanish	1,853						

*Includes Celtic. †Includes Frisian. ‡Includes Moravian. §Not specified. ¶Includes Lettish. **Includes Hebrew. ††Includes Arabic.

PASSENGER SUBWAY SYSTEM FOR CHICAGO.

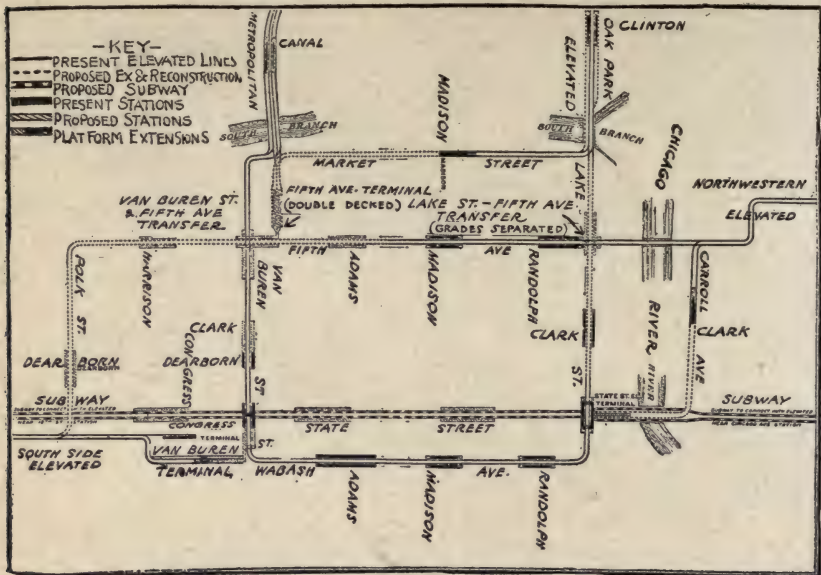


DIAGRAM OF PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN CENTRAL SECTION OF CHICAGO.

The Chicago traction and subway commission, consisting of William Barclay Parsons, Robert Ridgway and Blon J. Arnold, engineers, made a report, Dec. 4, 1916, favoring the immediate construction of tunnels and elevated roads to cost \$96,371,300. The program included the following main features:

The building of a north and south subway under State street, swallowing elevated trains at 18th street and disgorge them at Chicago avenue.

The digging of a horseshoe loop subway for the west side surface cars which would carry them under Jackson boulevard, Michigan avenue and Washington street.

The construction of a new north and south elevated line in Ashland avenue.

The extension of the Logan square elevated to Irving Park boulevard and of the Humboldt park elevated to Grand avenue.

An enlargement of the present elevated loop which would complete the facilities for a complete rerouting of elevated trains through the loop.

The initial building program for convenience is divided into three periods of three years each, construction being assumed to begin in the summer of 1917. This date was determined on the assumption that the plans would be accepted promptly.

FIRST PERIOD, 1917-1920.

(Costs estimated.)

1. Commence immediately the construction of a two-track subway under State street, from a junction with the South Side elevated at 18th street and running thence north to Chicago avenue, thence west to a junction with the Northwestern elevated structure. Cost, \$10,350,000.

2. Construct surface car subways under Washington street and Jackson street to Michigan avenue, or Grant park, connecting with the existing west side street car tunnels. Cost, \$7,181,750.

3. Lengthen platforms on elevated stations, taking first the lines with the present heaviest traffic so as to obtain additional capacity at the earliest possible date. Cost, \$1,306,400.

4. Construct immediately a two-track elevated extension south from Van Buren street over 5th avenue and east over Polk and 8th streets, connecting with South Side elevated. Cost, \$810,060.

5. Extend the present stub terminal over North Water street east to State street and south on State to the present loop station over Lake street, including a new river bridge on State street. Cost, \$1,029,940.

6. Extend Market street elevated line south from Madison street to connect with the 5th avenue terminal of the Metropolitan elevated, including additions to 5th avenue terminal. Cost, \$658,030.

7. Add fourth track to South Side elevated from the 18th street junction with the new subway to 43d street and a third track extending from 43d street, including real estate for right of way. Cost, \$3,926,100.

8. Add third and fourth tracks to Oak Park elevated from Market street to Paulina street. Cost, \$1,361,600.

9. Add a third track on Metropolitan elevated from Lake street to Robey street and rebuild Lake street junction to form a physical connection and allow running of Logan and Humboldt trains over Lake street east of this junction. Cost, \$1,196,000.

10. Add a third track on Douglas park branch from Marshfield avenue station to 20th street. Cost, \$673,500.

11. Allow for terminal transfers from surface to elevated lines in this period. Cost, \$1,026,950.

12. Add a third track connection on Northwestern elevated from Wilson avenue to existing third track north of Argyle. Cost, \$115,000.

13. Add a third track on Oak Park elevated from Paulina street to Campbell avenue in order to complete an express track from Crawford avenue to river. Cost, \$290,950.

14. Add a third track on Garfield branch from Marshfield avenue to Sacramento boulevard for express service to this point. Cost, \$879,750.

15. Construct a new two-track line from Logan square to Irving Park boulevard, including new terminal yards at the latter point. Cost, \$2,201,100.

16. Construct a new two-track line as an extension of the Humboldt park branch to Grand avenue, with terminal yards. Cost, \$871,700.

17. Construct a new two-track surface line connecting Oak Park and Garfield park branches beyond their present western terminals, including storage yards in Forest Park. Cost, \$701,500.

18. Construct a new two-track elevated structure on or parallel to Ashland avenue, from 20th street on the Douglas park branch to 69th street and Ashland avenue, including terminal yards. Cost, \$5,944,350.

19. Construct a new two-track elevated connection between the new Ashland avenue branch and the Englewood and the stockyards branches. Cost, \$430,100.

20. Construct Marshfield avenue junction to eliminate grade crossings and to allow of improved transfer facilities. Cost, \$345,000.

21. Realign tracks and construct a new station at Division street on the Northwestern. Cost, \$533,500.

Fifteen per cent for engineering, legal expenses, contingencies and interest during construction has been allowed in each of the above items.

22. Rolling stock required for additional rapid transit lines, including overhead. Cost, \$9,497,000.

23. Surface lines requirements, additional tracks, rolling stock, etc., including overhead. Cost, \$3,417,420.

Total estimated cost, first three-year period, \$60,553,000.

The above estimate does not include the cost of power houses or substations for rapid transit lines, but does include substations for surface lines, it being assumed that the corporation will continue to purchase all its power.

Contracts for the purchase of power are now outstanding with the surface lines until 1927, subject to revision or termination by the railway companies in 1922, and with the elevated lines until 1937. If these contracts are extended the extensions should be subject to approval by the board of supervision and control.

The assumed operating ratio used in the financial plan following has been taken at a figure to cover the cost of this purchased power.

The program assumes an immediate start on construction of all possible items. Certain parts of the elevated construction can be completed in advance of the subways, which are estimated to take probably three years. Operation of these parts will afford greatly increased rapid transit capacity through the central business district, which, in turn, will enable more trains to be operated on the outlying branches. These additional trains can be made express as rapidly as the third and fourth tracking can be completed, materially reducing the running time to and from the outlying districts.

SECOND PERIOD, 1921-1923.

1. Construct a surface car subway from 14th street and Indiana avenue connected with the proposed Illinois Central station to and under Grant park or Michigan avenue to connect with the other surface car subways. Cost, \$2,185,000.

2. Eliminate grade crossings on 5th avenue side of union loop and rearrange stations for new operation. Cost, \$791,200.

3. Complete the realignment of the Northwestern tracks at Halsted street and North avenue to reduce the delays on account of heavy curvature. Cost, \$632,500.

4. Add a third track to Ravenswood branch of the Northwestern elevated and eliminate grade crossing at Clark street. Cost, \$1,273,000.

5. Add a fourth track to the South Side elevated from 43d street to 63d street. Cost, \$1,124,700.

6. Add a fourth track to the Metropolitan elevated from Lake street to Robey street. Cost, \$787,750.

7. Add a fourth track to the Metropolitan elevated from Marshfield avenue station to 20th street. Cost, \$724,500.

8. Add a third track to Logan square branch from Robey street to Logan square. Cost, \$715,300.

9. Add a third track on the Oak Park elevated from Crawford avenue to Laramie avenue. Cost, \$402,500.

10. Add a third track to the Garfield park branch from Sacramento boulevard to Laramie avenue. Cost, \$1,002,800.

11. Add a third track to Douglas park branch from 20th street to Clifton park station. Cost, \$947,600.

12. Complete the connections between Oak Park and Garfield park branches and storage yards. Cost, \$448,500.

13. Construct the connection from Robey street on the Logan square branch to the Ravenswood branch at Roscoe street. Cost, \$1,958,450.

14. Add a third track to the Metropolitan elevated from Marshfield avenue station to Lake street. Cost, \$287,500.

Fifteen per cent for contingencies, engineering, legal expense and interest during construction have been included in each of the above items.

15. Rolling stock for rapid transit lines, including overhead. Cost, \$3,217,000.

16. Surface line requirements, additional tracks, rolling stock, etc., including overhead. Cost, \$8,013,000.

Total estimated cost, second three-year period, \$24,516,300.

By the end of this period the improvements recommended in the first and second periods will raise the capacity of the rapid transit system 50 per cent over 1916 rush-hour scheduled car trips (making it two and one-half times present capacity), or 124 per cent on lines serving the central business district, and will increase the extent of the express service very materially beyond that of the first period, with corresponding reduction in running time.

INCREASED RUSH-HOUR CAPACITY.

(End of second period—1923.)

	Scheduled Ultimate car trips, under plan, inc.	Pct.
Metropolitan and Oak Park	559	1,235
Northwestern	364	760
South Side	305	760
Ashland (through)	...	320
Total	1,228	3,075

The new territory reached by extensions in the first period will in particular be benefited by the additional express service. In laying out the above construction program effort has been made to construct the extensions, additional express tracks, terminal and transfer facilities in progressive steps to distribute the benefits in a uniform manner over the entire city system. The limits to the construction program are those imposed by the earning capacity outlined in the financial plan, which in turn depends on the traffic reasonably to be anticipated from these additions and extensions of the service.

This will give a rapid transit system which will serve directly nearly two-thirds of the city's population at present located, assuming a reasonable walking distance. A large part of the remainder will be served by transfers from surface to rapid transit lines at convenient points.

THIRD PERIOD, 1924-1926.

The expenditures in the third period are for additions to the rolling stock of both the rapid transit and surface lines and extensions of the surface lines, principally as feeders in the outlying districts to the rapid transit system developed in the first two periods. Estimated cost, including overhead, \$11,302,000.

The grand total cash requirements for the above schedules of the three construction periods are \$96,371,300.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.



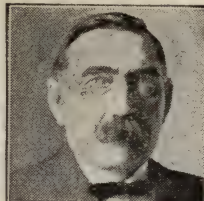
Scheuer Photo.

PETER REINBERG,
President County Board.

Rembrandt Photo.

HENRY STUCKART,
Treasurer.

Wallinger Photo.

R. M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk.

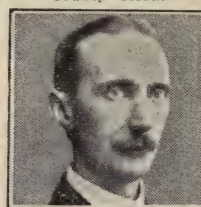
Daily News Photo.

JOHN E. TRAEGER,
Sheriff.

Root Studios.

MACLAY HOYNE,
State's Attorney.

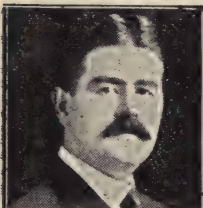
Barrett Photo.

JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder.

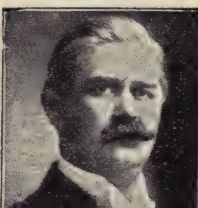
Hirsch Photo.

THOMAS F. SCULLY,
County Judge.

Johnson Photo.

E. J. TOBIN,
County Supt. Schools.

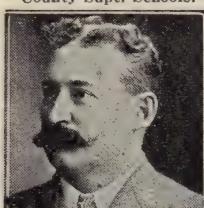
Wallinger Photo.

FRANK J. WALSH,
Clerk Criminal Court.

Amecek Photo.

J. A. CERVENKA,
Clerk Probate Court.

Matzke Photo.

CHARLES H. SERGEL,
Pres. Sanitary District.

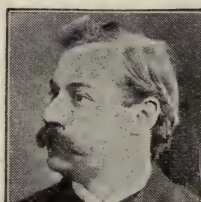
Cover Photo.

P. M. HOFFMAN,
Coroner.

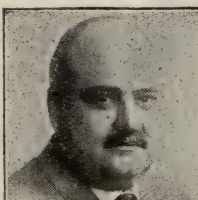
Steffens Photo.

EDW. R. LITZINGER,
Board of Review.

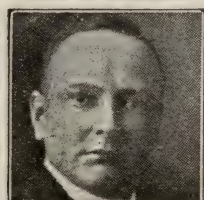
Moffett Photo.

FRANK S. RYAN,
Board of Review.

Stevens & Son Photo.

F. W. BLOCK,
Board of Review.**WM. H. WEBER,**
Board of Assessors.**M. K. SHERIDAN,**
Board of Assessors.**GEORGE K. SCHMIDT,**
Board of Assessors.

Cover Photo.

ADAM WOLF,
Board of Assessors.

Wallinger Photo.

CHARLES RINGER,
Board of Assessors.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Room 537 county building.

President—Peter Reinberg, D., 523 courthouse.
 Clerk of County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.,
 600 courthouse.

Commissioners, City Districts—Peter Reinberg, D.; Frank Rugen, D.; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, D.; Bartley Burg, D.; Daniel Moriarty, D.; Albert Nowak, D.; Daniel Ryan, D.; Thomas Kasper-ski, D.; Owen O'Malley, D.; William D. Scott, D. Country districts—William Busse, R.; Joseph Carolan, R.; Dudley D. Pierson, R.; George A. Miller, R.; William H. McLean, R. Room 537 courthouse.

Committee Clerk—Peter Ellert, 527 courthouse.

Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.

Duties—The commissioners are charged with the management of the county affairs of Cook county, as provided by law, having the same powers as the boards of supervisors in other counties. They make all appropriations and contracts and authorize all expenditures. The president appoints, with the approval of the board, the superintendent of public service and other officers and employees whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

County building, 2d floor, south end.

County Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.

Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.

Chief Clerk—Al F. Gorman.

Chief Tax Extensions—Martin J. O'Brien.

Chief Election Department—Daniel Herlthy.

Duties—The county clerk is also clerk of the County Court, clerk of the county board and ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs. As county clerk he issues all marriage licenses, hunting, tavern and other licenses, keeps records of births and deaths, assists at tax sales and makes redemptions from same; receives all tax levies and computes county, state and all city, village, district and other municipal taxes. As clerk of County court he keeps a record of insane, pauper, support, feeble minded, inheritance tax and other cases. Nearly all special assessment cases are recorded in this office. As comptroller he disburses all salaries and all other county funds and has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, bonds, notes and similar papers belonging to the county, settles all accounts, keeps books showing appropriations and expenditures, makes out report for fiscal year and submits estimates for the expenses of all the departments of the county organization.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 511 county building.

Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.

Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.

Chief Clerk—Michael J. O'Connor.

Duties—See county clerk.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

Room 600 county building.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer.

Chief Clerk—George L. McConnell.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st and 2d floors, north end.

County Treasurer—Henry Steckart, D.

Assistant Treasurer—Jacob Lindheimer.

Duties—The county treasurer receives and disburses, pursuant to law, all the revenues and other public moneys belonging to the county. He or his assistant countersigns county orders and renders accounts to the board of commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 726 county building.

Superintendent—Henry A. Zender.

Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county in-

stitutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements. Has supervision of all maintenance and rehabilitation of county buildings. Represents owners on all new construction work; advertises for bids and handles all plans and specifications.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal court building, 2d floor.

State's Attorney—Macley Hoynes, D.

Chief Assistant—Frank Johnston, Jr.

Secretary—Edward J. Fleming.

Assistants—Marvin E. Barnhart, Harry E.

Berger, Hayden N. Bell, George C. Bliss,

Charles C. Case, Jr., James C. Dooley, Wil-

liam H. Duval, Thomas J. Finn, John F. Hig-

gins, Ernest Langtry, Bernard J. Mahony,

Dwight McKay, John P. Moran, John K. Mur-

phy, James C. O'Brien, James R. Quinn, John

Prystalski, Edwin J. Raber, Morris Schaeffer,

Charles P. Schwartz, Joseph A. Smejkal,

Malcolm B. Sterrett, Michael F. Sullivan,

Irwin N. Walker, Robert E. Hogan, Edward

E. Wilson, Daniel G. Ramsay, Augustus Kelly,

Ernest H. Buehler, Henry Eckhart, John R.

Henen, Hart E. Baker, Joseph Covert,

W. W. De Armond, Eugene P. Quirk, Nicholas

Michaels, Edward A. Prindiville, Ota P. Light-

foot, George Emmiche, Alexander E. Arkin,

Justin F. McCarthy, Thomas A. Green, John

F. Cashen, Jr., Z. H. Kadow, Harry P. Bailey,

Walter W. L. Meyer, Michael L. Rosina, John

F. Byrne, J. M. Dickinson, Jr.

Duties—The state's attorney begins and prosecutes all actions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in the county in which the people of the state or county may be interested, prosecutes forfeited bonds and actions for the recovery of debts due the state or county and acts as adviser to county officers.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st floor, south end.

Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Haas, R.

Chief Deputy—John F. Devine.

Chief Clerk—T. R. Steintner.

Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records, and upon the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded he must spread the same on the record books provided for that purpose, in the order of the filing. He is also the official abstract maker for Cook county.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES.

County building, 1st floor, south end.

Registrar—Joseph F. Haas, R.

Chief Clerk—Terence F. Moran.

Examiners—James F. Farley, Henry D. Bottum,

Julius Stern, Edgar H. Farnell.

Advisory Examiners—Nathaniel C. Sears, John S.

Hummer, A. F. Reichmann, Charles T. Farson.

Duties—The registrar of titles under the Torrens system of land registration directs the procedure by which title is confirmed by decree of court, which does away with the need of an abstract, and the certificate of title which is issued is guaranteed by the county.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Room 547 county building.

Commissioners—Melville G. Holding, president;

Hugo L. Pitte, secretary; Ralph L. Peck.

Duties—The commissioners examine applicants for positions in the county service. Before an examination is held fourteen days' notice is given by advertisement. The rules are practically the same as those governing other bodies of the kind.

JURY COMMISSION.

Room 824 county building.

Commissioners—Otto Pampel, president; Charles

W. Seiwert, secretary; Joseph H. Barnett.

Clerk—Charles L. Caswell.

Duties—The commissioners are required to prepare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors, to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

County building, 3d floor, north end.

Members of the Board—Michael K. Sheridan, D.; William H. Weber, R.; Adam Wolf, R.; George K. Schmidt, R.; Charles Ringer, R.
Chief Clerk—James A. Long.

Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

County building, 3d floor, south end.

Members of Board—Frank S. Ryan, D.; Edward R. Litzinger, R.; Fred W. Blocki, D.
Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.

Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. The decisions of the board of review are final.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

In Oak Forest.

Superintendent—Henry L. Bailey, D.
Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Room 911, 139 North Clark street.

County Architect—Eric E. Hall.
Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Room 506 county building.

Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin, D.
Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the school.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Room 722 county building.

Director—Amelia Sears.
Duties—Investigate circumstances of families of dependent children committed to industrial or manual training schools by the Juvenile court, with a view to the future welfare of such children at home or elsewhere.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Harrison and Honore streets.

Warden—Clayton F. Smith, D.
Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

Main office, 213-215 S. Peoria street; branch offices, 1054 N. Ashland avenue, 837 West 47th street, 8800 Houston avenue, 229 West North avenue; 3466 Archer avenue, 1655 Blue Island avenue; 2701 West 12th street, 221 East 115th street.
County Agent—William H. Ehemann, D.

Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the city of Chicago. He undertakes the return of all nonresidents and alien paupers to their legal place of residence, and also, upon his approval, the extradition of all

deserters who have left their families, when found, and warrant is issued for their arrest; he is the medium whereby all the blind and deaf and dumb children are sent to the state school at Jacksonville; he keeps a record of and closely scrutinizes all cases passed upon at the Cook county hospital; passes on all applications for institutional care of infirmity cases and tuberculosis hospital; also investigates all cases for mothers' pensions and supervises the payments of pensions; interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on any family to which his attention may be called.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Room 726 county building.

County Surveyor—Harry Emerson, R.
Duties—The surveyor is required to make all official surveys in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Office in detention hospital.

County Physician—Dr. Adam Szawjart.
Duties—The county physician resides at the detention hospital and gives medical attention to the patients in that institution.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Room 500 county building.

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman, R.
Chief Clerk—John J. Dedrick.
Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.
General Clerk—D. J. Gillespie.
Deputies—G. A. Willis, Adolph Herrmann, John J. Thumm, George A. Webster, Charles F. Kennedy, William Ostrom, Michael G. Walsh, Henry Spears, Samuel L. Davis, Dr. H. G. N. Reinhardt, Dr. Edward Hatton.
Physicians—E. R. LeCount, William H. Burmeister, Joseph Springer.

Duties—The coroner is required to take charge of bodies of all persons in the county supposed to have come to their deaths through other than natural causes, to summon a jury of six men and to inquire into the cause of death. If any person is implicated by the inquest as the slayer of the deceased or as an accessory, the coroner shall cause his arrest if not already in custody.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

County building, 4th floor, center.

Sheriff—John E. Traeger, D.
Assistant Sheriff—Otto Spankuch.
Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.
Jailer—William T. Davies, R.
Duties—The sheriff serves and returns all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees legally directed to him. He is the conservator of peace in his county and may arrest offenders on view. He is the keeper of the jail and has the custody of prisoners. It is also his duty to attend the courts of record of the county and obey their orders.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Appointed by governor.

Room 1006 City Hall Square building.

Administrator—James F. Bishop, D.
Attorney—Francis H. McKeever.
Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain contingencies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING.

Room 1026 county building.

John Czekala, D.

GARNISHMENT LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Section 14 of the act of 1872 as amended in 1897 and 1901 declares: "The wages for services of a wage earner who is the head of a family and residing with the same, to the amount of fifteen (\$15) dollars per week, shall be exempt from garnishment. All above the sum of fifteen (\$15)

dollars per week shall be liable to garnishment." Employers are obliged to pay wages amounting to \$15 or less, notwithstanding the service of a writ of garnishment, providing the person to whom wages are due makes affidavit that he is the head of a family and is living with the same.

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1916).

Yearly except where otherwise specified.

COUNTY BOARD.

President	\$7,000
Commissioners, 14 at	3,600
Secretary to president	2,800
Committee clerk	2,500
Stenographers, 3, each	1,200
Investigator	2,250

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller (see county clerk)	
Deputy comptroller	\$6,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Auditor	2,400
Auditors, 2 at	1,800
Cashiers, 2 at	1,800
Bookkeeper	1,980
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800
Stenographer	1,500

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent	\$6,000
Head clerk	3,000
Senior clerk	1,620
Inspector purchases	1,400
Principal bookkeeper	1,620
Buyer	1,680
Storekeeper	1,380
Superintendent mechanics	3,300
Chief electrician	2,160

NOTE—Mechanics are paid prevailing union wages.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff	\$9,960
Assistant sheriff	3,600
Chief deputy	4,000
Chief bailiffs, 2 at	2,400
Assistant bailiffs, 2 at	1,650
Real estate clerk	1,980
Cashier	1,800
Summons clerk	1,800
Execution clerk	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,500
Deputy sheriffs, 26 at	2,000
Bailiffs, 123 at	1,500

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Custodian	\$2,000
Elevator men, 18 at	1,080
Watchmen, 8 at	960
Janitors, 10 at	870
Janitresses, 15 at	750
Chief engineer	2,400
Engineers, 4 at	1,680
Electrician	2,100
Plumber	2,100
Steamfitter	2,100

COUNTY JAIL.

Jailer	\$2,500
Assistant jailers, 3 at	1,800
Clerk	1,380
Clerk	1,080
Storekeeper	1,320
Physician	1,500
Assistant physician	1,000
Matrons, 3 at	900
Engineer	1,680
Instructor	1,000
Jail guards, 55 at	1,200
Chief cook	1,200
Baker	1,200

COUNTY BUILDING.

Custodian	\$3,000
Assistant custodian	1,320
Chief engineer	2,750
Steamfitter	2,100
Plumber	2,100
Electrician	2,100
Elevator starters, 2 at	1,320
Elevator men, 18 at	1,080
Marble caretaker	1,794

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.	
Commissioners, 3 at	\$1,500
Chief examiner	2,000
Examiner	2,000
Principal clerk	1,500

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessors, 5 at	\$5,000
Attorney	3,600
Chief clerk	3,600
Assistant chief clerk	3,000
Principal clerk	2,100
Vacuation expert	2,200
Chief draftsman	1,620
Real estate expert	2,400
Surveyor	2,400
Clerks, \$1,000 to	2,100

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members, 3 at	\$7,000
Chief clerk	4,000
Assistant chief clerk	3,000
Attorney for board	3,600
Principal clerk	2,100
Real estate expert	3,000
Clerks, \$900 to	1,800

COUNTY TREASURER.

Treasurer	\$14,500
Assistant treasurer	6,000
Chief clerk	3,600
Auditor	3,000
Head bookkeeper	3,000
Head cashier	2,700
Head clerk	2,700
Assistant cashier	2,100
Clerks, \$1,000 to	1,800

*Allowed by board, \$4,000; as ex officio town collector of each of seven towns (\$1,500 each), \$10,500.

COUNTY CLERK.

County clerk	\$9,000
Private secretary	1,500
Chief deputy	3,600
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	2,520
Chief tax extension	3,300
Head clerk	2,400
Principal bookkeeper	2,520
Clerks, \$840 to	2,100

RECORDER.

Recorder	\$9,000
Chief deputy	3,600
Chief clerk	2,700
Clerks, each, \$1,200 to	1,800

PUBLICITY DIVISION.

Principal clerk	\$1,800
Senior clerk	1,500
Clerk	1,200

RECORDING DEPARTMENT.

Cashier	\$1,980
Teller	1,680
Bookkeeper	1,560

ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Chief clerk	\$2,400
Clerks, \$1,000 to	1,800

RETRANSCRIBING DEPARTMENT.

Head clerk	\$2,400
Senior clerk	1,650
Principal clerk	1,800

TORRENS DEPARTMENT.

Attorney and examiner	\$4,000
Attorney and examiner	3,500
Attorney and examiner	3,000
Attorney and examiner	2,500
Chief clerk	3,000
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	\$9,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	1,980
Clerks, \$1,080 to	2,100

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	\$9,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Principal clerk	2,100
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

CLERK COUNTY COURT.

Chief clerk	\$3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Clerk Probate court	\$9,000
Assistant to judge	3,600
Assistants to judge, 2 at	3,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Clerks, \$1,000 to	1,980

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Clerk Criminal court	\$9,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's attorney	\$9,600
Assistants, 2 at	6,000
Assistants, 2 at	5,000
Assistants, 2 at	4,800
Assistants, 2 at	4,500
Assistants, 6 at	4,000
Assistants, 3 at	3,600
Assistants, 12 at	3,000
Assistants, 11 at	2,400
Assistants, 5 at	2,000
Secretary	3,000
Investigator	2,400
Chief court reporter	3,000
Assistant chief reporter	2,000
Court reporters, 3 at	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,500

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.**AT OAK FOREST.**

Superintendent	\$3,600
Assistant superintendent	2,400
Head physician	2,100
Supervisor	1,800
Druggist	1,620
Chief engineer	1,980
Wages of minor employes run from \$30 to \$90 a month. Nurses get from \$30 to \$50 a month. Nearly all are provided with board and lodging and laundry service free.	

AT COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Warden	\$3,600
County physician	3,500
Assistant warden	3,000
Assistant warden	2,500
Interpreter	1,200
Druggist	1,200
Pathologist	1,800
Head clerk	2,100
Chief engineer	1,980
Other employes, \$240 to	1,800
Board, etc., is in some cases free.	

PUBLIC WELFARE DEPT.

Assistant directors, 4 at	\$960
BUREAU SOCIAL SERVICE.	
Director	\$3,000
Supervisor	1,800

COUNTY AGENT.

County agent	\$4,500
Assistant agent	2,500
Assistant agents, 8 at	1,800
Deporting agent	1,980
Investigators, each	1,200

G. A. R. RELIEF.

Superintendent	\$1,200
Secretary	900
Visitors, 2 at	600
Stenographer	600

DELINQUENT HOME.

Superintendent	\$1,375
Physician	2,400
Matron	1,080
Other employes, \$600 to	1,200

JUVENILE COURT.

Director (psychopathic)	\$4,000
Assistant	1,440
Assistant (woman)	768

ADULT PROBATION.

Chief probation officer.....\$2,500
 Probation officers, \$1,200 to 1,500

SUP'T OF SCHOOLS.

Superintendent\$7,500
 Supervisors, 3 at2,060
 Supervisors, 2 at2,100
 *Paid by state.

JURY COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at.....\$1,500
 Principal clerk.....1,800
 Clerks, 9 at.....1,200

ELECTION COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at.....\$4,000
 Chief clerk.....5,900
 Assistant chief clerk.....3,900

CORONER.

Coroner.....\$9,000
 Chief deputy.....3,600
 Chief physician.....2,500
 Statistician.....1,500
 Deputies, 10 at.....2,000
 Court reporters, 7 at.....1,360

SUP'T. OF HIGHWAYS.

Superintendent.....\$5,000
 Assistant engineer.....2,250

Bridge engineer.....\$1,800
 Civil engineers, each.....1,500
 Inspectors, each.....1,200

JUDGES.

Circuit judges, 14 at.....\$10,000
 Superior judges, 13 at.....10,000
 County court judge.....10,000
 Probate court judge.....10,000
 *\$5,000 from county and \$5,000 from state.

NOTE—Judges elected or re-elected in 1915 get \$12,000 a year.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS.**LOCATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.**

Courthouse—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph; south side.
 County Jail—North Dearborn and Illinois streets; north side.
 Criminal Court building—West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street; north side.
 Children's hospital—Wood street, near Polk; west side.
 County Hospital—Harrison and Honore streets; west side.
 County Infirmary—Oak Forest; reached by the Rock Island railroad.
 County Morgue—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
 Detention Hospital—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
 County Agent—Main office, 213 South Peoria street; west side.
 Juvenile Court—Room 1007 courthouse.
 Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children—771 Ewing street.

IN COURTHOUSE.

Board of Assessors—Third floor, north end.
 Board of Review—Third floor, south end.
 County Commissioners—Room 531.
 Committee Clerk—Room 527.

County Treasurer—First and second floors, north end.
 County Clerk—Second floor, south end.
 County Court—Room 603.
 County Court Clerk—Room 600.
 County Comptroller—Room 511.
 County Superintendent of Schools—Room 546.
 County Surveyor—Room 726.
 Custodian—Room 1026.
 Coroner—Room 500.
 Civil Service Commissioners—Room 547.
 Circuit Court—Seventh floor.
 Circuit Court Clerk—Fourth floor, north end.
 Jury Commissioners—Room 824.
 President County Board—Room 523.
 Probate Court—Sixth floor.
 Probate Court Clerk—Sixth floor.
 Sheriff—Fourth floor, center.
 Superior Court—Eighth floor.
 Superior Court Clerk—Fourth floor, south end.
 Superintendent of Public Service—Room 519.

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Criminal Court Clerk—First floor.
 Criminal Courts—Third, fourth and fifth floors.
 Sheriff (Bailliffs) in Charge of Criminal Courts—First floor.
 Grand Jury Assembly Room—Second floor.
 State's Attorney—Second floor.

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone.....July 10, 1840
 William Jackson.....June 19, 1857
 Albert Staub.....April 20, 1858
 Michael McNamee.....May 6, 1859
 Walter Fleming.....Dec. 15, 1865
 Jerry Corbett.....Dec. 15, 1865
 George Driver.....March 14, 1873
 Chris Rafferty.....Feb. 27, 1874
 George Sherry.....June 21, 1878
 Jeremiah Connolly.....June 21, 1878
 James Tracy.....Sept. 15, 1882
 Isaac Jacobsen.....Sept. 19, 1884
 Ignazio Sylvestri.....Nov. 14, 1885
 Agostino Gilardo.....Nov. 14, 1885
 Giovanni Azzaro.....Nov. 14, 1885
 Frank Mulkowski.....March 26, 1886
 Albert Parsons.....Nov. 11, 1887
 August Spies.....Nov. 11, 1887
 George Engel.....Nov. 11, 1887
 Adolph Fischer.....Nov. 11, 1887
 Zephyr Davis (col.).....May 12, 1888

George H. Painter.....Jan. 26, 1894
 Thomas ("Buff") Higgins.....March 23, 1894
 Patrick E. J. Prendergast.....July 13, 1894
 Harry ("Butch") Lyons.....Oct. 11, 1895
 Henry Foster (col.).....Jan. 24, 1896
 Alfred C. Fields (col.).....May 15, 1896
 Joseph Windrath.....June 5, 1896
 Julius Manow.....Oct. 30, 1896
 Daniel McCarthy.....Feb. 19, 1897
 John Lattimore (col.).....May 28, 1897
 Wm. T. Powers (col.).....May 28, 1897
 Chris Merry.....April 22, 1898
 John Druggan.....Oct. 14, 1898
 George H. Jacks.....Oct. 14, 1898
 Robert Howard (col.).....Feb. 17, 1899
 August A. Becker.....Nov. 10, 1899
 Michael E. Rollinger.....Nov. 17, 1899
 George Dolinski.....Oct. 11, 1901

Louis G. Toombs.....Aug. 8, 1902
 Louis Pesant.....April 15, 1904
 Peter Niedemeyer.....April 22, 1904
 Gustav Marx.....April 22, 1904
 Harvey Van Dine.....April 22, 1904
 Frank Lewandowski.....Sept. 30, 1904
 John Johuson.....Jan. 20, 1905
 Robert E. Newcomb.....Feb. 16, 1906
 John Miller.....Feb. 16, 1906
 Johann Hoch.....Feb. 23, 1906
 Richard G. Ivens.....June 22, 1906
 Daniel Francis (col.).....Oct. 32, 1906
 Richard Walton (col.).....Dec. 13, 1907
 Wm. Johnson (col.).....Oct. 22, 1909
 Ewald Shiblowski.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Frank Shiblowski.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Philip Sommerling.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Thomas Schultz.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Thos. Jennings (col.).....Feb. 16, 1912
 Roswell C. F. Smith.....Feb. 13, 1915

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly, but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1878, since which time they have taken place in the county

jail on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago. All the executions have been on Fridays except those of Sylvestri, Gilardo, Azzaro, Zephyr Davis and Smith, which occurred on Saturdays.

INMATES OF ILLINOIS CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Institution.	1914.	1915.
Elgin State hospital.....	1,786	2,024
Kankakee State hospital.....	3,121	3,217
Jacksonville State hospital.....	1,746	2,169
Anna State hospital.....	1,709	1,820
Watertown State hospital.....	1,502	1,548
Peoria State hospital.....	2,181	2,160
Chester State hospital.....	223	217
Chicago State hospital.....	2,759	3,011
Alton State hospital.....	39	39
Lincoln School and Colony.....	1,598	1,836

Institution.	1914.	1915.
State School for Deaf.....	379	397
State School for Blind.....	184	185
Industrial Home for Blind.....	105	90
Soldiers and Sailors' home.....	1,467	1,540
Soldiers' Widows' home.....	89	105
Soldiers' Orphans' home.....	366	467
Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary.....	173	239
Training School for Girls.....	292	348
St. Charles School for Boys.....	548	617
Total.....	20,228	22,029

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

[From Comptroller Robert M. Sweitzer's annual report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 4, 1915,
and brought down to Jan. 3, 1916.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.	
Capital assets—	
Remunerative real estate.....	\$9,700.00
Unremunerative real estate.....	3,775,230.68
Buildings and equipment.....	13,688,263.15
Roads, equipment.....	18,323.76
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	1,027,416.28
Total capital assets.....	18,518,933.87
Current assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	785,552.27
Taxes.....	5,190,547.84
Uncollected fees.....	1,228,702.00
Accounts receivable.....	258,162.08
Supply department.....	1,186.34
Total current assets.....	7,464,150.53
Contingent assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	11,321.63
Trust fund securities.....	38,421.41
Total contingent assets.....	49,743.04
Grand total.....	26,032,827.44

LIABILITIES.	
Funded debt.....	9,887,500.00
Capital surplus.....	8,631,433.87
Total capital liabilities.....	18,518,933.87
Current liabilities—	
Warrants outstanding.....	63,542.35
Audited vouchers.....	684,086.01
Bond and interest accounts.....	154,121.69
Uncompleted contracts.....	47,390.54
Tax error and rebate fund.....	325,000.00
Delinquent taxes.....	1,468,956.07
Uncollected fees.....	813,082.70
Revenue surplus.....	3,907,471.17
Total current liabilities.....	7,464,150.53
Contingent liabilities.....	49,743.04
Grand total.....	26,032,827.44

CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Dec. 4, 1915.

REVENUE.	
1915 taxes extended.....	\$6,621,591.77
Interest on delinquent taxes.....	164,009.30
Interest on tax forfeitures.....	718.57
Fee offices.....	2,417,262.86
Tavern licenses.....	12,555.00
Miscellaneous.....	20,075.79
Gross revenue.....	9,236,513.29
Deductions—Tax error and rebate fund	
Reserved for uncollected fees.....	325,000.00
Torrens indemnity fund.....	61,196.69
Abstract guaranty fund.....	3,989.67
Expenses of fee offices, etc.....	4,458.32
Total.....	394,935.18
Total net revenue.....	8,841,578.11

EXPENSES.

Administration.....	597,998.45
Taxation and collection.....	1,223,323.71
Civil courts.....	1,621,141.48
Criminal courts.....	942,285.50
Charitable and educational.....	2,645,955.55
General division.....	642,991.49
Uncompleted contracts.....	47,390.54
Total operating expenses.....	7,717,589.72
Bonds matured.....	807,500.00
Additions to property.....	72,462.92
Total expenses.....	8,597,552.64
Excess of revenue.....	244,025.47
Surplus as of Dec. 4, 1915.....	3,907,471.17

EXPENSES BY DIVISIONS.

To Dec. 4, 1915.

Administration.....	\$593,143.16
Taxation and collection.....	1,217,191.79
Civil courts.....	1,587,697.60
Criminal courts.....	781,147.59
Charitable and educational.....	2,643,552.74
General.....	621,460.02
Total corporate operating.....	7,444,192.90

Liquidation deferred liabilities.....	\$1,112,108.55
Construction and betterments.....	100,000.00
Storeroom fund.....	600.00
Total other corporate.....	1,212,708.55
New detention hospital.....	746.81
County hospital.....	5,195.00
Total special appropriations.....	5,941.81
Total by divisions.....	8,571,780.05

EXPENSES BY FUNDS.

Salaries.....	\$4,070,080.05
Office supplies and expenses.....	85,952.64
General supplies.....	944,338.44
Light, heat and power.....	161,680.67
Furniture and repairs.....	74,478.33
Services or benefits.....	78,269.08
Judges' salary fund.....	187,013.58
Extra judges' fund.....	23,165.00
Bonds.....	797,000.00
Interest.....	373,355.00
County hospital.....	5,195.00
Construction and betterments.....	55,593.59
Miscellaneous.....	1,662,417.67
New detention hospital.....	746.81
Road and bridge, state aid.....	53,494.19
Total by funds.....	8,571,780.05

EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES IN DETAIL.

To Dec. 4, 1915.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION.

Salaries—Commissioners.....	\$66,276.56
Comptroller.....	35,487.90
Superintendent public service, reg.....	34,402.62
Superintendent pub. serv. mechanics	
Sheriff, county building.....	140,725.96
Civil service commission.....	188,482.67
Civil service commission.....	16,938.00
Total salaries.....	482,313.71
Supplies—Commissioners.....	783.33
Comptroller.....	1,171.69
Superintendent public service.....	1,195.01
Sheriff, county building.....	15.40
Civil service commission.....	714.47
Total supplies.....	3,879.90
Supplies—Sheriff, county building.....	11,456.98
Light, heat and power.....	28,457.52
Furniture and repairs.....	23,766.27
Services or benefits.....	2,671.11
President's fund.....	1,892.26
Board proceedings.....	6,230.62
Inspection.....	14,942.65
Postage.....	436.50
Insurance.....	691.40
County finance committee.....	300.00
Transportation.....	3,438.75
Advertising.....	418.92
Total.....	106,949.55
Total administration.....	593,143.16

TAXATION AND COLLECTION DIVISION.

Salaries—Board of assessors.....	128,079.50
Board of assessors, extra.....	171,474.00
Assessors, country townships.....	20,025.00
Board of review, regular.....	63,794.32
Board of review, extra.....	55,852.00
County treasurer, regular.....	152,438.56
County treasurer, extra.....	233,168.96
County clerk, regular.....	124,744.03
County clerk, extra.....	216,728.65
Total salaries.....	1,171,315.52
Supplies—Board of assessors.....	5,118.93
Board of review.....	1,525.13
County treasurer.....	21,058.72
County clerk.....	9,371.12
Total supplies.....	37,073.90
Printing assessment list.....	8,802.37
Total taxation division.....	1,217,191.79

CIVIL COURTS DIVISION.

Salaries—Recorder, regular.....	92,585.05
Recorder, folio writers.....	91,545.65
Recorder, abstract department.....	150,357.96

Recorder, Torrens department.....	\$41,479.24	County hospital.....	\$265,902.17
Clerk Circuit court.....	91,688.94	County agent, regular.....	101,343.37
Clerk Superior court.....	71,534.53	County agent, physicians.....	20,159.00
Clerk County court, regular.....	31,219.27	County agent, G. A. R.....	3,900.00
County court, social department....	13,643.30	Home for delinquents.....	45,557.98
Clerk Probate court.....	88,224.31	Probation officers (juvenile).....	132,621.37
Sheriff, general office.....	260,969.84	Probation officers (adult).....	16,439.33
Jury commissioners.....	18,305.63	Superintendent of schools.....	15,409.75
Election commissioners.....	19,374.80	Bureau public welfare.....	7,657.72
Coroner.....	75,477.44	Total salaries.....	889,300.56
Total.....	1,046,405.99	Gen'l supplies—Oak Forest institut'ns	303,259.35
Supplies—Recorder.....	11,219.96	County hospital.....	249,999.78
Clerk Circuit court.....	5,619.94	County agent.....	314,599.93
Clerk Superior court.....	3,384.65	Home for delinquents.....	21,849.35
Clerk County court.....	1,389.99	Total general supplies.....	889,708.41
County court, social department....	122.42	Light, heat and power.....	120,396.42
Clerk Probate court.....	3,785.70	Furniture and repairs.....	42,930.99
Sheriff, general office.....	1,333.69	Services or benefits.....	27,261.26
Jury commissioners.....	623.46	Office supplies—Oak Forest institut'ns	1,074.07
Coroner.....	1,120.18	County hospital.....	3,059.63
Total.....	28,599.99	Home for delinquents.....	346.26
Judges—Salaries.....	187,013.58	County agent.....	1,872.17
Extra judges Circuit court.....	8,560.00	Juvenile court.....	1,454.14
Extra judges Superior court.....	4,600.00	Superintendent of schools.....	1,810.07
Extra judges County court.....	5,750.00	Adult probation office.....	537.26
Extra judges Probate court.....	730.00	Bureau public welfare.....	215.81
Extra judges Appellate court.....	3,525.00	Total office supplies.....	10,369.41
Total.....	210,178.58	Parents' pensions.....	130,805.92
Less judges Criminal court.....	26,216.00	Outdoor relief.....	32,117.33
Total judges civil courts.....	183,962.58	Deporting indigents.....	1,960.59
Birth record.....	9,670.00	Hospital nursing.....	184,392.54
Coroner's incidental expenses.....	11,506.93	Industrial schools.....	302,100.68
Election purposes.....	73,655.72	Returning dependents.....	828.18
Tax fraud investigation.....	9,989.64	State institutions.....	6,364.78
Jurors (less Criminal court).....	223,897.25	Soldiers' widows.....	480.00
Total.....	328,729.04	Emergency hospital.....	2,365.80
Total civil courts division.....	1,587,697.60	John Worthy school.....	2,169.82
CRIMINAL COURTS DIVISION.			
Salaries—Clerk Criminal court.....	62,868.60	Total charities division.....	2,643,552.74
State's attorney, regular.....	230,178.47	RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.	
State's attorney, extra.....	2,299.08	General fund account Dec. 4, 1915.	
Sheriff, Criminal court building.....	58,623.06	FROM FEE OFFICES.	
Sheriff, jail.....	95,727.06	County treasurer.....	\$1,022,557.59
State's attorney, special.....	7,342.30	County clerk.....	257,510.46
Total salaries.....	457,039.38	Recorder.....	276,694.40
Supplies (gen'l)—Sheriff, Crim. ct. bldg.	3,353.75	Abstract department.....	18,803.83
Sheriff, jail.....	6,321.17	Torrens department.....	56,277.50
Sheriff, dieting prisoners.....	32,997.68	Clerk Circuit court.....	134,495.74
Total supplies.....	42,672.60	Clerk Superior court.....	90,674.30
Supplies (office)—Clerk Criminal court	1,693.33	Clerk County court.....	48,871.57
State's attorney.....	3,222.18	Clerk Probate court.....	118,893.09
Sheriff.....	235.79	State's attorney.....	76,633.46
Total office supplies.....	5,154.05	Sheriff.....	68,444.05
Services or benefits—State's attorney	63,711.40	Coroner.....	3,286.70
Light, heat and power.....	12,826.73	Clerk Criminal court.....	2,852.75
Furniture and repairs.....	7,781.07	Ex-Sheriff Zimmer.....	1,821.95
Services or benefits—Crim. ct. bldg..	1,166.14	Total fee offices.....	2,177,757.39
Services or benefits—Jail.....	410.25	FROM TAXES.	
Transportation.....	3,186.27	General taxes 1914.....	5,505,018.21
Bank investigation.....	9,996.21	Delinquent taxes.....	40,945.40
Court clerk.....	454.25	Interest on delinquent taxes.....	164,009.30
Police investigation.....	14,997.48	Interest on tax forfeitures.....	718.57
Preparation of cases.....	5,991.68	Forfeiture redemptions.....	143.21
Judges.....	26,216.00	Tax levy loans 1914 taxes.....	112,000.00
Jurors.....	141,497.91	Tax levy loans 1915 taxes.....	2,900,000.00
Total Criminal courts division.....	781,147.59	Total taxes.....	8,722,834.69
CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL DIVISION.			
Salaries—Oak Forest institutions.....	180,309.87	Miscellaneous.....	220,871.83
FIXED ASSETS OF COOK COUNTY.			
As of Dec. 4, 1915.			
Forty-third street and Ellis avenue.....	\$9,700.00	Cash balance 1914.....	331,595.60
Courthouse.....	3,122,059.00	Total receipts.....	11,453,059.50
Criminal court building.....	203,800.00	Disbursements.....	10,883,790.10
Juvenile court buildings.....	25,000.00	Balance Dec. 4, 1915.....	619,269.40
Oak Forest institutions.....	62,918.16	FIXED ASSETS OF COOK COUNTY.	
County hospital.....	360,653.52	As of Dec. 4, 1915.	
New detention hospital.....	485,759.91	Real estate.....	\$9,700.00
Road—Machinery.....	18,323.76	Buildings.....	\$4,781,446.66
Grand totals.....	3,734,930.68	Equipment.....	\$548,615.72
*Includes permanent improvements and sundry charges.		*Total.....	8,453,187.13

FIXED ASSETS OF COOK COUNTY.

As of Dec. 4, 1915.

	Real estate.	Buildings.	Equipment.	*Total.
Forty-third street and Ellis avenue.....	\$9,700.00			\$9,700.00
Courthouse.....	3,122,059.00	\$4,781,446.66	\$548,615.72	8,453,187.13
Criminal court building.....	203,800.00	386,080.00	1,700.00	594,282.62
Juvenile court buildings.....	25,000.00	57,569.86	3.62	82,631.31
Oak Forest institutions.....	62,918.16	2,800,577.73	46,935.00	2,912,599.71
County hospital.....	360,653.52	4,527,572.11	28,181.46	4,920,172.80
New detention hospital.....		485,759.91	16,929.79	500,700.26
Road—Machinery.....			18,323.76	18,323.76
Grand totals.....	3,734,930.68	13,037,006.27	660,689.35	17,491,517.59

*Includes permanent improvements and sundry

charges.

BONDED DEBT OF COOK COUNTY.

Dec. 4, 1915.

Bonds.	Outstanding.	Rate.	Due.	An.	Lim.	Bonds.	Outstanding.	Rate.	Due.	An.	Lim.
Refunding courthouse.	\$150,000.00	4%	\$37,500	1919		Infirmary and cem'ty.	\$900,000.00	4%	\$50,000	1933	
Refunding war bonds	287,500.00	4%	57,500	1920		Hospital pavilions....	1,000,000.00	4%	50,000	1935	
Building purposes.....	200,000.00	3 1/2%	25,000	1923							
Cook county.....	500,000.00	4%	62,500	1923		Totals	9,887,500.00	...	857,500	....	
Refunding bonds.....	250,000.00	4%	25,000	1925		The state constitution provides that the county authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation. The funded debt of Cook county has been issued in accordance with that provision.					
New courthouse.....	2,500,000.00	4%	250,000	1925							
Infirmary buildings.....	3,300,000.00	4%	100,000	1923							
New county hospital.....	2,400,000.00	4%	150,000	1931							
Detention hospital.....	400,000.00	4%	50,000	1923							

COOK COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1916.

Bonds and interest.....	\$1,311,103.72	Special legal services	\$8,836.50	County agent, regular	\$104,450.00
New county hospital.....	980,234.44	State's attorney.....	84,500.00	Physicians	21,000.00
New detention hospital	2,938.74	Tax error fund.....	325,000.00	G. A. R. relief.....	3,900.00
Hard roads.....	2,600,000.00	Telephone fund.....	15,000.00	Home for delinquents	52,805.00
State aid roads.....	110,830.44	Transportation fund..	13,500.00	Jur. ct. prob. officers	144,366.80
Liabilities outstanding	207,421.15	SALARIES AND WAGES.			15,980.00
Salaries and wages.....	4,877,002.04	County board.....	\$68,550.00	Adult probation office	27,440.00
Office supplies.....	88,685.00	Comptroller	35,840.00	Public welfare bureau	1,350.00
General supplies.....	870,200.00	Supt. public service.	36,570.00	Social service.....	18,004.94
Light, heat & power	163,200.00	Mechanics	153,097.90	Total charitable, etc.	1,023,006.64
Furniture and repair.	91,500.00	Sheriff—County bldg.	194,267.60	Supt. of highways...	39,375.00
Operating expense.....	31,900.00	Civil service commis'n	16,760.00	Total salaries.....	4,377,002.04
Advertising fund.....	5,600.00	Total administration	504,885.50	Total appropriation..	13,182,531.67
Assessment lists.....	25,000.00	Board of assessors...	203,240.00	ESTIMATED RESOURCES.	
Birth record fund....	500.00	Country towns.....	18,900.00	Fiscal year, 1916.	
New building, etc.....	105,000.00	Board of review.....	112,480.00	TAXES.	
School for boys.....	20,000.00	County treasurer.....	396,900.00	All taxes.....	\$6,962,625.00
Coroner's expense.....	13,500.00	County clerk.....	264,990.00	FEE OFFICES.	
Contingent expense.....	35,000.00	Total tax division.	996,510.00	County treasurer....	\$950,000.00
Deporting indigents..	2,500.00	Recorder	188,240.00	County clerk.....	400,000.00
Dieting bridewell.....	1,500.00	Abstract dept.....	160,750.00	Recorder	275,000.00
Efficiency classificat'n	700,000.00	Torrens dept.....	46,260.00	Abstract dept.....	20,000.00
Election purposes.....	5,000.00	Circuit court clerk..	95,600.00	Torrens dept.....	70,000.00
Emergency hospital...	10,856.30	Superior court clerk.	71,660.00	Circuit court clerk..	135,050.00
Grundy county.....	210,000.00	County court clerk...	39,150.00	Superior court clerk.	90,000.00
Hospital nursing.....	310,000.00	Psychopathic dept....	3,955.00	County court clerk..	50,000.00
Industrial schools.....	200.00	Probate court clerk..	93,200.00	Probate court clerk..	135,000.00
Insurance fund.....	95,000.00	Sheriff—General office	281,660.00	Sheriff	70,000.00
Interest on loans.....	222,500.00	Jury commissioners..	19,260.00	Coroner	3,000.00
Judgments	350,000.00	Election commis'sners	20,000.00	Criminal court clerk.	3,000.00
Jurors	500.00	Coroner	81,029.00	State's attorney.....	20,000.00
Soldiers' widows.....	5,693.34	Judiciary	232,100.00	Total fee offices....	2,221,000.00
Miscellaneous	27,400.00	Total civil courts..	1,332,864.90	Miscellaneous	20,000.00
Outdoor relief.....	185,000.00	Clerk Criminal court.	69,900.00	Total ordinary rev.	9,203,625.00
Parents' pensions.....	3,080.00	State's attorney.....	245,600.00	Cash available.....	688,210.62
President's fund.....	15,000.00	Sheriff—Crim. ct. bldg.	60,860.00	Cash in fee offices.	31,443.33
Postage	7,000.00	Sheriff—Jail	99,000.00	Accounts receivable..	230,000.00
Board proceedings...	25,000.00	Total Criminal ct..	475,360.00	Building funds, etc..	3,029,252.72
Relief for blind.....	1,200.00	Oak Forest institut'ns	207,575.00	Total estimated rev.	13,182,531.67
Returning defendants	50,000.00	County hospital.....	429,635.10		
Road fund.....	50,000.00				
Bridge fund.....	50,000.00				
Special assessment...	2,200.00				
State institutions....	12,500.00				

STATE AND SECTIONAL SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

California Society of Illinois—President, William W. Durham; secretary, Edward P. Critcher, 402, 337 West Madison street.	Kansas Society of Chicago—President, Charles F. Fishback; secretary, Kate Jordan Hewett.
Chicago Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. Robert F. Cummings; secretaries, Mrs. Jas. B. Barnett and Mrs. Chas. F. Hulber.	Michigan Society of Chicago—President, Edwin W. Sims; secretary, John E. Sutton.
Daughters of Indiana—President, Mrs. Joseph L. Davis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. S. Ross.	New England Society of Chicago—President, Francis T. Simmons; secretary, B. F. Paine, 503 West 62d street.
Empire State Society of Chicago—President, William M. Lalor; secretary, George Wilson-Jones.	Ohio Society of Chicago—President, Edwin D. Weary; secretary, Clayton O. Billow.
Hawkeye Club of Chicago (Iowa)—President, Frank O. Lowden; secretary, Horace G. Luzier.	Pennsylvania Society of Chicago—President, Clifford W. Barnes; secretary and treasurer, Charles E. Fischer.
Indiana Society of Chicago—President, George Ade; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.	Southern Women's Club of Chicago—President, Mrs. E. S. Bailey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Thomas C. Ballard.
	Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, Charles W. Folds; secretary, J. G. Wray, 212 West Washington street.

COOK COUNTY'S EXPENDITURES FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK.

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
Roads	\$2,482.69	\$22,987.60	Inspection	\$2,447.63	\$2,288.24
Bridges		35,340.88	Office supply and sundry.....	2,858.33	2,640.01
Machinery	9,300.00	9,023.76			
Cement, stone, etc.....	1,292.18		Total	27,682.22	98,229.43
Salary	9,301.41	25,948.93			

TOWN OFFICERS IN COOK COUNTY.

Supervisors, town clerks, assessors and collectors.

- Barrington**—Supervisor, C. P. Hawley, Barrington, 1916-1917; clerk, J. F. Gieske, Barrington, 1916-1918; assessor, J. C. Plagge, Barrington, 1916-1918; collector, W. C. Meyer, Barrington, 1916-1918.
- Berwyn**—Supervisor, Harry J. Faithorn, Berwyn, 1916-1917; clerk, John R. Shean, Jr., Berwyn, 1916-1918; assessor, Anthony Fink, Berwyn, 1916-1918; collector, L. A. Thompson, 1916-1918.
- Bloom**—Supervisor, Dr. Anna Medaris, Chicago Heights, 1916-1917; clerk, W. H. Freeman, Chicago Heights, 1916-1918; assessor, Harry Green, Chicago Heights, 1916-1918; collector, Robert A. G. Engelhart, Chicago Heights, 1916-1918.
- Bremen**—Supervisor, Otto Ziebell, Harvey, 1916-1917; clerk, William Funk, Tinley Park, 1916-1918; assessor, A. W. Fulton, Tinley Park, 1916-1918; collector, Herman Siemsen, Tinley Park, 1916-1918.
- Calumet**—Supervisor, Thomas Becker, Blue Island, 1916-1917; clerk, Frank Lossman, 11826 Lowe avenue, Chicago, 1916-1918; assessor, Jacob H. Hoekstra, 310 West 11th place, Chicago, 1916-1918; collector, Emil J. Wanek, 10183 Elizabeth street, Chicago, 1916-1918.
- Cicero**—President, George Comerford, 5012 West 24th street, Morton Grove; supervisor, Paul Puzek, 5128 West 32d street, Hawthorne, 1916-1918; clerk, Charles Stoffel, 5102 West 29th place, Hawthorne, 1916-1918; assessor, Edwin E. Loveloy, 2720 South 60th avenue, Clyde, 1916-1918; collector, David T. Brennan, 1230 South 50th avenue, Grant Works, 1916-1918.
- Elk Grove**—Supervisor, J. F. Everding, Arlington Heights, 1916-1917; clerk, A. B. Scharringhausen, Arlington Heights, 1916-1918; assessor, George Meier, Mount Prospect, 1916-1918; collector, Henry Biegel, Mount Prospect, 1916-1918.
- Hanover**—Supervisor, Charles A. Gifford, Elgin, 1916-1917; clerk, Ben Schultz, Bartlett, 1916-1918; assessor, H. L. Oltendorf, Bartlett, 1916-1918; collector, H. W. Heintz, Jr., Bartlett, 1916-1918.
- Lemont**—Supervisor, Patrick Henneby, Lemont, 1916-1917; clerk, John Szafranski, Lemont, 1916-1918; assessor, John Doolin, Lemont, 1916-1918; collector, Julius Ott, Lemont, 1916-1918.
- Leysin**—Supervisor, Frederick Joss, Bensenville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1916-1917; clerk, Henry Buckman, River Grove, 1916-1918; assessor, A. B. Kirchoff, Franklin Park, 1916-1918; collector, Albert H. Duntzman, Bensenville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1916-1918.
- Lyons**—Supervisor, George O. Pratt, 222 South Spring avenue, LaGrange, 1916-1917; clerk, Henry R. Gauger, 27 Harris avenue, LaGrange, 1916-1918; assessor, James G. Wolcott, 117 South 6th avenue, LaGrange, 1916-1918; collector, Henry B. Kilgour, 231 South Wajola avenue, LaGrange, 1916-1918.
- Maine**—Supervisor, Henry C. Behrens, Des Plaines, 1916-1917; clerk, M. H. Brown, Des Plaines, 1916-1918; assessor, John H. Curtis, Des Plaines, 1916-1918; collector, Michael Schiessle, Park Ridge, 1916-1918.
- New Trier**—Supervisor, Gertrude M. Thurston, 882 Oak street, Winnetka, 1916-1917; clerk, Walton W. Crozier, Glencoe, 1916-1918; assessor, Percy Bradstreet, Winnetka, 1916-1918; collector, Hoyt King, 711 Forest avenue, Wilmette, 1916-1918.
- Niles**—Supervisor, David Fleiweber, Morton Grove, 1916-1917; clerk, Charles F. Langfield, Niles Center, 1916-1918; assessor, George H. Kiehn, Niles Center, 1916-1918; collector, Ferdinand C. Baumann, Morton Grove, R. F. D. No. 1, 1916-1918.
- Northfield**—Supervisor, William A. Bernhardt, Glen View, 1916-1917; clerk, Andrew Trurlisen, Shermerville, 1916-1918; assessor, William R. Landwehr, Shermerville, 1916-1918; collector, Rudolph Sauer, Shermerville, 1916-1918.
- Norwood**—Supervisor, James Giles, Norwood Park, 1916-1917; clerk, Al. Gardner, Norwood Park, 1916-1918; assessor, Edwin D. Smith, 5931 West Circle avenue, Norwood Park, 1916-1918; collector, Frank J. Phillips, Norwood Park, 1916-1918.
- Oak Park**—Supervisor, George Walker, 350 Forest avenue, Oak Park, 1916-1917; clerk, James E. Tristram, 319 Maple avenue, Oak Park, 1916-1918; assessor, James P. Willing, 317 South Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1916-1918; collector, G. Whitlitt Gale, 124 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1916-1918.
- Orland**—Supervisor, J. E. Kuch, Tinley Park, 1916-1917; clerk, B. F. Sippel, Tinley Park, 1916-1918; assessor, Martin Smith, Orland, 1916-1918; collector, William C. Keuch, Tinley Park, 1916-1918.
- Palatine**—Supervisor, A. W. Zimmerman, Palatine, 1916-1917; clerk, Harry H. Schoppe, Palatine, 1916-1918; assessor, J. H. Schierding, Palatine, 1916-1918; collector, E. J. Bentler, Palatine, 1916-1918.
- Palos**—Supervisor, Peter Lucas, Palos Park, 1916-1917; clerk, P. J. O'Connell, Worth, 1916-1918; assessor, John McCord, Palos Park, 1916-1918; collector, Henry Elliott, Oak Lawn, 1916-1918.
- Proviso**—Supervisor, John C. Carson, Melrose Park, 1916-1917; clerk, Fred Samuel, Jr., Forest Park, 1916-1918; assessor, Otto Hintze, Forest Park, 1916-1918; collector, Charles W. Strook, Maywood, 1916-1918.
- Rich**—Supervisor, N. Fortmiller, Matteson, 1916-1917; clerk, Albert Reese, Matteson, 1916-1918; assessor, N. Campe, Richton, 1916-1918; collector, L. Adam, Matteson, 1916-1918.
- Ridgeville** (or city of Evanston)—City and town clerk, John F. Hahn, Evanston, 1915-1917; city treasurer and town collector, Charles H. Bartlett, Evanston, 1915-1917.
- Riverside**—Supervisor, Frank Frederick, Riverside, 1916-1917; clerk, Charles H. Glanz, Riverside, 1916-1918; assessor, Charles D. Sherman, Riverside, 1916-1918; collector, Fred D. Crowe, Riverside, 1916-1918.
- Schaumburg**—Supervisor, Albert Sporleder, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 2, 1916-1917; clerk, William C. Krefat, Palatine, 1916-1918; assessor, Henry E. Quindell, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 1, 1916-1918; collector, Fred Botterman, Palatine, 1916-1918.
- Stickney**—Supervisor, Charles Jacobs, Oak Lawn, 1916-1917; clerk, Lyman Stuart, Clearing, 1916-1918; assessor, John E. Brower, Summit, 1916-1918; collector, F. Schmeiz, Berwyn, 1916-1918.
- Thornton**—Supervisor, William F. Propper, Dolton, 1916-1917; clerk, James B. Ellis, Harvey, 1916-1918; assessor, John B. Bulfield, Thornton, 1916-1918; collector, John Shilling, South Holland, 1916-1918.
- Wheeling**—Supervisor, F. H. Lorenzen, Arlington Heights, 1916-1917; clerk, J. D. Flentje, Arlington Heights, 1916-1918; assessor, J. Schwingle, Wheeling, 1916-1918; collector, William A. Meyer, Arlington Heights, 1916-1918.
- Worth**—Supervisor, Andrew Reiner, Blue Island, 1916-1917; clerk, A. S. Helquist, Blue Island, 1916-1918; assessor, John H. Kruse, Blue Island, 1916-1918; collector, William H. Harnew, Oak Lawn, 1916-1918.

The towns of Evanston, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View, North Chicago, South Chicago and West Chicago lie wholly within the city of Chicago. The ex officio supervisor and collector for all is the county treasurer, and the ex officio collector and town clerk is the county clerk.

Terms of supervisors, town clerks and collectors expire in April, 1917; terms of assessors expire Dec. 31, 1918.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.



Moffett Photo.
S. A. ETTELSON,
Corporation Counsel.



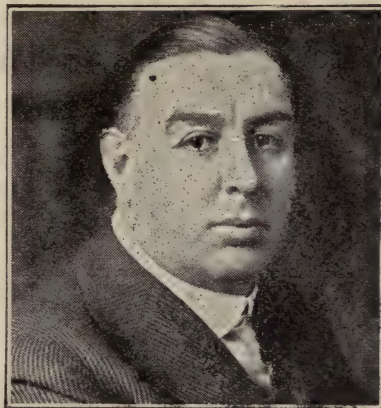
Matzene Photo.
JOHN E. ERICSON,
City Engineer.



Martin Photo.
JOHN SIMAN,
City Clerk.



HARRY OLSON,
C. J. Municipal Court.



Moffett Photo.
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.



Morrison Photo.
M. J. FAHERTY,
Pres. Bd. Local Imp.



Gibson, Sykes & Fowler Photo.
CHARLES C. HEALEY,
Chief of Police.



Daily News Photo.
DR. JOHN D. ROBERTSON,
Health Commissioner.



Jenkins Photo.
JOHN P. GARNER,
Public Service Comm'r.



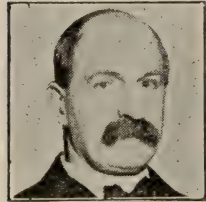
Koehne Photo.
CHAS. R. FRANCIS,
City Attorney.



Daily News Photo.
JOHN D. RILEY,
Supt. Map Department.



Daily News Photo.
EUGENE R. PIKE,
Comptroller.



Daily News Photo.
THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Fire Marshal.



Moffett Photo.
LOUISE O. ROWE,
Public Welfare Comm'r.



Stevens Photo.
CHAS. J. FORSBERG,
City Collector.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Heads of departments, assistants, chief clerks and other employees. Their offices unless otherwise specified are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Room 507 city hall. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. Mayor—William Hale Thompson, R.

Private Secretary—Charles C. Fitzmorris, D.

Duties—The mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all non elective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

THE CITY COUNCIL (1916-1917).

Presiding Officer—Mayor William Hale Thompson. City Clerk—John Siman.

Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Harrah.

WARD. ALDERMEN.

1. Michael Kenna, D.....367 South Clark street John J. Coughlin, D.....17 North LaSalle street
2. Oscar De Priest, R.....3439 South State street Hugh Norris, R.....3638 South 5th avenue
3. Edward J. Werner, R.....822 East 45th street U. S. Schwartz, D.....1412 Harris Trust bldg.
4. David R. Hickey, D.....2625 Stark street John A. Richert, D.....2603 South Halsted street
5. Charles Martin, D.....3635 Emerald avenue Thomas A. Doyle, D.....3743 Wallace street
6. Alex. A. McCormick, R.....324, 209 S. LaSalle-st. Willis O. Nance, R.....563 East End avenue
7. Chas. E. Merriam, R.....823, 127 N. Dearborn-st. John N. Kimball, R.....6233 Kimbark avenue
8. John E. Tyden, R.....7412 Coles avenue Ernest M. Cross, R.....10200 Avenue L
9. Hiram Vanderbilt, R.....11232 S. Michigan-av. Eugene H. Block, D.....9311 Evans avenue
10. Frank Klaus, D.....1809 South Racine avenue James McNichols, D.....1222 Washburne avenue
11. Edward F. Cullerton, D.....510 Reaper block Herman Krundick, D.....1941 West 23d street
12. Otto Kerner, D.....1507 Lumber Exchange bldg. Joseph I. Novak, D.....2401 S. Trumbull-av.
13. John R. Anderson, R.....3221 W. Monroe-st. John G. Horne, D.....3220 West Madison street
14. James H. Lawley, R.....1925 West Chicago-av. Jos. H. Smith, D.....2415 West Superior-st.
15. Henry Uptatel, R.....408 Chamber of Commerce W. E. Rodriguez, Soc.....718 Reaper block
16. Vincent F. Zwiefka, D.....1226 Dickson street John Szymkowski, D.....1500 West Division-st.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, R.....1471 West Grand-av. S. S. Walkowiak, D.....1317, 139 N. Clark-st.
18. Carl T. Murray, R.....10 South LaSalle street William J. Healy, R.....11, 716 W. Madison-st.
19. John Powers, D.....1284 Macalister place James B. Bowler, D.....1223 Taylor street
20. Herman E. Miller, R.....716 West 21st street Matt Franz, D.....1618 S. Halsted street
21. Ellis Geiger, D.....1431 Conway building Earl J. Walker, R.....1217 N. Clark street
22. Wm. P. Ellison, D.....750 West North avenue John H. Bauler, D.....515 West North avenue
23. Thomas O. Wallace, R.....846 Center street John Kjellander, R.....859 Buckingham place
24. Herman E. Guadt, R.....2133 Roscoe street John Haderlein, D.....1509 Barry avenue
25. Henry D. Captain, R.....184 West Lake street Frank J. Link, R.....430 Orleans street
26. William F. Lipps, R.....2180 Wilson avenue George Pretzel, R.....3830 N. Hoyne avenue
27. John C. Kennedy, Soc.....3824 N. Central Pk-av. Oliver L. Watson, R.....410, 69 W. Wash'n-st.
28. Harry E. Littler, R.....113 Ann street Max Adamowski, D.....2410 Fullerton avenue
29. John Hrubec, R.....1953 West 51st street Thomas F. Byrne, D.....1543 West 60th street
30. Wm. J. Lynch, D.....461 West 43d place Wm. R. O'Toole, D.....5227 S. Morgan street
31. James A. Kearns, R.....21 W. Garfield-bd. Robert R. Pegram, R.....5820 S. Sangamon-st.
32. Albert J. Fisher, R.....219 West 72d street James Rea, R.....712 West 63d street
33. Robert M. Buck, R.....5707 M. A. Michaelson, R.....3004 Palmer square

34. Joseph C. Blaha, R.....3732 West 12th street John Toman, D.....4141 West 21st place
 35. Conrad H. Janke, R.....1239 Monticello-av. Thomas J. Lynch, D.....602 Ashland block
- *Elected sanitary district trustee Nov. 7, 1916.
†Elected clerk of the Circuit court Nov. 7, 1916.

STANDING COMMITTEES (1916-1917).

Finance—Richert, Doyle, Nance, Merriam, Block, Kerner, Lawley, Sitts, Geiger, Captain, Lipps, Littler, Kearns, Fisher, T. J. Lynch. Meets Fridays, 1 p. m.

Local Transportation—Captain, Richert, Doyle, Nance, Vanderbilt, Smith, Uptatel, Walkowiak, Healy, Kjellander, Lipps, Watson, Fisher, Michaelson, Toman, T. J. Lynch. Meets Wednesdays, 2 p. m.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light—Sitts, Merriam, Cross, Block, McNichols, Lawley, Uptatel, Zwiefka, Walkowiak, Bowler, Wallace, Haderlein, O'Toole, Kearns, Rea, Buck, Toman. Meets Thursdays, 2 p. m.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges—Littler, Kenna, Schwartz, Doyle, McCormick, Vanderbilt, Krundick, Horne, Zwiefka, Murray, Walker, Bauler, Wallace, Watson, Wm. J. Lynch. Meets Mondays, 11 a. m.

Local Industries—Fisher, Norris, Hickey, Cross, Klaus, Cullerton, Novak, Lawley, Sitts, Bauler, Link, Pretzel, O'Toole, Michaelson, Blaha. Meets Tuesdays, 2 p. m.

Judiciary—Kerner, Coughlin, Norris, Werner, Hickey, McCormick, Kimball, Rodriguez, Powers, Miller, Welker, Bauler, Kjellander, Hrubec, Wm. J. Lynch, Buck, Blaha. Meets Mondays, 2 p. m., when there is no council meeting.

Streets and Alleys—Healy, Coughlin, De Priest, Schwartz, Hickey, Anderson, Szymkowski, Miller, Ellison, Kjellander, Haderlein, Kennedy, Adamowski, Rea, Janke. Meets Tuesdays, 2 p. m.

License—Toman, Norris, Werner, McCormick, Tyden, Krundick, Novak, Horne, Smith, Bowler, Ellison, Haderlein, Byrne, O'Toole, Janke. Meets Thursdays, 10:30 a. m.

Buildings and City Hall—Pretzel, Martin, Kimball, Vanderbilt, Klaus, Horne, Szymkowski, Powers, Franz, Walker, Link, Kennedy, Adamowski, Wm. J. Lynch, Pegram. Meets Fridays, 2 p. m.

Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service—Thos. J. Lynch, De Priest, Martin, Klaus, Krundick, Powers, Miller, Ellison, Wallace, Gnadt, Kennedy, Byrne, Pegram, Buck, Blaha. Meets Tuesdays, 11 a. m.

Health—Nance, Kenna, Martin, Kimball, Tyden, Cullerton, Novak, Anderson, Rodriguez, Szymkowski, Murray, Franz, Gnadt, Pretzel, Pegram. Meets Thursdays, 2 p. m.

Railway Terminals—Geiger, Kenna, Schwartz, Richert, Merriam, McNichols, Uptatel, Walkowiak, Healy, Bowler, Captain, Lipps, Littler, Byrne, Rea. Meets Wednesdays, 11 a. m.

Track Elevation—Michaelson, Cross, McNichols, Anderson, Rodriguez, Zwiefka, Franz, Hrubec, Janke. Meets Wednesdays, 10 a. m.

Compensation—Kearns, Werner, Tyden, Kerner, Murray, Watson. Meets Fridays, 11 a. m.

Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches—Block, chairman; Coughlin, De Priest, Cullerton, Smith, Gnadt, Link, Adamowski and Hrubec.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

Regular meetings of the council are held every Monday at 2 p. m., except when otherwise ordered at a regular meeting.

Duties—In a general way the duties of the board of aldermen are to enact ordinances for the government of the city, levy and collect taxes, make appropriations, regulate licenses, etc. The matters coming under the jurisdiction of the council are indicated by the names of the committees given above.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, south end.

City Clerk—John Siman, R.

Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.

Duties—The city clerk keeps the corporate seal

of the city and all city council documents. He attends the meetings of the council and keeps the journal of its proceedings. All city licenses are issued through his office. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. The city clerk also issues hunters' licenses.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City hall, second floor.

Hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

City Treasurer—Frederick H. Bartlett, R.

Assistant—W. D. Pugh.

Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.

Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.

Duties—The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund or appropriation, pays warrants, receives fines and renders monthly accounts of the condition of the treasury. The city treasurer is also treasurer of the following pension funds: Firemen's, public school teachers', public library employees', public school employees', house of correction and municipal employees'.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 501 city hall.

Comptroller—Eugene R. Pike, R.

Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin, D.

Chief Clerk—Charles J. O'Connor.

Duties—The comptroller is at the head of the department of finance, of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with a general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, with fines, etc.; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S BUREAU.

Room 503 city hall.

Paymaster—John L. Healy.

Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of paying the salaries of city employees, including school teachers and library employees.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor.

City Collector—Charles J. Forsberg, R.

Deputy City Collector—Joseph Siman.

Cashier—George F. Lohman.

Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchises and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily, receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE.

Room 511 city hall.

Corporation Counsel—Samuel A. Ettelson, R.

Assistants—Chester E. Cleveland, Frank Righeimer, E. J. Smejkal, George Kandlik, H. V. Shepard, E. H. Wright, B. F. Kleeman, Clifford G. Roe, William E. Mason, James W. Breen, Anton T. Zeman, Frank D. Ayers, David T. Alexander, G. A. Curran, W. H. Devenish, O. W. Ulrich, L. B. Anderson, Howard O. Sprogle, J. A. Cooke, R. S. Gaskill, G. Dahlberg, Henry J. Chase, H. E. Foster, R. G. Crandall, W. F. Mulvihill, Harry L. Brin, Charles E. Peace, John V. Cinnin, Arthur H. Fink, Harry F. Hamlin, Leon Hornstein, Fred W. Kraft, J. B. Calo, J. J. Murray.

Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorneys for the Board of Local Improvement—Harry F. Atwood, Eugene H. Dupree, A. E. Wallace, Louis Ball.

Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney for the Water Department—Dan A. Roberts.

Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney for the Police Department—Robert E. Crowe.

Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney for

the Civil Service Commission—Morton S. Cressy.

Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney for the Fire Department—Joseph F. Murray.

Secretary to the Corporation Counsel—Edwin J. Zimmer.

Duties—The corporation counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and furnishes written legal opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Room 602 city hall.

City Attorney—Charles R. Francis.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—Joseph J. Sullivan.

Trial Attorneys—Victor Sarnier, Charles W. Kopf,

Samuel M. Hamilton.

Assistant Trial Attorneys—Henry T. Gibbs, Al-

bert L. Green, Jr., Marshall Amberg, Robert

L. Campbell, J. M. Brumfield, Reginald C.

Darley.

Appellate Court Attorney—Robert H. Farrell.

Chief Investigator—Myer S. Emrich.

Supervisor of Investigators—William Nathan.

Chief Clerk—Otto Cedervell.

Docket Clerk—Joseph M. Coffey.

Judgment and Waiver Clerk—Bessie H. Morey.

Duties—The city attorney keeps a register of all actions in courts of record, prosecuted or defended, in which the city may be a party and defends all damage suits against the city. His chief duty is the defense or settlement of personal injury cases against the corporation. He may be called upon to draft ordinances for the city council or the heads of departments.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Room 604 city hall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Harry B. Miller, R.

Chief Assistant—Daniel Webster.

Assistants—Roger Faherty, Edw. J. Lyons, Lawrence

Jacobs, Frank C. Hill, R. B. Bippus,

Stanley Klarkowski, George R. Neff, John Rich-

ardson, Charles Roloff, Francis Day, Ben

Brown, Adolph Borgemeier, Gerald Barry,

Harry McCarty, Edward W. Luebeck, Alex-

ander Freundlich, Henry D. Nicholson, William

Schulz, Harry Tiffany, Herbert Auer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

City hall, fourth floor.

City Engineer—John Ericson, C. E.

Assistant City Engineer—H. S. Baker.

Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.

Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterworks and performs all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS.

Construction—Henry W. Clausen.

Operation—Frank McDonough.

Water Pipe Extension—H. L. Lucas.

Repairs and Shop—F. Miller.

Designing—Myron B. Reynolds.

Inspection and Testing—L. S. Marsh.

Bridges and Viaducts—Thomas G. Pihfeldt.

Harbor Master—Adam F. Weckler.

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBOR.

MEMBERS OF BOARD EX OFFICIO.

Commissioner of public works, chairman; city comptroller, city engineer, harbor master, superintendent bureau of compensation, chairman council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, chairman council committee on compensation.

Harbor Master—Adam F. Weckler.

Duties—Members of the board serve without compensation other than their salaries as city

officials. They have the management and control of all matters pertaining to the municipal pier in harbor district No. 1 and all other harbor utilities and appurtenances when they are ready to use. The board keeps books of accounts of such utilities and makes an annual financial report to the city council. It is required to promote the fullest use and development of the pier and other harbor utilities.

Superintendent of Piers—Hugo Krause, R.

Duties—The superintendent of piers is appointed under the rules of the civil service board. He is under the supervision and control of the harbor board and performs such duties as the board may prescribe. As his title implies he carries out the rules of the board relating to the operations of the municipal pier or piers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 613 city hall.

Commissioner—John P. Garner, R.

Secretary—G. W. Bassett.

BUREAU SUPERVISORS.

Transportation—R. F. Kelker, Jr.

Gas—P. C. Delafontaine.

Telephone—G. W. Cummings.

Electric—Fred Abele.

Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of their grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and other matters relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; conducts tests of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, surface and elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHICAGO TRACTION.

105 South LaSalle street.

Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.

BOARD NO. 1.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.

Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.

Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.

Engineer for Board—George Weston.

BOARD NO. 2.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.

Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.

Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

Engineer for Board—George Weston.

BUREAU OF WATER.

City hall, first floor.

Superintendent—William J. McCoart.

Accountant—James J. Dunn.

Chief Clerk—George J. Feser.

Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.

Chief Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.

Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.

Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS.

Room 403 city hall.

Superintendent—(Vacancy).

First Assistant Superintendent—Felix Mitchell.

Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Galligan.

Third Assistant Superintendent—(Vacancy).

Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be paid for by special assessment. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, offal and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations thereof are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Room 409 city hall.

Superintendent—George E. McGrath.

Engineer in Charge of Benches and Grades—William R. Matthews.

Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.

Principal Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.

Duties—The superintendent has charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing; issuance of permits for all connections; approves plans for all new sewers and gives final inspection and approval.

BUREAU OF MAPS.

Room 410 city hall.

Superintendent—John D. Riley, D.

Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.

Room V-15 city hall.

Superintendent—Henry V. McGurran.

Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committee on compensation of the city council.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

City hall, second floor, south end.

Members—Michael J. Faherty, president; David

W. Clark, vice-president; William H. Blencoe, assistant secretary; Oscar Wolff, Joseph J. Elias.

Superintendent of Special Assessments and Secretary—Edward J. Glackin.

Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cicero D. Hill.

Chief Engineer of Streets—Julius G. Gabelman.

Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.

Chief Clerk—T. Sullivan.

Duties—Making local improvements by special assessments in accordance with the local improvement act.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Room 406 city hall.

Commissioner—Frank I. Bennett, R.

Deputy Commissioner—William Burkhardt, R.

Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plats, compensation, architecture and city hall. The commissioner of public works has special charge and superin-

tendence, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening or dredging of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the water works and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement not done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Suite 1008 city hall.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

President—Edward L. Miller.
First Vice-President—Edward F. Moore.
Second Vice-President—James N. Spencer.
Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.
Secretary—(Vacancy).

Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of \$2 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of \$1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBERS.

Chairman (ex officio)—Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.
Master Plumber—Charles J. Herbert.
Journeyman Plumber—William W. Petrie.
Secretary—(Vacancy).

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF MASON CONTRACTORS.

Chairman—Charles C. Stewart.
Vice-Chairman—John Campbell.
Secretary—(Vacancy).
Duties—This board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of mason construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, \$50; renewal, \$25.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Room 702 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles Bostrom, R.
Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.
Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.

Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theaters and all other places of amusement.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Room 614 city hall.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—William G. Keith, R.
Deputy Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Henry Nixon.

Chief Operator—Frank W. Swenie.
Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.
Chief Clerk—John E. Bradley.
Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tonsley.

Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of construction and operation of the city's street lighting and substations and the police and fire alarm telegraph systems, the inspection of all electrical installation

within the city limits, the registration of electricians and the examining of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

City hall, floor 3½.

Business Agent—Virtus C. Rohm, R.

Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for city departments which involve an expenditure of less than \$500. He has nothing to do with supplies used by contractors employed by the city.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 1006 city hall.

City Statistician—Francis A. Eastman.

Stenographer and Recorder—Margaret E. Lynch.
Duties—The bureau of statistics being in the department of the mayor, the city statistician does whatever work may be assigned him from the mayor's office, and he supplies data on municipal subjects to the aldermen and heads of departments whenever such are required of him. And he renders like service to the general public upon call, or letter received, from any person residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.

Stenographer—Kathryn Scully.

Library Assistant—Edith I. Bredin.

Duties—The Municipal Reference library is the city hall branch of the Chicago public library. Its function is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department and bureau heads public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City hall, seventh floor.

Commissioner of Health—John Dill Robertson, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner—Gottfried Koehler, M. D.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.

Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.

Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—(Vacancy).

Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spaulding, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.

Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Charles B. Ball.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.

Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—A. J. Stokes, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—Henry Weisberg.

Chief Bureau of Hospitals, Public Baths and Lodging House—W. K. Murray, M. D.

Director of Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.

City Physician—Michael J. Purcell, M. D.

Duties—The commissioner of health and his assistants enforce state laws and city ordinances relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigate all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, disinfection, etc. The city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Fifth floor city hall, north end.
General Superintendent—Charles C. Healey.
Secretary to General Superintendent—William H. Luthardt.

First Deputy Superintendent—H. F. Schuettler (third floor).

Second Deputy Superintendent—M. L. C. Funkhouser (tenth floor, north end).

Secretary Police Department—St. Mayer (tenth floor, north end).

Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (tenth floor, north end).

Drillmaster—John Bauder (fifth floor).

Chief of Detectives—Charles L. Larkin.

Custodian—DeWitt C. Cregier (third floor, north end).

Captains—William P. O'Brien, P. J. Gibbons, Max Nootbaar, Thomas P. Coughlin, John J. Ryan, Patrick J. Lavin, John H. Alcock, Morgan A. Collins, Thomas H. Costello, Joseph Smith, Henry E. Gorman, Thomas F. Cronin, James Madden, John E. Ptacek, Thomas F. Meagher, Bernard P. Baer, Stephen K. Healy, John D. McCarthy, Stephen B. Wood, Mathew Zimmer, Max L. Danner, James O'Toole, William W. Cudmore, Wesley H. Westbrook, James Gleason, J. C. Mullins, Michael J. Gallery, William F. Russell.

Duties—The police department is charged with preserving order, peace and quiet, and enforcing the laws and ordinances throughout the city. Police officers have the power to make arrests and to serve warrants. They are required to assist firemen in saving property, in giving alarms of fire and in keeping the streets in the vicinity of burning buildings clear. They are also required to take notice of all obstructions and defects in the streets, nuisances, etc.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

California avenue, near 26th street.

Superintendent—John L. Whitman, R.

Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.

House of Correction Inspectors—Mathias Aller, chairman, Joseph J. Janda, secretary; Dr. M. A. Weiskopf.

Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors, enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Room 811 City Hall Square building.

Commissioner—Mrs. Louise O. Rowe.

Secretary—Sara E. Riley.

Superintendent Social Survey—Earle E. Eubank, Ph. D. (acting).

Superintendent of Employment—J. W. Calley, 509 State building.

Duties—This department, established in March, 1914, is a clearing house for information on subjects of general charitable relief, institutional care, etc. It directs inquiries to the proper agency, collects information relating to working conditions and unemployment; gives practical relief to the unemployed; obtains information on actual living conditions; facilities for recreation; causes of vagrancy, crime and poverty; makes recommendations to the council for ordinances to secure the practical betterment of such conditions. A department of gardening has been established to operate municipal gardens in different congested sections of the city, giving an opportunity for those in need to help themselves by their own work.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Room 105 city hall.

Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.

First Assistant Fire Marshal—P. J. Donahoe.

Second Assistant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—E. J. Buckley.

Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—A. R. Seyferlich.

Fifth Assistant—J. McAlliffe.

Sixth Assistant—Patrick J. Egan.

Department Attorney—Joseph Murray.

Office Secretary—John P. Murphy.

Battalion Chiefs—1st, Daniel J. Carmody; 2d, Benjamin O'Connor; 3d, Jacob Grauer; 4th, Charles N. Heaney; 5th, Henry Wendt; 6th, Thomas J. Reynolds; 7th, Michael Kerwin; 8th, John P. Stahl; 9th, James Crapo; 10th, David J. Mahoney; 11th, John J. Costello; 12th, Joseph L. Kenyon; 13th, Frank Conway; 14th, Michael R. Driscoll; 15th, James Ward; 16th, John F. Smith; 17th, George H. McAllister; 18th, Edward F. McGurn; 19th, James Costin; 20th, Thomas P. Kenney; 21st, Frank Grady; 22d, William H. Miller; 23d, Eugene Sweeney; 24th, John Evans; 25th, Michael Corrigan; 26th, Frank Oswald. **Auxiliary Battalion Chiefs**: Anthony McDonald, Patrick Rogers, William Dillon, John Toubey, Charles Benson, Richard Thomas.

Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 163 West Monroe street.

Duties—The fire marshal has sole and absolute control over all persons connected with the fire department and has the custody of the equipment and other property of the department. The fire inspector investigates the causes of fires and keeps a record of the same. The secretary keeps all books and papers of the department and delivers to the city council and other departments the written communications of the fire marshal.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Headquarters—Room 604 city hall.

Chief of Bureau and Third Assistant Fire Marshal—John C. McDonnell.

Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—W. Case.

Deputy Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—Charles W. Hejda.

Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.

Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires or disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Room 610 city hall.

Commissioners—Percy B. Coffin, R., president; Joseph P. Geary, D.; Charles E. Frazier, R. **Secretary and Chief Examiner**—A. M. Swanson.

Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employees in the classified service, remove employees for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

City hall, third floor, south end.

Commissioners—August Lueders, D., chairman; Bernard Horwich, R., secretary; Frank X. Rydzewski, D.

Chief Clerk—Dennis J. Egan.

Attorney—Colin C. H. Fyffe.

Duties—The commissioners fix the election precincts, provide ballot boxes, tally sheets, poll-books and all other blanks and stationery necessary in an election, select judges and clerks of election, canvass the returns of votes and, in brief, have charge of everything pertaining to the registration of voters and the holding of all regular, special and primary elections.

DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE INSPECTION.

Room 608 city hall.

Chief Smoke Inspector—William H. Reid.
 Supervising Mechanical Engineer—F. A. Chambers.
 Chief Clerk—Edward R. Laub.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Room 1013 city hall.

Oil Inspector—Paul Henderson, R.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

162 North Union avenue.

Superintendent—Harry Neal.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Room 1012 city hall.

City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Vault floor, city hall.

Inspector Weights and Measures—Morris Eller, R.
 Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING PLANTS.

Room 111 city hall.

Chief Inspector—George E. Nye.

SALARIES OF CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES (1916).

The following list includes the more important offices and positions in the exempt and classified service except those in the educational department, which will be found elsewhere in this vol-

ume. The salaries are those fixed by the appropriation bill of 1915 and are yearly if not otherwise specified.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mayor.....\$18,000
 Secretary.....5,000
 Clerk.....2,040

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

City statistician.....\$2,000

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Librarian.....\$2,000

Assistant.....900

TRANSPORTATION DEPT.

Traction expert.....\$3,030

Inspectors, each.....1,080

CITY COUNCIL.

Aldermen, each.....\$3,000

Finance committee—Secretary.....\$3,600

Chairman.....3,000

Examiner in charge.....4,500

Expert on system, 1 at.....3,500

Expert on system, 1 at.....3,000

Efficiency examiners, 1 at.....2,400

Efficiency examiners, 3 at.....2,160

Efficiency examiners, 3 at.....1,620

Transportation committee—Secretary and engineer.....3,600

CITY CLERK.

City clerk.....\$5,000

Chief clerk.....4,000

Reading clerk.....2,520

Clerks.....1,080 to 2,160

Council secretary.....2,520

Sergeant at arms.....600

Janitor council chamber.....1,320

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation counsel.....\$10,000

Assistant, 1 at.....7,000

Assistant, 1 at.....7,000

Assistants, 2 at.....6,000

Assistants, 3 at.....5,000

Assistants, 4 at.....4,000

Assistants, 2 at.....3,600

Assistants, 7 at.....3,000

Assistants, 2 at.....2,500

Assistants, 5 at.....2,000

Assistants, 2 at.....1,500

Fire dept. attorney.....3,000

Secretary corp. counsel.....3,000

Atty. board local impvts.....6,000

Assistant.....5,000

Assistants, 2 at.....2,000

Law clerk.....2,400

Atty. civil service com.....3,000

Attorney water dept.....2,500

Police attorney.....3,000

Clerks.....\$900 to 2,400

Prosecuting attorney.....6,000

Chief assistant.....3,250

Assistant, 1 at.....2,700

Assistants, 2 at.....2,400

Assistants, 16 at.....2,000

Docket clerk.....1,620

City attorney.....6,000

Chief assistant.....4,500

Trial attorneys, 3 at.....3,600

Trial attorney.....2,500

Asst. trial attorneys, 1 at.....2,150

Asst. trial attorney, 1 at.....2,100

Asst. trial attorneys, 2 at.....\$1,800
 Asst. trial attorney, 1 at.....1,500
 Trial atty. action over.....3,000
 Appellate court attorney.....3,000
 Asst. city attorneys, 2 at.....1,800
 Chief law clerk.....2,400
 Chief investigator.....2,750
 Asst. chief investigator.....1,800
 Investigators, 2 at.....1,500
 Investigator, 1 at.....1,300
 Investigators, 23 at.....1,200
 Investigators, 23 at.....1,000
 Clerks.....\$600 to 1,500

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Comptroller.....\$10,000
 Deputy and city auditor.....4,800
 Chief clerk.....3,800
 Accountants, 2 at.....3,800
 Paymaster.....3,300
 Teller.....1,680
 Chief auditor.....3,000
 Tellers, 4 at.....1,920
 Investigator, 1 at.....2,040
 Investigators, 2 at.....1,920
 Real estate agent.....2,700
 Efficiency examiner.....4,020
 Engineer.....3,000

City treasurer.....10,000
 Assistant treasurer.....5,000
 Chief clerk.....3,800
 Chief cashier.....3,800
 Cashiers, 2 at.....2,700
 Teller.....2,040
 City collector.....6,000
 Deputy city collector.....4,000
 Cashier.....2,700
 Head clerk.....2,520

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.*

Attorney for board.....\$5,000
 Chief investigator.....2,500
 Investigators, 10 at.....1,200
 Chief auditor.....2,500
 Ballot expert.....2,500
 *Paid by county. See county salaries.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President.....\$5,000
 Commissioners, 2 at.....3,000
 Chief examiner.....3,000
 Examiner in charge.....2,280
 Examiners.....\$1,680 to 2,160

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

Business agent.....\$6,000
 Head buyer.....2,400
 Storekeeper.....1,320
 Principal clerk.....2,040

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

General superintendent.....\$3,000
 First deputy supt.....5,500
 Second deputy supt.....5,000
 Secretary to general superintendent.....3,000
 Secretary of police.....3,600
 Department inspector.....3,600
 Inspector moral conditions.....2,340
 Drillmaster.....2,340
 Manager properties.....2,700

Censors "movies," \$1,320 to 1,500
 Subordinate officers—Captains, 27 at.....3,000
 Lieutenants, 36 at.....2,000
 Sergeants, 319 at.....1,700
 Patrolmen and policemen—First year, 3d grade.....900
 Second year, 2d grade.....1,000
 After 2d year, 1st grade.....1,320
 Policewomen, 21 at.....960
 Policewomen, 9 at.....900
 Detective bureau—Chief.....3,500
 Lieutenants, 4 at.....2,200
 Head clerk.....2,500
 Sergeants, 94 at.....1,750
 Sergeant, 550 at.....1,450

Records section.....1,500
 Identification inspector.....3,000
 Assistant, 1 at.....1,560
 Assistant, 1 at.....1,500

Department stables—Foreman of horses.....2,400
 Veterinary surgeon.....2,400
 Feed inspector.....1,560
 Hostlers, 23 at.....1,020

Telegraph bureau—Chief operator.....2,160
 Assistant chief operator.....1,620

Police operators, 134 at.....1,100
 Police operators, 27 at.....1,100
 Police operators, 3 at.....1,020

Repair shop—Superintendent shops.....2,040
 Foreman.....1,800

Ambulance bureau—Chief surgeon.....3,000
 Surgeons, 22 at.....1,440
 Surgeons, 11 at.....1,320
 Surgeons, 3 at.....1,200

Motor vehicle division—Examiner of operators.....1,500

Dog pound—Poundmaster.....1,800
 Kennelmen, 2 at.....1,260
 Dog catchers, 16 at.....1,200

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Chief justice.....\$10,000

Associate judges, 30 at.....6,000
 Executive to chief justice.....4,000

Assistant to chief justice.....4,000
 Assistant, 1 at.....1,800
 Assistant, 1 at.....1,200

Auditor.....2,500

Probation officers—Chief probation officer.....3,000

Probation officers, 16 at.....1,500

Psychopathic laboratory—Director of laboratory.....5,000

Assistants, 2 at.....1,200
 Doctor Morals court.....3,000

Office of the clerk—Clerk.....6,000
 Chief deputy clerk.....4,000

Attorney.....3,000
 Deputy clerks.....\$300 to 3,000

Office of the bailiff—Bailiff.....6,000
 Chief deputy bailiff.....4,000

Assistant deputy bailiff.....2,500
 Attorney.....3,000
 Bailiffs.....\$1,000 to 1,500

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.			Field nurses.....\$900 to	1,080	PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT.		
Superintendent.....	\$3,600		Supervising dentist.....	1,440	Commissioner.....	\$5,000	
Assistant superintendent.....	2,100		Bureau of hospitals, baths		Supt. employment.....	3,000	
Medical superintendent.....	2,820		and lodging houses—		BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.		
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			Bureau chief.....	2,700	Secretary of boards.....	\$3,000	
Fire marshal.....	\$8,000		Medical inspectors, 2 at	1,440	Plumbers—Members, 2 at.....	1,872	
First assistant.....	5,500		Medical inspector.....	1,500	License inspectors, 2 at.....	1,080	
Second assistant.....	4,400		Contagious diseases hospital—		Mason, contractors—Mem-		
Fourth assistant.....	3,850		Medical supt.....	2,280	bers, 3 at.....	2,000	
Fifth assistant.....	3,850		Sr. hospital physician.....	1,440	Engineers—President and		
Sixth assistant.....	3,850		Ambulance surgeon.....	1,380	member.....	2,200	
Secretary.....	3,000		Isolation hospital—Medical		Members, 2 at.....	2,000	
Office secretary.....	2,520		superintendent.....	2,100	License inspector.....	1,800	
Storekeeper.....	2,000		Emergency hospital—Medi-		BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
Veterinary surgeon.....	2,500		cal superintendent.....	1,500	President.....	\$5,000	
Battalion chiefs, 32 at.....	3,000		Municipal lodging house—		Members, 4 at.....	4,000	
Captains, 161 at.....	2,000		Superintendent.....	1,380	Supt. special assessments	4,020	
Lieutenants, 165 at.....	1,680		Senior caretaker.....	1,020	Chief clerk.....	3,300	
Engineers, 117 at.....	1,668		Public baths—Caretakers,		Prin. spl. assessment clerk	2,400	
Marine engineers, 11 at.....	1,848		9 at.....	1,200	Head accountant.....	2,520	
Asst. engineers, 117 at.....	1,392		Caretakers, 6 at.....	1,080	Engineer of board.....	3,600	
Stokers, 19 at.....	1,382		Bath attendants, 18 at.....	720	Asst. chief street eng.....	2,700	
Firemen, 1st class.....	1,371		Bureau of vital statistics—		Asst. chief sewer eng.....	2,700	
Firemen, 2d class.....	1,155		Bureau chief.....	2,800	Gen. street repair inspec.	2,340	
Firemen, 3d class.....	1,056		Senior clerk.....	1,560	Supt. of sidewalks.....	3,000	
Firemen, probationary.....	900		Medical clerk.....	1,320	Assistant supt. sidewalks	1,560	
Pilots, 10 at.....	2,000		Bureau of food inspection—		Assistant eng'ts.....	\$1,500 to	
Repair shop—Supt. of machi-			Bureau chief.....	2,700	Rodmen.....	\$1,080 to	
nery.....	2,750		Assistant bureau chief.....	2,340	CITY MARKETS.		
Foreman machinists.....	1,920		Supervising inspectors,		Mkt. master (Haymarket).....	\$945	
Electrical mechanic.....	2,100		4 at.....	1,740	Market master (Maxwell).....	945	
Fire alarm telegraph—			Veterinarian.....	1,560	SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION.		
Chief operator.....	2,750		Food inspectors, 50 at.....	1,440	Office secretary.....	\$2,340	
Supt. construction.....	2,500		Food inspectors, 11 at.....	1,380	City forestry, parks, farm		
Chief electrical repairs.....	2,620		Food inspectors, 21 at.....	1,320	and nursery — Supt.		
Chief of wires.....	2,490		Food inspectors, 3 at.....	1,200	parks and forester.....	2,520	
Operators.....	\$1,200 to	2,000	Bureau of sanitary inspection—		Foreman of parks.....	1,140	
Fire protection and public			Bureau chief.....	3,800	Tree foreman, per day.....	1.40	
safety — Third asst.			Division of plumbing and		Gardeners, per day.....	1.35	
marshal, chief.....	3,850		sanitation — Assistant		Laborers, per day.....	2.25	
Fire prevention engineer	3,000		bureau chief.....	2,700	Playgrounds—Asst. supt.....	2,520	
Deputy engineer.....	2,700		Supervising inspector.....	2,100	Directors.....	\$1,020 to	
BUILDING DEPARTMENT.			Plumbing inspectors, 24		Asst. directors, per mo.	\$60 to	
Building commissioner.....	\$8,000		at.....	1,872	Physical instructors.....	\$720 to	
Deputy commissioner.....	4,500		Sanitary inspector in		Bathing beaches — Direc-		
Bldg. inspector in charge	2,700		charge.....	2,220	tors in charge, 2 at.....	1,500	
Office secretary.....	2,520		Sanitary inspectors.....	1,980	Directors, 6 at.....	1,020	
Senior clerk.....	1,680		\$1,080 to	1,980	Life guards, 6 at.....	720	
Architectural engineers,			Ventilation inspector in		Attendants, 20 at.....	720	
2 at.....	2,400		charge.....	2,520	DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND		
Architectural engineer.....	1,920		Ventilation engineers, 2		ELECTRICITY.		
Bldg. inspector in charge	1,860		at.....	1,500	Commissioner.....	\$8,000	
Building inspectors, 50 at	1,560		Ventilation inspectors,		Head clerk.....	2,520	
Elevator inspector in			3 at.....	1,320	Bureau electrical engineer-		
charge.....	2,100		Laboratory—Director.....	2,700	ing—Engineer in charge	2,703	
Elevator inspectors, 12 at	1,560		Bacteriologists, \$1,200 to	2,100	Asst. engineers.....	1,920	
Plan examiner, 1 at.....	1,920		Chemists.....\$1,200 to	1,980	Fire alarm and police		
Plan examiner, 1 at.....	1,620		CITY PHYSICIAN.		telegraph repairs—Gen-		
Estimator.....	1,620		City physician.....	\$4,000	eral foreman.....	2,220	
Fire escape inspector.....	1,500		Assistant, 1 at.....	2,100	Foreman linemen.....	2,220	
Building inspectors, 12 at	1,500		Assistant, 1 at.....	1,980	Foreman linemen, 4 at.....	1,980	
Structural iron inspector.	1,560		DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF		Electrical repairers, 22 at	1,980	
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			STEAM BOILERS AND STEAM		Telegraph repairers, 23 at	1,980	
Commissioner's office—			PLANTS.		Batterymen, 3 at.....	1,260	
Commissioner of health.....	\$10,000		Chief inspector.....	\$3,600	Electrical inspection—		
Assistant commissioner.....	4,500		Inspectors.....\$1,020 to	1,620	Chief inspector.....	3,000	
Office secretary.....	2,160		DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND		Inspectors, 51 at.....	2,100	
Secretary publicity div.	3,000		MEASURES.		Insp. moving plot. op'r.	1,200	
Director publicity div.....	2,520		Inspector.....	\$3,600	Bureau of electric lights—		
Morals commission — Sec-			Chief deputy.....	2,220	Lamp repairers, 8 at.....	1,640	
retary.....	2,340		Deputy inspectors, \$1,200		Lamp trimmers, 50 at.....	1,296	
Division of waste disposal—			to.....	1,320	Operation—Foreman elec-		
Assistant engineer.....	1,920		Taximeter inspector.....	1,320	tric lights.....	2,100	
Assistant engineer.....	1,920		SMOKE INSPECTION.		DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.		
Industrial chemist.....	3,000		Smoke inspector.....	\$4,000	Commissioner.....	\$6,000	
Foreman reduction wks.	3,600		Deputy in charge.....	2,160	Complaint clerk.....	1,800	
Assistant foreman.....	2,100		Mechanical engineers, 3 at	1,740	Traction bureau—Trans-		
Bureau medical inspection—			Mechanical engineers, 5 at	1,620	portation supervisor.....	3,600	
Bureau chief.....	3,900		Deputy smoke inspectors,		Asst. supervisor.....	1,920	
Division of contagious dis-			\$960 to	1,080	Inspectors.....\$1,080 to	1,200	
eases—Assistant bureau			OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF		Gas bureau—Gas super-		
chief.....	2,880		OILS.		visor.....	2,700	
Health officers.....\$840 to	1,740		Inspector of oils.....	\$4,800	Chief tester.....	\$960 to	
Inspectors.....\$1,440 to	1,740		Chief deputy.....	2,700	Testers.....	1,260	
Division of child hy-			Deputy, 1 at.....	1,650	Telephone bureau—Tele-		
giene—Assistant bureau			Deputies, 4 at.....	1,320	phone supervisor.....	3,000	
chief.....	2,400				Inspectors, 6 at.....	1,440	
Superintendent of nurses	1,980						
Medical inspector.....	1,740						

Electrical bureau—Elec- trical supervisor..... \$3,000	Pumping stations (sewer)— Engineers in charge, .....\$1,560 to 2,160	Assistant \$3,000 Assistant 2,160
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.	Firemen 1,200	Water pipe extension— Superintendent 4,500
Commissioner's office—Com- missioner .....\$10,000	Oilers 1,200	Assistant superintendent 2,700
Deputy commissioner..... 5,000	House drains—Inspector in charge 1,860	Assistant engineers, 4 at 2,160
Chief clerk..... 3,600	Repairing sewers—Fore- man bricklayer..... 2,200	Principal clerk..... 1,980
Contract clerk..... 2,520	Foreman sewer pipe yds. 2,160	Pipe yards—General fore- man 2,100
Head accountant..... 2,340	Foreman carpenter..... 1,920	Foremen, 5 at 1,800
Bureau of compensation— Supt. of compensation.. 4,000	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING.	Waterworks shops and repair—Superintendent 2,700
Title searcher..... 1,920	City engineer..... \$8,000	Foreman 2,100
Bureau of maps and plat- Superintendent of maps 4,090	Assistant city engineer... 5,000	Chief steamfitter..... 2,112
Chief draftsman..... 2,160	Chief clerk..... 3,000	Foremen .....\$1,800 to 2,100
Sanborn map expert..... 2,160	Testing division—Engineer 2,400	Water meter shops—Gen- eral meter foreman... 2,520
Draftsmen .....\$1,080 to 1,620	Asst. chemists.....\$1,500 to 1,740	Asst. foreman..... 1,800
Title searcher..... 2,040	Superintendence—Engineer of bridges..... 5,000	Foreman meter shops... 1,920
Engineer of surveys..... 3,000	Engineer bridge design.. 2,400	BUREAU OF WATER.
Assistant engineer..... 2,160	Repairs and replace- ments—Engineer 3,000	Superintendent's office— Superintendent \$4,500
Bureau of architecture— City architect..... 4,500	Foreman 2,520	Senior stenographer..... 1,800
Bureau of city hall—Chief janitor..... 1,920	Assistant foremen, 4 at 2,100	Collection division—Chief clerk 2,800
Elevator starters, 2 at..... 1,420	BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.	Cashier 2,620
Elev. operators, per mo. 90	Harbor master..... \$3,000	Teller 2,160
Chief engineer..... 2,880	Asst. harbor masters, 4 at 1,200	Assessed rates subdivision— Senior clerks.....\$1,320 to 1,560
BUREAU OF STREETS.	Asst. engineer..... 2,100	Junior clerks .....\$340 to 1,200
Superintendent's office— Superintendent \$5,000	River service—Vessel dis- patcher 1,200	Meter rates subdivision— Senior clerk..... 1,680
First asst. supt..... 3,840	Asst. dispatchers, 2 at... 1,080	Clerks .....\$960 to 1,200
Second asst. supt..... 3,840	Bridge operation—Bridge- tenders, 144 at..... 1,200	Rate takers, per mo.\$90 to 12¢
Principal clerk..... 2,040	Bridgetenders, 10 at..... 1,140	Assessor's division—Chief assessor 3,600
Assistant engineer..... 2,160	Bridgetenders, 8 at..... 1,080	Field assessor..... 2,040
Housemoving inspector... 1,680	HARBOR BOARD.	Field assessors, per month .....\$90 to 120
Ward supervision—Super- intendents, 30 at..... 2,460	Supt. municipal pier..... \$3,000	Shut-off section—Fore- man laborers..... 1,320
Supts., 3 at..... 2,340	Asst. supt., recreation... 1,500	Shut-off men, per mo.\$70 to \$80
Supts., 2 at..... 2,040	PUMPING STATIONS (WATER).	Permit and map subdivi- sion—Senior clerk... 1,680
Street and public utility inspector—Chief street inspector 3,000	Mechanical engineer..... \$7,500	Draftsman 1,740
Inspectors, 14 at..... 2,100	Assistant 3,000	Draftsmen .....\$1,080 to 1,320
Inspectors, 3 at..... 1,980	Chief operating engineers 2,880	Auditing division—Ac- countant 2,160
Garbage loading stations— Superintendent 2,460	Asst. operating engineers 2,160	Senior clerk..... 1,680
Supt. of dumps..... 2,220	Firemen 1,200	Senior clerk..... 1,560
Street and alley improve- ment—Third assistant superintendent streets. 3,600	Oilers 1,200	Junior clerks, 7 at 1,200
General foreman..... 2,340	Lake cribs and tunnels— Diver 2,400	PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Engineering chemist... 2,160	Diver's helpers, 2 at..... 1,260	Librarian \$8,500
BUREAU OF SEWERS.	Crib keepers, 5 at..... 1,380	Secretary 5,000
Superintendent's office— Superintendent \$4,000	Junior crib keepers, 11 at 1,140	Assistant librarian..... 3,750
Assistant engineer..... 2,400	Designing division—Engi- neer 3,600	Supervisor of branches... 2,520
	Engineers, 2 at..... 2,160	Assistants and other em- ployes are paid from \$360 to..... 2,520
	Engineer 2,400	
	Construction division—En- gineer 4,000	

CHICAGO'S FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Operated by the health department; Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner; W. K. Murray, M. D., chief of bureau of hospitals, public baths and lodging houses. Names and locations of baths: Carter H. Harrison—759 Mather street. Martin B. Madden—3825 Wentworth avenue. William Mayor—4647 Gross avenue. Robert A. Waller—19 South Peoria street. Kosciuszko—1444 Holt street. DeWitt C. Cregler—1155 Cambridge avenue. John Wentworth—2839 South Halsted street. Theodore F. Gurney—1139 West Chicago avenue. William B. Orden—3946 Emerald avenue. Joseph Medill—2138 Grand avenue. Thomas Gahan—4226 Wallace street. Pilsen—1849 Throop street. Fernand Henrotin—2415 North Marshfield avenue.

William Loeffler—1217 South Union street. Simon Baruch—1911 West 20th street. Graeme Stewart—1642 West 35th street. Fourteenth Street Bath—14th street pumping station, 1332 Indiana avenue. Twenty-Second Street Bath—22d street pumping station, Ashland avenue near 22d street. Lincoln—1019 North Lincoln street. Public Bath—Polk and Paulina streets. Public Bath—Kedzie avenue and 24th street.

The Carter H. Harrison bath, opened in January, 1904, is said to have been the first free public bath in the United States. Similar baths in Vienna charged a fee of 2 cents and those in New York 5 cents. The average cost of each plant has been between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and the average annual cost of maintenance \$4,000.

"CLOSED" HOURS ON BRIDGES OF CHICAGO.

Following are the hours when the bridges of Chicago are closed to river traffic: Bridges on the main river, on the south branch as far south as 12th street, inclusive, and on the north branch from Kinzie street, inclusive, 6:30 to 9 a. m. and 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.; on the north branch from Kinzie, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive,

and on the south branch from 12th street, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, 6 to 7 a. m. and 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.; all other bridges from 6 to 7 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. Rush street bridge may be opened half an hour earlier in evening to admit passage of passenger boats.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (1915).

[From annual report of Comptroller Eugene R. Pike.]

CORPORATE PURPOSES.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$13,057,736.84
Miscellaneous	12,490,252.47
Proceeds of bonds	3,669,563.30
Vehicle tax licenses	792,022.50
Total, 1915	30,009,575.11
Total, 1914	28,314,449.92

EXPENSE.	
Operating	22,467,882.43
Repairs and renewals	1,924,295.02
Interest	1,629,196.69
Construction and betterments	4,737,651.31
Loss collecting taxes	842,174.04
Investments in capital accounts	750.00
Total, 1915	31,601,949.49
Total, 1914	30,110,257.20

SINKING FUNDS.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$2,384,100.00
Interest	73,761.80
Refunding bonds	2,202,481.85
Total, 1915	5,260,343.65
Total, 1914	3,300,445.22

EXPENSE.	
Redemption of bonds	
Total	5,260,343.65

SCHOOLS.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$18,856,375.04
Miscellaneous	1,760,892.44
Total, 1915	20,617,267.48
Total, 1914	17,215,470.56

EXPENSE.	
Operating	12,996,557.36
Repairs and renewals	396,359.91
Interest	46,466.29
Construction and betterments	3,378,958.50
Collecting taxes	961,675.12
Total, 1915	17,780,017.18
Total, 1914	17,201,236.21

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$619,864.26
Miscellaneous	3,319.34
Morgan Park taxes	1,164.10
Total, 1915	624,347.70
Total, 1914	406,324.62

EXPENSE.	
Operating	345,959.03
Repairs and renewals	5,587.97
Collecting taxes	31,613.07
Construction and betterments	46,153.86
Total, 1915	429,313.93
Total, 1914	425,735.33

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$1,041,788.67
Miscellaneous	11,663.67
Total, 1915	1,053,452.34
Total, 1914	910,964.83

EXPENSE.	
Operation	467,298.90
Repairs	4,737.87
Construction and betterments	238,187.82
Loss collection of taxes	53,131.22
Total, 1915	813,355.81
Total, 1914	755,033.72

WATERWORKS.

REVENUE.	
Ordinary	\$6,448,247.04
Total, 1914	6,335,616.57

EXPENSE.	
Operating	2,162,239.16
Repairs and renewals	1,141,536.22
Interest	8,703.69
Construction and betterments	4,811,405.42
Redemption certificates (pipe extension)	125,585.00

Judgments	\$4,087.35
Investments in capital accounts	117,000.00
Total, 1915	8,370,561.90
Total, 1914	6,126,780.60

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUND.

Receipts	\$6,544,090.67
Expenditures	6,571,107.81

TOTAL REVENUE (1915).

Corporate purposes	\$30,009,575.11
Sinking funds	5,260,343.65
Schools	20,617,267.48
Public library	624,347.70
Tuberculosis sanitarium	1,053,452.34
Water fund	6,448,247.04
Special assessment fund	6,544,090.67
Total, 1915	70,557,323.99
Total, 1914	63,673,013.37

TOTAL EXPENSE (1915).

Corporate purposes	\$31,601,949.49
Sinking funds	5,124,024.46
Schools	17,780,017.18
Public library	429,313.93
Tuberculosis sanitarium	813,355.81
Water fund	8,370,561.90
Special assessment fund	6,571,107.81
Total, 1915	70,690,330.58
Total, 1914	63,726,507.34

VEHICLE TAX FUND (1915).

REVENUE.	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1914	\$56,296.27
Vehicle tax licenses	763,577.65
Interest on funds	4,450.13
Total, 1915	824,324.05
Total, 1914	819,337.96

EXPENSE.

Asphalt repairs	117,747.66
Brick repairs	45,383.64
Cedar repairs	73.15
Cresote repairs	10,046.66
Granite repairs	35,976.07
Macadam repairs	151,326.31
Concrete repairs	4,750.84
Miscellaneous repairs	5,428.63
Resurfacing	190,027.76
Crawford avenue repairs	6,855.24
Oiling	62,570.18
Concrete	2,215.58
Supervision	29,772.47
Maintenance, etc.	46,312.30
New equipment	9,620.66
Slag	2,205.09
Material purchased	2,010.77
Unpaid bills (1914)	31,052.71
Cost of collecting	38,666.87
Total, 1915	792,022.50
Total, 1914	798,980.42

SOURCES OF ORDINARY REVENUE (NET).

	1915.	1914.
Licenses (saloon)	\$6,848,240.36	\$6,700,277.32
Licenses (other)	998,843.87	1,016,417.50
Municipal courts	560,166.98	594,834.49
House of correction	174,977.86	157,460.12
Dept. of police	24,704.02	23,426.38
Dept. of fire	9,226.14	8,476.35
Dept. of health	254,341.69	164,359.77
Dept. of inspection	178,902.71	148,192.58
Dept. of public works	500,993.08	470,782.82
Dept. of buildings	229,841.63	234,458.53
Dept. of gas and electricity	269,586.10	245,442.30
Public pounds	1,404.75	996.25
Real estate and bldgs.	50,050.76	37,125.02
Markets	10,272.15	9,504.70
Franchise compensation	1,805,992.46	1,520,864.30
Vacations of streets		825,805.04
Insurance tax	108,103.27	105,803.15
Interest on city deposits	78,638.10	52,722.34
Miscellaneous sources	381,861.54	355,967.93
Total	12,490,252.47	12,672,857.49

CORPORATE EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS.

	1915.	1914.
Mayor's office.....	\$29,175.84	\$28,292.78
Bureau of statistics.....	7,232.38	7,065.28
Dept. transportation.....	999.99	2,597.73
Industrial commission.....		
City council.....	208,881.62	210,393.82
Committee on finance.....	6,870.65	9,990.32
Com. on local transport'n.....	4,808.96	5,358.74
Committee on gas, oil, electric light.....	1,972.55	447.87
Lake shore commission.....	72.65	1.15
Com. on streets, alleys.....	236.25	386.99
Com. on harbors, bridges.....	281.48	489.99
Com. city expenditures.....		8,190.67
Chicago plan commission.....	29,438.33	9,649.00
Com. on health.....	61.50	893.40
Com. railway terminals.....	36,736.58	49,912.31
Com. on local industries.....	8,486.73	8,130.17
City clerk.....	65,655.32	71,485.16
Corporation counsel.....	232,869.24	238,481.50
Prosecuting attorney.....	54,693.41	55,623.35
City attorney.....	133,750.28	136,717.94
Charter commission.....	4,406.80	1,204.85
Office of city comptroller.....	241,960.68	215,932.84
Dept. finance—Interest.....	1,629,196.69	1,443,274.32
Dept. finance—Miscell.....	1,024,002.95	995,898.84
City treasurer.....	61,606.74	65,436.06
City collector.....	92,068.93	92,034.63
Election commission.....	715,367.82	743,834.73
Civil service commission.....	94,761.01	94,788.20
Department of supplies.....	30,337.43	31,647.32
City waste commission.....		7,089.13
Department of police.....	7,278,634.21	7,010,110.46
Municipal court.....	853,645.93	854,929.08
House of correction.....	363,172.59	337,065.37
Com. on gas litigation.....	5,000.00	
Department of fire.....	3,443,742.40	3,461,584.09
Department of buildings.....	180,087.83	183,671.81
Department of health.....	1,285,348.81	1,158,506.83
City physician.....	8,450.05	8,206.05
Dept. track elevation.....	205.49	6,896.10
Dept. inspection of steam boilers, etc.....	47,513.05	49,280.43
Dept. weights, measures.....	38,582.40	37,718.59
Dept. smoke inspection.....	37,189.39	38,907.15
Examining boards.....	26,279.10	12,832.67
Hospitals.....	20,000.00	20,750.00
Inspectors of oils.....	16,044.20	12,012.61
Dept. public welfare.....	46,027.77	21,834.60
Committee on crime.....	3,818.36	21,130.83
Committee on schools.....	828.50	
Board local improvements.....	906,012.24	874,277.17
City markets.....	1,899.55	1,879.44
Special park commission.....	164,282.96	138,330.95
Dept. gas and electricity.....	1,457,355.89	1,476,493.12
Dept. of public service.....	109,897.55	78,284.55
Dept. of public works.....	68,951.04	50,265.26
Bureau of compensation.....	7,395.52	7,357.33
Bureau of maps and plats.....	43,441.45	43,575.95
Bureau of architecture.....	7,128.99	6,673.93
Bureau of city hall.....	244,514.70	294,308.01
Bureau of streets.....	3,583,964.52	3,517,503.06
Bureau of sewers.....	467,224.05	540,864.38
Bureau of engineering.....	649,320.04	634,540.86
Total ordinary.....	26,081,896.34	25,375,458.65
Dept. finance, miscell.....	4,419.00	2,500.00
Com. on nonemployed.....		25,000.00
House of correction.....	4,537.08	15,223.57
Department of fire.....	30,750.00	27,009.32
Department of health.....	42,568.74	729,812.39
City markets.....	23,195.01	352.94
Special park commission.....	22,422.84	62,859.84
Dept. of electricity.....	829,098.31	684,038.33
City hall, etc.....	6,335.65	123,041.31
Bureau of streets.....	54,290.87	126,792.43
Bureau of sewers.....	6,710.86	5,784.97
Bureau of engineering.....	34,138.98	17,131.99
Total extraordinary.....	1,058,467.35	1,819,527.14
Tributary resources.....	4,461,585.80	2,915,271.41
Grand total.....	31,601,949.49	30,110,257.20

NET RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.

	1915.	1914.
Acetylene gas—Sale.....	\$307.20	\$307.20
Acetylene gas—Collection.....	288.00	144.00
Amusements.....	144,473.48	154,176.64
Auctioneers.....	5,328.00	5,328.00

	1915.	1914.
Bakers.....	\$7,665.60	\$7,329.60
Bar permits.....	11,937.60	17,504.64
Bathing beaches.....	86.40	86.40
Billiards and pool.....	24,604.80	24,758.40
Bill posters.....	96.00	105.60
Boats.....	74.88	30.72
Bowling alleys.....	2,217.60	1,761.60
Brewers and distillers.....	24,960.00	25,600.01
Brokers.....	58,690.00	55,776.00
Butchers.....	63,273.60	60,220.80
Carb and water—Bottlers.....	2,720.01	2,708.84
Cars—Elevated railroad.....	80,100.00	73,700.00
Cartridges and shells.....	355.20	556.80
Catch basin cleaner.....	9.60	
Certificates of fitness.....	571.20	508.80
Cigarettes.....	202,656.00	195,744.00
Deadly weapons.....	480.00	2,160.00
Delicatessen.....	3,926.40	4,545.60
Detective agencies.....	1,248.00	1,940.00
Dog licenses.....	29,944.56	32,896.80
Drivers.....	141.12	191.04
Druggists.....	6,614.40	6,532.20
Dry cleaners.....	1,953.60	1,324.80
Fireworks.....		9.60
Fishmongers.....	1,915.20	2,174.40
Fish peddlers.....	158.40	187.20
Gages.....	8,460.01	7,259.99
Gunpowder.....	1,728.00	1,644.01
Hacks, cabs and coupes.....	141.12	173.76
Hospitals.....	4,320.00	4,608.00
House movers.....	201.60	216.00
Ice dealers.....	14,318.40	13,507.20
Junk dealers.....	4,440.00	4,144.00
Junk wagons.....	11,961.60	11,385.60
Liquors—Malicious.....	13,212.60	12,322.60
Liquors—Spirituous.....	24,328.00	25,713.42
Liquors—Vinous.....	14,867.70	16,027.55
Lumber yards.....	12,784.02	12,704.02
Meat food products.....	720.00	
Medical dispensaries.....	379.20	288.00
Milk dealers.....	43,377.60	39,772.80
Milk wagons.....	32,030.40	30,729.60
Moving picture films—Storage.....	1,032.00	938.75
Moving picture operators—Original.....	480.96	1,019.52
Moving picture operators—Renovals.....	1,812.40	1,774.08
Natatoriums.....	28.80	
Nurseries.....		960.00
Omnibus.....	504.00	504.00
Pawnbrokers.....	17,316.00	18,204.00
Peddler—Basket.....	277.82	408.53
Peddler—Coal.....	177.60	206.40
Peddler—Hand cart.....	5,022.01	7,056.00
Peddler—Oil.....	2,438.40	2,332.80
Peddler—Pack.....	2,671.20	4,748.41
Peddler—Wagon.....	84,804.60	95,400.00
Peddler—Wood.....	316.80	384.00
Poulters.....	403.20	446.40
Public weighers.....	720.00	729.60
Public cart—Horse.....	4,703.04	4,408.32
Public cart—Auto.....	3,297.60	2,462.40
Public horse-drawn vehicle —Not on stand.....	288.00	412.80
Public passenger automobile —On stand.....	5,308.80	4,680.00
Public passenger automobile —Not on stand.....	398.40	235.20
Rendering tanks.....	6,489.60	5,992.00
Restaurants.....	31,736.40	30,948.02
Roofers.....	1,046.40	1,076.20
Runners.....	960.07	954.56
Scavengers.....	6,848,240.36	6,700,277.22
Scavengers—Night.....		96.00
Scavengers—Oral.....	960.00	1,056.00
Scavengers—Private.....	1,099.20	1,147.20
Second hand dealers.....	10,767.00	11,081.50
Shooting galleries.....	504.00	552.00
Slaughtering, rendering.....	10,368.00	11,232.00
Soap factories.....	1,728.00	1,872.00
Stables—Boarding.....	643.20	484.80
Stables—Livery.....	1,785.60	2,184.00
Stables—Sales.....	1,416.00	1,512.00
Tanneries.....	1,056.00	1,100.00
Tickers.....	459.24	485.76
Undertakers.....	4,368.00	4,329.60
Workshops.....	7,042.56	8,425.80
Total.....	7,926,119.35	7,789,900.32

FIXED ASSETS OF CHICAGO (1915).

CORPORATE PURPOSES.	
Real estate.....	\$2,366,410.93
Buildings.....	14,056,555.56
Equipments.....	9,876,009.20
Bridges, viaducts, etc.....	5,186,278.25
Miscellaneous.....	573,688.40
Wharfing.....	25,247.04
Total.....	32,083,169.47
SCHOOLS.	
Real estate.....	10,679,875.94
Buildings and equipment.....	56,406,577.49
Total.....	67,086,453.43
PUBLIC LIBRARY.	
Real estate.....	14,750.00
Buildings.....	2,090,200.55
Equipment.....	818,033.57
Total.....	2,922,984.12
WATERWORKS.	
Real estate.....	1,106,311.04
Buildings.....	3,307,464.29
Equipment.....	7,186,025.24
Miscellaneous.....	54,908,691.67
Total.....	66,508,492.24
TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.	
Real estate.....	309,127.01
Buildings.....	1,724,030.67
Equipment.....	107,203.59
Total.....	2,140,361.27
SUMMARY.	
Corporate purposes.....	32,083,169.47
Schools.....	67,086,453.43
Public library.....	2,922,984.12
Waterworks.....	66,508,492.24
Tuberculosis sanitarium.....	2,140,361.27
Total.....	170,741,460.53

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO'S DEBT.

Constitutional debt-incurring power and limitation Dec. 31, 1915.	
Refunding bonds.....	\$4,553,200.00
Bonds of original issue.....	27,371,400.00
Gross funded debt.....	31,924,600.00
World's Fair bonds, exempt.....	2,866,500.00
Funded debt, nonexempt.....	29,058,100.00
Less cash in sinking funds.....	757,682.26
Total constitutional debt.....	28,300,417.74
Judgments.....	686,857.59
Accrued interest.....	226,217.55
Water fund debt.....	1,349,602.05
Total constitutional debt.....	30,563,094.93
Const. debt-incurring power.....	21,526,338.87

BONDS OUTSTANDING DEC. 31, 1914.

Description.	Int.	Rate.	Amount.
Municipal.....	3½		\$737,000
Municipal, Edison Park.....	5		1,500
Municipal, Morgan Park.....	4½		10,500
Tunnel.....	4		98,000
Tunnel.....	3½		391,000
World's Fair.....	4		2,866,500
Judgment funding.....	4		3,248,000
Judgment funding.....	4½		198,000
Permanent improvement.....	4		1,320,000
General corporate purposes.....	4		900,000
General corporate.....	4		4,416,000
General corporate.....	4		2,285,000
General corporate.....	4½		664,000
City hall.....	4		3,270,000
Sewer refunding.....	4		822,000
Health department building.....	4		525,000
Bridge.....	4		2,705,000
Bathing beach.....	4		564,000
Harbor construction.....	4		2,973,400
Bathing beach and playground.....	4		213,000
Police department building.....	4		279,600
Health department, hospital.....	4		464,100
Health dept., garbage reduction.....	4		327,600
Fire department, building.....	4		334,000
House of correction.....	4		55,700
House of correction.....	4		15,000
Water loan refunding.....	4		1,340,400
River improvement refunding.....	4		889,800
Total.....			31,924,600

CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1916.

FROM CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Mayor's office.....	\$28,470.00
Bureau of statistics and library.....	7,771.00
City council.....	218,000.00
Committee on finance.....	38,074.97
Committee on local transportation.....	5,892.50
Committee on gas, oil and electric light.....	17,000.00
Committee on schools, fire, police and civil service.....	1,419.72
Committee on streets and alleys.....	500.00
Com. on harbors, wharves, bridges.....	500.00
Chicago plan commission.....	19,500.00
Committee on health.....	500.00
Committee on railway terminals.....	36,500.00
Committee on local industries.....	14,000.00
Office of city clerk.....	65,185.00
Office of corporation counsel.....	450,035.30
Office of prosecuting attorney.....	227,934.00
Office of city comptroller.....	234,666.94
Department of finance—interest.....	1,138,911.90
Department of finance—miscellaneous.....	62,113.30
Office of city treasurer.....	86,180.00
Office of city collector.....	1,206,405.00
Board of election commissioners.....	74,520.00
Civil service commission.....	34,358.76
Department of supplies.....	7,324,803.90
Department of police.....	
Municipal court—chief justice.....	
Municipal court—bailiff.....	803,310.63
Municipal court—clerk.....	
House of correction.....	378,757.35
Chicago liquor commission.....	10,000.00
Commission on gas litigation.....	90,000.00
Department of fire.....	3,417,659.66
Department of buildings.....	173,185.00
Department of health.....	1,490,249.24
Office of city physician.....	8,325.00
Department of boiler inspection, etc.....	43,415.49
Department of weights and measures.....	37,636.90
Department of smoke inspection.....	32,738.15
Examining boards.....	30,114.00
Hospitals.....	20,000.00
Office of inspector of oils.....	15,635.00
Department of public welfare.....	35,835.00
Board of local improvements.....	832,237.42
City markets.....	2,962.14
Special park commission.....	311,100.00
Department of gas and electricity.....	2,854,785.20
Department of public service.....	99,088.95
Office of commissioner of public works.....	41,735.00
Comm'n on downtown improvements.....	8,306.00
Bureau of compensation.....	8,790.00
Bureau of maps and plats.....	42,136.00
Bureau of architecture.....	73,165.04
Bureau of city hall.....	238,436.60
Bureau of streets.....	3,735,741.46
Bureau of sewers.....	474,471.00
Bureau of bridges and viaducts.....	496,000.00
Bureau of rivers and harbors.....	327,610.45
Harbor board.....	55,915.00

Total.....27,587,207.07

FROM WATER FUND.

Department of finance—interest.....	\$16,000.00
Department of finance—miscellaneous.....	979,535.90
Board of local improvements.....	21,881.93
Special park commission.....	95,000.00
Bureau of engineering.....	7,451,492.17
Bureau of water.....	394,421.00

Total.....8,958,331.00

RECAPITULATION.

Corporate purposes fund.....	\$27,587,207.07
Vehicle tax fund.....	832,952.00
Traction fund.....	2,224,500.00
School purposes.....	23,625,000.00
Public library.....	1,131,400.00
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.....	1,040,000.00
Interest and sinking fund.....	5,247,997.39
To be reimbursed.....	1,687,600.00
Water fund.....	8,958,331.00

Total appropriations.....72,384,987.46

COURTS IN COOK COUNTY.

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DIST., ILLINOIS.
14th floor Boulevard building, Michigan boulevard and Washington street.

A—William H. McSurely, presiding justice; Jesse Holdom, William E. Dever.
B (branch)—Albert C. Barnes, presiding justice; John P. McGoorty, Charles A. McDonald.
C (branch)—John M. O'Connor, presiding justice; Clarence N. Goodwin, Thomas Taylor, Jr. Clerk—James S. McInerney, D.; chief deputy clerk, John E. Conerty; deputy clerks, Conrad L. LeBlanc, Joseph P. Morrison, John Dunphy. Bailiff and Librarian—Andrew Whalen.

Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago, except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final in cases involving an amount less than \$1,000, except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.

Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

Chief Justice—Charles A. McDonald.

Judges.

Terms expire.

Albert C. Barnes, R.	1917
Theodore Brentano, R.	1921
William Fennimore Cooper, D.	1922
William E. Dever, D.	1922
Joseph H. Fitch, D.	1917
Charles M. Foell, R.	1917
Clarence N. Goodwin, D.	1917
Martin M. Gridley, D.	1922
Joseph Sabath, D.	1922
Marcus A. Kavanagh, R.	1917
Charles A. McDonald, D.	1922
Richard J. McGrath, D.	1922
M. L. McKinley, D.	1917
William H. McSurely, R.	1917
John M. O'Connor, D.	1919
Hugo Pam, R.	1917
Denis E. Sullivan, D.	1917
John J. Sullivan, D.	1920

Clerk—John Kjellander, R.; courthouse, fourth floor, south end. Chief clerk, James T. Frank. Salaries—Judges, \$12,000; of clerk, \$9,000.

(Judges elected prior to 1915 get \$10,000 a year.)
Jurisdiction—The Superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

Terms of judges all expire in June, 1921.

Chief Justice—Frederick A. Smith.

JUDGES.

Victor P. Arnold, R.	John P. McGoorty, D.
Robert E. Crowe, R.	Merritt W. Pinckney, R.
Jesse A. Baldwin, R.	Kickham Scanlan, R.
George F. Barrett, R.	Frederick A. Smith, R.
David M. Brothers, R.	Thomas Taylor, Jr., R.
John Gibbons, R.	Charles M. Thomson, R.
Jesse Holdom, R.	Oscar M. Torrison, R.
Lockwood Honore, D.	Richard S. Tutthill, R.
George Kersten, D.	Charles M. Walker, D.
David F. Matchett, R.	Thomas G. Windes, D.
Clerk—August W. Miller, R.; chief clerk, Louis A. Hutt; fourth floor, north end.	
Salaries—Same as those of Superior court.	
Jurisdiction —Same as that of the Superior court.	
Terms of Court —Begin on the third Monday of every month.	

COUNTY COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Thomas F. Scully, D.; term expires in December, 1918.

Clerk—R. M. Sweetzer, D.; 600 courthouse.

Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common law matters where the value of property does not exceed \$1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subject to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street.

Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court. Clerk—Frank J. Walsh, D.; office in Criminal court building.

Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

PROBATE COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Henry Horner, D.; term expires in 1918. Assistants—Philip P. Bregstone, Harry G. Keats, I. T. Dankowski, E. G. Purkheiser.

Clerk—John A. Cervenka, D.

Public Administrator—James F. Bishop, D.

Public Guardian—Miss Nellie Carlin.

Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 1007 County building.

Judge—Merritt W. Pinckney.

Assistant—Mary M. Bartelme.

Chief Probation Officer—Joel D. Hunter.

Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, known as the Juvenile court act. It also administers the law providing for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or are incapacitated for work when such mothers have children under 14 years of age. The Juvenile detention home is at 771 Gilpin place.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Federal building, 7th floor.

Associate Justice—James C. McReynolds.

Judges—Francis E. Baker, Christian C. Kohlsaat, Samuel Alschuler.

Clerk—Edward M. Holloway.

Salary of judges, \$7,000 a year.

Jurisdiction—The Circuit Courts of Appeal have appellate jurisdiction to review final decisions in District courts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in all cases other than those which may be taken direct to the United States Supreme court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Federal building, 6th floor.

Judges—Kenesaw M. Landis, George A. Carpenter.
 Clerk—Thomas C. Mac Millan.
 Marshal—John J. Bradley.
 Salary of judges, \$6,000 a year.
 Jurisdiction—United States District courts have jurisdiction of cases where the United States

is plaintiff or defendant; of crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; of suits relating to debts by or to the United States; of admiralty and maritime cases; of suits arising under the postal, patent, trade-mark, copyright, immigration, contract labor, national banking, antitrust laws, etc.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

City hall, 8th and 9th floors.

Chief Justice—Harry Olson, room 915.

Clerk—Frank R. Danisch.

Bailliff—Anton J. Cernak.

Judges.

Terms expire.

Harry Olson, R.	1918
John Courtney, D.	1918
Harry M. Fisher, D.	1918
William N. Gemmill, R.	1918
Hugh J. Karns, D.	1918
Joseph H. LaBuy, D.	1918
John A. Mahoney, D.	1918
John K. Prindville, D.	1918
Joseph P. Rafferty, D.	1918
Edward T. Wade, D.	1918
Bernard P. Barasa, R.	1918
Leo J. Doyle, D.	1920
Sheridan E. Fry, R.	1920
Charles E. Goodnow, R.	1920
Frank H. Graham, D.	1920
Arnold Heap, R.	1920
Edmund K. Jarecki, D.	1920
John Steik, D.	1920
Dennis W. Sullivan, D.	1920
Samuel H. Trude, R.	1920
Joseph Z. Uhler, R.	1920
John R. Newcomer, R.	1922
Hosea W. Wells, R.	1922
Wells M. Cook, R.	1922
John A. Swanson, R.	1922
John Richardson, R.	1922
Hugh R. Stewart, R.	1922
John F. Haas, R.	1922
Howard Hayes, R.	1922
John R. Caverly, D.	1922
Harry P. Dolan, D.	1922

Salaries—Chief justice, \$12,000 a year; associate justices, \$9,000; clerk, \$6,000; chief deputy clerk, \$4,000; two assistant chief deputy clerks and one auditor, \$3,000; other clerks, \$1,800 to \$2,500; bailliff, \$6,000; chief deputy bailliff, \$4,000; two assistant chief deputy bailliffs, \$2,500; other bailliffs, \$1,500 to \$2,000.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the federal building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard. Postmaster, Daniel A. Campbell.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman streets; appraiser, W. E. Clare.

Bureau of Commerce—Room 629; commercial agent, Dr. W. C. Huntington; radio inspector, J. F. Dillon.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector, Rivers McNeill; special deputy collector, John R. Ford; naval officer, William Brown; special deputy naval officer, Edgar C. Hawley.

Hydrographic Office—Room 528; Lieut. A. M. Steckel in charge.

Immigration Bureau—Newberry building, Eldredge court and Wabash avenue; inspector in charge, Dr. F. L. Prentiss.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529; inspector of hulls, Gustav E. Atkinson; inspector of boilers, William Nicholas.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, Julius F. Smietanka; chief deputy, Frank E. Hemstreet; cashier, Frederick W. Rech.

Coast Guard Service—Room 500; inspector, Capt. F. J. Haake.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues; surgeon in command, Dr. J. O. Cobb.

Civil Courts—First district, city hall; second district, 8855 and 8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

Criminal Courts—First district: Branches 1 and 2, Criminal court building; South Clark street branches 1 and 2, 625 South Clark street; Desplaines street branch, 119 North Desplaines street; Maxwell street branch, Maxwell and Morgan streets; Hyde Park branch, 5223 Lake Park avenue; West Chicago avenue branch, 1125 West Chicago avenue; Shakespeare avenue branch, Shakespeare and California avenues; East Chicago avenue branch, 115 East Chicago avenue; Englewood branch, 6347 Wentworth avenue. Second district, 8855-8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

JURISDICTION.

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds \$1,000.

2. Criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus.

3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases.

4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed \$1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than \$1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act.

5. Quasi criminal actions.

6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants.

Postoffice Inspector—Room 330; James E. Stuart in charge.

Railway Mail Service—Third floor, north wing; Capt. E. L. West, superintendent.

United States District Attorney—Room 826; Charles F. Clyne; chief clerk, William A. Small.

United States Engineer—Room 508; officer in charge, Lieut.-Col. W. V. Judson, corps of engineers, U. S. A.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, John J. Bradley; chief deputy, Joseph F. Ryan.

United States Secret Service—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter, chief operator.

United States Subtreasury—First floor, northwest section; assistant treasurer, Robert I. Hunt; cashier, Frank C. Russell.

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; professor in charge, Henry J. Cox.

SALARIES OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS.

District attorney	\$10,000
Postmaster	8,000
Collector of customs	8,000
Treasurer	5,000
Marshal	5,000
Naval officer	5,000
Internal revenue collector	4,500
United States engineer	3,500
Appraiser	3,000
Professor of meteorology (weather)	3,500

BANKS AND BANK STATISTICS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

- Adams State—3945 West 26th street; capital, \$50,000; president, Joseph Klicka; cashier, John T. Siama.
- Alma State—Halsted street and Fullerton and Lincoln avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, A. S. Maltman; cashier, A. F. Coen.
- American State—1825 Blue Island avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, James F. Stepina; cashier, Adolph J. Krassa.
- Atlas Exchange National—610 South Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Daniel M. Healy; cashier, Nicholas Kyriakopoulos.
- Auburn State—7914 South Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, T. F. McFarland; cashier, M. P. Bransfield.
- Austin National—5634 West Chicago avenue; capital, \$125,000; president, Francis E. Pray; cashier, Ralph M. Pray.
- Austin State—Parkside avenue and South boulevard, Austin; capital, \$100,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Perley D. Castle.
- Bank of Montreal—108 South LaSalle; capital, \$14,400,000; manager Chicago branch, J. M. Greaat.
- Bowmanville National—4802 North Western avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, E. M. Heidkamp; cashier, Edwin A. Feldott.
- Calumet National—9117 Commercial avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, John Cunnea; cashier, O. M. Clark.
- Calumet Trust and Savings—2115 Morgan avenue; capital, \$25,000; president, Frank Nay; cashier, Harry H. Cavin.
- Capital State Savings—5400 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, J. E. Kavanagh; cashier, E. F. Turnbull.
- Central Manufacturing District Bank—1112 West 35th street; capital, \$250,000; president, Edward E. Payne; cashier, John W. Gorbey.
- Central Trust Company of Illinois—125 West Monroe street; capital, \$50,000; president, Charles G. Dawes; cashier, William R. Dawes.
- Chicago City Bank and Trust—6225 Halsted; capital, \$500,000; president, Louis Rathje; cashier, E. H. Holtorf.
- Chicago Savings and Trust—Chicago Savings Bank building, State and Madison; capital, \$1,000,000; president, Lucius Teter; cashier, William M. Richards.
- Citizens' State Bank of Lake View—3228 Lincoln avenue; capital, \$250,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, Otto J. Gondolf.
- Citizens' Trust and Savings—Garfield boulevard and State street; capital, \$50,000; president, Oliver F. Smith; cashier, A. H. LeMessurier.
- City National Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, \$100,000; president, Joseph F. Ward, cashier, Charles N. Stevens.
- City State Bank—6056 South Halsted street; capital, \$50,000; president, Charles Detrick; cashier, George A. Alrey.
- Colonial Trust and Savings—137 South LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; president, L. C. Rose; assistant cashier, Emil Stuedli.
- Continental and Commercial National—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$21,500,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Nathaniel E. Losch.
- Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$3,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Charles C. Willson.
- Corn Exchange National—LaSalle and Adams; capital, \$3,000,000; president, Ernest A. Hamill; cashier, J. Edward Maass.
- Depositors State and Savings—4633 South Ashland avenue; capital, \$300,000; president, John F. Smulski; cashier, James J. Pesica.
- Drexel State—3946 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, \$350,000; president, R. J. Neal; cashier, A. J. Kolar, Jr.
- Drovers' National—4201 Halsted; capital, \$750,000; president, Owen T. Reeves, Jr.; cashier, George M. Benedict.
- Drovers' Trust and Savings—Union stockyards; capital, \$250,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Murray M. Ostcott.
- Edgewater State—4615 Broadway; capital, \$300,000; president, William Hardy; cashier, John Orchard.
- Englewood State—237 West 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, John R. Burgess; cashier, E. W. Stansbury.
- Fidelity State—2375 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Edmund Szajkowski; cashier, Frank Collins.
- First National—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$10,000,000; president, Frank O. Wetmore; cashier, Henry A. Howland.
- First National of Englewood—349 West 63d; capital, \$150,000; president, J. J. Nichols; cashier, V. E. Nichols.
- First Trust and Savings—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$5,000,000; president, Emile K. Boisot; secretary, David V. Webster.
- Foreman Bros. Banking Company—30 North LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; president, Oscar G. Foreman; cashier, John Terborgh.
- Fort Dearborn National—76 West Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, George H. Wilson.
- Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings—76 West Monroe; capital, \$500,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, John E. Shea.
- Franklin Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and 35th street; capital, \$300,000; president, Simon W. Straus; cashier, Edgar F. Olson.
- Fullerton-Southport State Savings—Fullerton and Southport avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, Walter J. Raymer; cashier, A. I. Mikitynski.
- Garfield Park State Savings—4004 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, John E. Decker; cashier, Arthur A. Marquart.
- German Bank of Chicago—Clark and Division streets; capital, \$200,000; president, Gustave D. Fischer; cashier, Jacob R. Darmstadt.
- Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company—Madison and LaSalle streets; capital, \$1,500,000; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; cashier, Walter J. Greenebaum.
- Guarantee Trust and Savings—835 West 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, William H. C. Stege; cashier, Otto J. Meier.
- Halsted Street State—6910 South Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Henry F. Eldmann; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.
- Harris Trust and Savings—115 West Monroe; capital, \$1,500,000; president, Albert W. Harris; cashier, John S. Broeksmit.
- Hibernian Banking Association—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$2,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Frederic S. Hebard.
- Home Bank and Trust Company—Ashland and Milwaukee avenues; capital, \$300,000; president, Charles F. Hoerr; cashier, William O. Conrad.
- Hyde Park State—Lake avenue and 53d street; capital, \$200,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, M. A. Harmon.
- Illinois State Bank of Chicago—Clark and Kinzie streets; capital, \$200,000; president, Alfred Decker; assistant cashier, Virgil C. Webster.
- Illinois Trust and Savings—LaSalle and Jackson; capital, \$5,000,000; president, John J. Mitchell; cashier, Joseph I. Cooper.
- Interstate National—13304 Erie avenue (Hege-wisch); capital, \$25,000; president, Lawrence Cox; cashier, William Sippel.
- Irving Park National—4011 Elston avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, John A. Wadhams; cashier, Murray MacLeod.
- Jefferson Park National—4315 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, George M. Hayes; cashier, Fred H. Esdohr.
- Kaspar State—1300 Blue Island avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, William Kaspar; cashier, Joseph Sikyta.
- Kenwood Trust and Savings—Grand boulevard and 47th; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles E. Ford; cashier, R. C. Kent.
- Kirchman State—Cicero; capital, \$100,000; president, Frank Kirchman; cashier, John W. Jedlan.
- Lake and State Savings—9 West Lake street; capital, \$250,000; president, John W. Fowler; cashier, C. R. Corbett.
- Lake View State—3160 North Clark; capital, \$200,000; president, George W. McCabe; cashier, Joseph E. Olson.
- Lake View Trust and Savings—3211 North Ash-

- land avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Joseph J. Budlong; cashier, B. J. Steacey.
- Lawndale National—341 West 26th street; capital, \$50,000; president, Frank J. Hajicek; cashier, Rudolph F. Hajicek.
- Lawndale State—3113 West 22d; capital, \$200,000; president, Frank G. Hajicek; cashier, Joseph Kopecky.
- Liberty Trust and Savings—Kedzie avenue and 12th street; capital, \$250,000; president, Charles Hollenbach; cashier, Frank A. Alden.
- Lincoln State Bank of Chicago—3105 South State street; capital, \$200,000; president, Geo. F. Leibbrandt; cashier, John Hardie.
- Lincoln Trust and Savings—3936 Lincoln avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, D. B. Conklin; cashier, Theodore G. Behrens.
- Live Stock Exchange National—Union stockyards; capital, \$1,250,000; president, Melvin A. Traylor; cashier, G. F. Emery.
- Logan Square Trust and Savings—2569 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, James B. Heaney; vice-president and cashier, Fred W. Popp.
- Madison and Kedzie State—3131 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, Harry H. Baum; cashier, J. W. S. Flesch.
- Market Trust and Savings—127 North Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Fred S. Fulton; cashier, J. Holmes Crosby.
- Mechanics and Traders' State—Washington boulevard and Desplaines street; capital, \$200,000; president, Calvin F. Craig; cashier, Norton F. Stone.
- Mercantile Trust and Savings—547 West Jackson boulevard; capital, \$250,000; president, Frederick H. Rawson; cashier, Harry N. Crut.
- Merchants' Loan and Trust—112 West Adams; capital, \$3,000,000; president, Edmund D. Hulbert; cashier, Paul C. Peterson.
- Michigan Avenue Trust—2218 Michigan avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, J. A. Conrad.
- Mid-City Trust and Savings—Halsted and Madison; capital, \$500,000; president, William J. Rathje; cashier, D. B. Kennedy.
- Morgan Park State—1357 Monterey avenue; capital, \$25,000; president, Thomas F. McFland; vice-president and cashier, Mark P. Bransfield.
- National Bank of the Republic—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, John A. Lynch; cashier, Oscar H. Swan.
- National City Bank of Chicago—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, David R. Forgan; cashier, Walker G. McLaury.
- National Produce—196 North Clark; capital, \$300,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, Ralph N. Ballou.
- North Avenue State—North avenue and Larrabee; capital, \$200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, Otto G. Roehling.
- North Side State Savings—803 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, William R. Dawes; cashier, P. H. Weibrenner.
- Northern Trust—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, Solomon A. Smith; cashier, Thomas C. King.
- Northwest State—Milwaukee and North avenues; capital, \$300,000; president, Joseph R. Noel; cashier, Albert S. Boos.
- Northwestern Trust and Savings—1152 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$250,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, T. M. Helinski.
- Ogden Avenue State—3644 Ogden avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Frank Ransford; cashier, Elmer F. Adams.
- People's Stockyards State—Ashland and 47th; capital, \$500,000; president, R. J. Schlesinger; cashier, H. C. Laycock.
- People's Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and Adams; capital, \$500,000; president, Earle H. Reynolds; cashier, H. T. Griswold.
- Phillip State—7005 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, Peter Phillip; cashier, C. P. Reynolds.
- Pioneer State Savings—4016 West North avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, A. H. Greenberg; cashier, C. C. Collins.
- Pullman Trust and Savings—Pullman, Ill.; capital, \$300,000; president, Edward F. Bryant; cashier, Donald R. Bryant.
- Ravenswood National—4600 Ravenswood avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, Walter D. Rathje; cashier, George T. Keeler.
- Rosens Park National—7044 North Clark street; capital, \$50,000; president, James J. Barbour; cashier, Walter H. Creber.
- Roseland State Savings—11500 Michigan avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, John S. Runnells; cashier, David J. Harris.
- Schiff & Co. State—12th street, near Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, Benjamin L. Schiff; cashier, Samuel S. Shuster.
- Second Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee and Western avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, James B. Forgan, Jr.; cashier, Martin J. Grau.
- Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter; capital, \$400,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, R. L. Redheffer.
- Sheridan Trust and Savings—Broadway and Lawrence avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, John E. Kavanagh; cashier, Edwin L. Read.
- Sixty-Third and Halsted State—310 West 63d street; capital, \$200,000; president, Robert A. Schoenfeld; cashier, C. H. Dehming.
- South Chicago Savings—3017 East 92d; capital, \$285,300; president, Warren W. Smith; cashier, Herbert Jones.
- South Side State—4259 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, D. W. Cahill.
- South-West Merchants' State—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Joseph F. Triska; cashier, Roswell W. Hawkins.
- South-West Trust and Savings—35th street, Archer and Hoyne avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, August J. Schoenecke.
- Southwest State—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, J. F. Triska; cashier, E. W. Hawkins.
- Standard Trust and Savings—29 South LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Frank T. Joyner.
- State Bank of Chicago—LaSalle and Washington; capital, \$1,500,000; president, L. A. Goddard; cashier, Henry S. Henschen.
- State Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, \$150,000; president, William A. Dyché; cashier, F. J. Scheidehelm.
- State Bank of West Pullman—120th and Lowe; capital, \$25,000; president, Thomas W. Cole; cashier, Edward Larson.
- Stoemen's Trust and Savings—5425 South Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, P. J. Harmon; cashier, E. J. A. Gold.
- Stockyards Savings—4162 South Halsted; capital, \$300,000; president, C. N. Stanton; cashier, H. I. Tiffany.
- Union Bank of Chicago—25 North Dearborn street; capital, \$500,000; president, Charles E. Schlytern; cashier, G. Hallbom.
- Union Trust—Dearborn and Madison; capital, \$1,500,000; president, F. H. Rawson; cashier, F. P. Schreier.
- United State—6000 South Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, Simon Heck; cashier, Carl Lundberg.
- Washington Park National—730 East 63d street; capital, \$100,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, A. E. Olson.
- Wendell State—Madison street and Ashland boulevard; capital, \$50,000; president, Raymond Cardona; cashier, Hugh McNeff.
- West Englewood Ashland State—1610 West 63d street; capital, \$250,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward C. Barry.
- West Side Trust and Savings—Halsted and 12th; capital, \$400,000; president, Benjamin S. Mayer; cashier, Charles O. Fetscher.
- West Town State—2325 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, Robert Forgan; cashier, Thomas J. Harper.
- Woodlawn Trust and Savings—1204 East 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles M. Poague; cashier, John W. Watson.
- Chicago Clearing House Association—Northern Trust building, LaSalle and Monroe streets; president, David R. Forgan; manager, W. D. C. Street.
- *Stock of Hibernal Banking association owned by stockholders of the Continental and Commercial National bank.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1901.....	\$7,756,372,455.31	1909.....	\$13,781,843,612.86
1902.....	8,394,872,351.59	1910.....	13,939,689,984.43
1903.....	8,755,553,649.93	1911.....	13,925,709,802.79
1904.....	8,989,983,764.40	1912.....	15,380,795,541.00
1905.....	10,191,765,732.59	1913.....	16,073,130,524.00
1906.....	11,047,311,894.50	1914.....	15,692,828,996.00
1907.....	12,087,647,870.08	1915.....	16,198,985,174.00
1908.....	11,853,814,943.50		

CLEARINGS OF 1914, 1915, 1916, BY MONTHS.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
January.....	\$1,436,346,234	\$1,311,826,388	\$1,528,456,407
February.....	1,250,966,237	1,600,680,501	1,435,476,217
March.....	1,493,330,412	1,356,312,210	1,731,124,746
April.....	1,388,613,857	1,820,308,716	1,540,224,921
May.....	1,322,688,101	1,317,856,405	1,691,284,788
June.....	1,261,553,667	1,301,185,219	1,625,068,061
July.....	1,376,995,418	1,318,207,588	1,625,375,273
August.....	1,163,781,093	1,234,569,410	1,697,059,267
September.....	1,150,253,110	1,314,396,361	1,722,248,567
October.....	1,261,007,141	1,473,970,089	1,953,126,208
November.....	1,164,323,520	1,481,537,796	1,932,151,672
December.....	1,312,955,172	1,577,606,485	
Total.....	15,692,828,996	16,198,985,174	

CHICAGO BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS.

NATIONAL BANKS (Sept. 12, 1916).

Bank.	Deposits.	Loans.
Austin.....	\$656,755	\$519,860
Bowmanville.....	475,411	364,146
Calumet.....	1,326,587	1,105,164
Continental.....	251,897,218	179,625,520
Corn Exchange.....	91,218,097	59,916,498
Drovers.....	11,948,183	7,688,503
First.....	159,008,814	115,864,180
First of Englewood.....	4,033,782	1,999,015
Fort Dearborn.....	42,225,940	227,234,331
Irving Park.....	806,030	635,932
Jefferson Park.....	526,347	412,691
Lawndale.....	1,558,642	1,302,976
Live Stock Exchange.....	15,608,978	9,127,888
National of Republic.....	27,646,051	20,961,306
National City.....	34,017,384	19,533,779
National Produce.....	3,049,339	2,045,554
Ravenswood.....	485,273	305,273
Rogers Park.....	401,000	196,000
Washington Park.....	2,427,487	1,729,827
Total.....	649,245,718	449,563,443

STATE BANKS (Sept. 13, 1916).

Bank.	Deposits.	Loans.
Adams State.....	\$132,923	\$124,022
Aetna State.....	767,997	401,854
American State.....	2,443,825	2,612,447
Auburn State.....	548,338	566,051
Austin State.....	2,650,669	1,455,401
Calumet Trust.....	361,727	179,791
Capital State.....	724,504	631,893
Central Mfg. District.....	1,773,080	1,577,326
Central Trust.....	51,568,446	32,790,968
Chicago City Bank & Trust.....	3,734,544	3,081,497
Chicago Savings.....	9,013,041	6,338,583
Citizens of Lake View.....	1,272,395	967,161
Citizens Trust.....	894,031	579,242
City State.....	168,834	190,031
Continental-Commercial.....	35,464,895	17,995,540
Depositors State.....	1,303,121	928,463
Drexel State.....	3,436,338	2,640,107
Drovers Trust.....	4,110,324	3,399,172
Edgewater State.....	402,051	489,921
Englewood State.....	1,752,839	1,381,693

Bank.	Deposits.	Loans.
Fidelity State.....	\$297,080	\$184,731
First Trust.....	72,600,922	32,777,340
Foreman Bros.....	14,893,354	11,717,417
Fort Dearborn Trust.....	4,925,194	3,670,985
Franklin Trust.....	1,722,320	1,475,804
Fullerton-Southport.....	505,063	334,420
Garfield State.....	1,596,269	740,131
German Bank of Chicago.....	544,081	381,261
Greenbaum Sons.....	6,790,440	5,886,060
Guaranty Trust.....	731,593	643,083
Halsted State.....	760,983	724,084
Harris Trust.....	30,219,491	17,999,581
Hibernian Banking.....	29,537,156	18,749,865
A. H. Hill State.....	634,219	551,701
Home Bank and Trust.....	2,092,520	1,530,127
Hyde Park State.....	1,342,485	1,102,108
Illinois State.....	659,051	631,977
Illinois Trust.....	106,609,252	73,016,651
Kaspar State.....	5,790,933	3,182,761
Kenwood Trust.....	2,611,926	2,263,529
Kirchman State.....	468,775	385,177
Krause State.....	1,346,903	760,938
Lake and State.....	1,109,106	1,080,088
Lakeview State.....	1,225,634	973,234
Lakeview Trust.....	3,186,543	3,125,799
Lawndale State.....	1,448,196	1,109,636
Liberty Trust.....	1,655,234	1,628,521
Lincoln Trust.....	588,851	384,982
Logan Square Trust.....	605,267	511,043
Madison-Kedzie.....	964,744	748,866
Market Trust.....	691,843	776,107
Marquette State.....	140,192	304,445
Mechanics and Traders.....	1,251,909	1,123,994
Mercantile Trust.....	2,405,736	2,044,546
Merchants Loan and Trust.....	77,352,694	47,507,830
Metropolitan State.....	51,157	
Michigan Avenue Trust.....	1,780,779	1,354,265
Mid-City Trust.....	3,524,557	3,477,411
North Avenue State.....	2,961,311	1,998,254
North Side State.....	1,391,305	1,090,041
Northwestern State.....	34,681,701	21,870,105
Northwestern Trust.....	2,232,555	1,683,657
Ogden Avenue State.....	5,868,133	3,390,253
People's Stockyards.....	5,894,127	5,112,412
People's Trust.....	9,376,326	7,550,491
Phillip State.....	889,849	393,476
Pioneer State.....	679,688	636,107
Pullman Trust.....	1,019,777	546,249
Schiff & Co.....	2,262,605	391,433
Security State.....	3,874,185	3,045,622
Second Security.....	1,523,203	1,520,529
Sheridan Trust.....	2,138,205	1,627,342
Third-Third and Halsted.....	417,657	466,224
South Chicago.....	3,344,910	3,173,816
South Side.....	2,226,754	2,024,216
Southwest State.....	701,398	555,707
Standard Trust.....	845,689	869,061
State Bank.....	7,545,418	5,687,247
State Bank of Chicago.....	30,808,897	24,323,121
State Bank of Clearing.....	137,949	94,198
State Bank of W. Pullman.....	399,191	390,819
State Com. and Savings.....	122,437	120,577
Stockmen's Trust.....	1,301,219	1,145,392
Stockyards Savings.....	4,996,667	3,839,957
Union Trust.....	32,463,860	20,626,920
United State bank.....	666,416	581,800
Wendell State.....	1,133,986	574,892
West Englewood-Ashland.....	1,105,851	922,345
West Side Trust.....	4,955,254	4,416,502
West Town State.....	1,065,491	646,867
Woodlawn Trust.....	2,295,278	2,128,490
Totals.....	686,229,925	451,232,297

COLLEGE FRATERNITY HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

Alpha Delta Phi—5747 University avenue.
 Alpha Kappa Kappa—217 S. Ashland boulevard.
 Alpha Tau Omega—923 East 60th street.
 Beta Theta Pi—5555 Woodlawn avenue.
 Chi Psi—5735 University avenue.
 Delta Chi—5125 Kimbark avenue.
 Delta Kappa Epsilon—5754 Woodlawn avenue.
 Delta Sigma Psi—5755 Kenwood avenue.
 Delta Tau Delta—5607 University avenue.
 Delta Upsilon—5747 Blackstone avenue.
 Gamma Alpha—5520 Blackstone avenue.

Kappa Sigma—5820 Woodlawn avenue.
 Phi Alpha Delta—5810 Woodlawn avenue.
 Phi Delta Theta—935 East 60th street.
 Phi Gamma Delta—975 East 60th street.
 Phi Kappa Psi—5635 University avenue.
 Phi Kappa Sigma—5824 Woodlawn avenue.
 Psi Upsilon—5845 Dorchester avenue.
 Sigma Alpha Epsilon—5817 Kenwood avenue.
 Sigma Chi—5825 Woodlawn avenue.
 Sigma Nu—1364 East 56th street.

CHICAGO WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the redistricting ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911.

Ward.

1. Chicago river west and south of Wallace, south to W. 25th, east to Princeton, south to W. 28th-pl., east to S. 5th-av., south to W. 30th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 31st, east to Lake Shore right of way, north to W. 26th, east to S. Michigan-av., north to E. 25th, east to Indiana-av., south to E. 26th, east to South Park-av., south to E. 31st, east to Lake Michigan, north to river.
2. Lake Michigan and 31st-st., west to South Park-av., north to E. 26th, west to Indiana-av., north to E. 25th, west to S. Michigan-av., south to E. 26th, west to Lake Shore right of way, south to W. 31st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 30th, west to S. 5th-av., south to W. 33d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to 35th, east to Lake Michigan, north to 31st.
3. Lake Michigan and 47th, west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, north to W. 43d, west to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to E. 38th, east to Lake Michigan, southeast to 47th.
4. Wallace and river west and south to W. 34th-pl., east to S. Halsted, north to W. 34th, east to Union-av., south to W. 35th, east to Wallace, north to W. 33d, east to S. 5th-av., north to W. 28th-pl., west to Princeton-av., north to W. 25th, west to Wallace, north to river.
5. From intersection of river and south fork southwest along canal to W. 39th, west to S. 48th-av., south to W. 45th, east to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 43d, east to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 33d, west to Wallace, south to W. 35th, west to Union-av., north to W. 34th, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 35th, west to south fork of river and northwesterly to river.
6. Lake Michigan and E. 47th-st. west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, south to E. 63d, east to South Park-av., north to E. 60th, east to Lake Michigan, northwest to 47th.
7. Lake Michigan and E. 60th-st., west to South Park-av., south to E. 63d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 66th, east to Harvard-av., south to W. 67th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 71st, east to S. State, south to E. 75th, east to Stony Island-av., north to E. 73d, east to lake, northwest to E. 60th.
8. Lake Michigan and E. 73d-st., west to Stony Island-av., south through Lake Calumet to city limits, east to Indiana state line, north to lake and northwest to E. 73d.
9. Stony Island-av. and E. 75th, west to S. State, south to W. 79th, west to Wallace, south to W. 84th, east to Stewart-av., south to W. 103d, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 111th, west to S. Peoria, south to W. 115th, west to Vincennes-av., southwest to Lvon-av., east to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 123d, east to S. Halsted, south to city limits, east to Stony Island-av. projected, and north to E. 75th.
10. S. Racine-av. and W. 12th, west to Loomis, north to Taylor, west to S. Wood, south to W. 16th, east to S. Ashland-av., south to river, northeast to S. Morgan, north to W. 18th, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 16th, west to S. Racine-av., north to W. 12th.
11. S. Wood and Taylor, west to S. Oakley-bd., south to W. 12th, west to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., south to canal, northeast to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 16th, west to S. Wood, north to Taylor.
12. W. 12th and P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., west to S. Kedzie-av., south to W. 19th, west to S. Homan-av., north to Ogden-av., southwest to Clifton Park-av., south to W. 24th, west to S. Central Park-av., south to canal, northeast to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., north to W. 12th.
13. W. Washington-bd. and N. Oakley-bd., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Oakley-bd., north to W. Washington-bd.

Ward.

14. W. Chicago-av. and N. Ashland-av., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Washington-bd., east to N. Ashland-bd., north to W. Chicago-av.
15. W. North-av., and N. Robey, west to N. St. Louis-av., south to W. Chicago-av., east to N. Ashland-av., north to W. Division, west to N. Robey, north to W. North-av.
16. River and Fullerton-av., west to N. Robey, south to W. Division, east to river, northwest to Fullerton-av.
17. River and W. Division, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Kinzie, east to river, northwest to W. Division.
18. River and W. Kinzie, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Washington-bd., west to N. Oakley-bd., south to Taylor, east to S. Hermilage-av., north to W. Van Buren, east to river, north to W. Kinzie.
19. River and W. Van Buren, west to S. Hermilage-av., south to Taylor, east to Loomis, south to W. 32d, east to S. Halsted, north to Taylor, east to S. Desplaines, south to DeKoven, east to S. Jefferson, south to Bunker, east to river, north to W. Van Buren.
20. River and Bunker, west to S. Jefferson, north to DeKoven, west to S. Desplaines, north to Taylor, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 12th, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 16th, east to S. Morgan, south to W. 18th, west to S. Morgan, south to river, northeast to Bunker.
21. Lake Michigan and Fullerton-av., west to N. Clark, southeast to Sedgwick, south to W. Division, east to Orleans, south to river, east to lake and north to Fullerton-av.
22. Menomonee and Sedgwick, west to Larrabee, north to Center, west to Racine-av., south to Clybourn-pl., west to river, south and southeast to Orleans, north to W. Division, west to Sedgwick, north to Menomonee.
23. Cornelia-av. and Lake Michigan, west to Southport-av., south to Roscoe, east to Racine-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to Sheffield-av., south to Center, east to Larrabee, south to Menomonee, east to Sedgwick, north to N. Clark, northwest to Fullerton-av., east to Lake Michigan.
24. Roscoe and Racine-avs., west to N. Western-av., south to Belmont-av., west to river, southeast to Clybourn-pl., east to Racine-av., north to Center, east to Sheffield-av., north to Fullerton-av., west to Racine-av., north to Roscoe.
25. Lake Michigan and Rogers-av., southwest to Howard, west to Ridge-rd., southeast to Devon-av., east to N. Clark, southeast to Southport-av., south to Cornelia-av., east to Lake Michigan, northwest to Rogers-av.
26. Ridge-rd. and Howard, west to N. Kedzie-av., south to Devon-av., west to north shore channel, south along channel and river to Belmont-av., east to N. Western-av., north to Roscoe, east to Southport-av., north to N. Clark, northwest to Devon, west to Ridge-rd., northwest to Howard.
27. North shore channel and Devon-av., west to N. Naragansett-av., thence along city limits as established by annexation of Norwood Park to Park Ridge-bd. on north and Highland-av. on west, east and south to Bryn Mawr-av., east to N. Maynard-av., south to Irving Park-bd., west to N. Harlem-av., south to Belmont-av., east to N. Crawford-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to N. Central Park-av., north to Diversey-av., east to N. Francisco-av., north to Belmont-av., east to river, northwest along river and channel to Devon-av.
28. River and Belmont-av., west to N. Francisco-av., south to Diversey-av., west to N. Sacramento-av., south to W. North-av., east to N. Robey, north to Fullerton-av., east to river, northwest to Belmont-av.
29. S. Racine-av. and W. 43d, west to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 45th, west to S. Cicero-

Ward.
 av., south to W. 69th, east to S. Robey, south to W. 71st, east to Loomis, north to W. 66th, west to S. Wood, north to W. Garfield-bd., east to Loomis, north to W. 47th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 43d.
 30. S. State and W. 43d, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 47th, west to Loomis, south to W. Garfield-bd., east to S. State, north to W. 43d.
 31. S. State and W. Garfield-bd., west to S. Wood, south to W. 66th, east to Loomis, north to W. 63d, east to S. State, north to W. Garfield-bd.
 32. Stewart-av. and W. 63d, west to Loomis, south to W. 71st, west to S. Robey, north to W. 69th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 87th, east to S. Western-av., south to W. 99th, west to Ogden-av. (Morgan Park), south to W. 115th, east to S. Western-av., south to Lyon-av., east to Vincennes-av., northeast to Raymond, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 111th, south to S. Racine-av., north to W. 107th, east to S. Halsted, north to W. 103d, east to Stewart-av., north to W. 84th, west to Wallace, north to W. 79th, east to S. State, north to W. 71st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W.

Ward.
 67th, west to Harvard-av., north to W. 66th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 63d.
 33. Diversey and N. Sacramento-avs., west to N. Central Park-av., south to Fullerton-av., west to N. Crawford-av., south to Belmont-av., west to N. Harlem-av., south to North-av., east to S. Austin-av., south to Madison, east to N. Laramie-av., north to W. Kinzie, east to N. Kenton-av., north to North-av., east to N. Crawford-av., north to Armitage-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Diversey-av.
 34. S. Kedzie-av. and W. 12th, west to S. Kenton-av., south to W. 39th, east to canal, northeast to S. Central Park-av., north to W. 24th, east to Clifton Park-av., north to Ogden-av., northeast to S. Homan-av., south to W. 19th, east to S. Kedzie-av., north to W. 12th.
 35. N. Sacramento and Armitage-avs., west to N. Crawford-av., south to W. North-av., west to N. Kenton-av., south to W. Kinzie, west to N. Laramie-av., south to Madison, west to S. Austin-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Crawford-av., north to W. Chicago-av., east to St. Louis-av., north to W. North-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Armitage-av.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850.

For corresponding data for 1916 consult index.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Area .....sq. miles	14.0	17.9	35.6	35.6	179.1	190.6	191.3
Population	28,269	109,206	298,977	503,298	1,099,850	1,698,579	2,185,283
Valuation .....dols.	7,220,249	37,053,512	275,986,550	117,133,726	219,354,368	276,565,880	*\$48,994,586
Tax levy .....dols.	25,271	373,315	4,139,799	3,899,127	9,555,335	18,384,195	23,485,538
Bonded debt.....dols.	93,395	2,336,000	11,041,000	12,752,000	13,545,400	16,328,400	26,229,642
Receipts—Flour, brls.		713,348	1,766,037	3,215,389	4,338,058	9,313,591	8,006,283
Wheat .....bu.	1,687,465	14,927,083	17,394,409	23,541,607	14,248,770	48,048,298	27,540,100
Corn .....bu.	2,869,339	15,862,394	20,189,775	97,272,844	91,387,754	134,663,256	102,592,850
Total grain.....bu.	6,928,459	37,235,027	60,432,674	165,855,270	219,052,518	349,637,294	294,853,724
Cattle .....No.			532,964	1,382,477	3,484,280	3,039,206	3,062,958
Shipments.....							
Flour .....brls.	100,871	698,132	1,705,977	2,862,737	4,134,588	7,396,697	7,038,351
Wheat .....bu.	883,644	12,402,197	16,432,585	22,796,288	11,975,276	36,649,979	18,679,100
Corn .....bu.	262,013	13,704,113	17,777,377	93,572,934	90,574,379	111,099,653	78,623,100
Total grain.....bu.	1,830,968	31,108,759	54,745,903	154,377,115	204,674,918	265,552,246	214,601,080
Hogs, packed.....No.	20,000	151,339	688,149	4,680,637	4,473,467	7,119,440	5,161,552
Imports, value, dols.				6,955,234	15,406,786	15,441,320	28,281,331
Vessel arrivals, tons				4,616,969	5,138,253	7,044,995	9,439,074
Clearances, tons				4,537,382	5,150,665	7,141,105	9,470,572
Manufactures, value							
Bank clearings, dols.		20,000,000	92,518,742	249,022,948	664,567,927	888,945,311	†1,281,313,000
Internal revenue collections .....dols.			8,395,132	1,725,684,894	4,095,145,904	6,799,535,598	13,939,689,984.43
National bank deposits .....dols.				8,936,615	13,518,996	13,391,410	11,652,567.87
State bank deposits .....dols.			16,774,514	64,764,000	105,785,470	231,386,146	403,941,474
Postoffice repts., dols.			1,071,842	1,446,014	41,670,296	153,238,138	439,468,405
Water used per day					3,318,989	7,063,704	13,502,854
Pipe .....gals.	590,000	4,703,525	21,766,260	57,384,376	152,372,288	322,599,630	517,117,000
Pipe .....miles	30.0	91.0	272.4	455.4	1,205.0	1,872.0	2,272
Revenue .....dols.		131,162	539,180	865,618	2,109,508	3,250,481	5,685,006
Policemen .....No.		3	100	473	1,900	2,809	4,280
Schools .....No.	7	14	59	73	233	329	2,860
Teachers .....No.	35	123	572	898	2,711	5,321	6,383
Pupils .....No.	3,000	14,199	40,832	59,562	135,541	255,861	300,893

*One-third full value. †In 1909.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Anti-Cruelty Society and Refuge—President, L. E. Meyers; secretary, Hugo Krause, 155 West Grand avenue.
 Anti-Saloon League of Illinois—1200, 139 West Madison street; superintendent, F. Scott McBride.
 Chicago Law and Order League—President, Arthur B. Farwell; secretary, William F. Mulvihill, 1305, 19 South LaSalle street.
 Citizens' Association—1607, 11 South Dearborn street; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, S. M. Singleton.
 Citizens' League of Chicago for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards—404, 155 North Clark street; secretary, Rev.

Myron E. Adams; superintendent, Henry King Grose.
 Englewood Law and Order League—6303 Harvard avenue; attorney, J. H. Lyle.
 Garfield Park Protective Association—President, E. Worthing; secretary, William Watters, 4147 West Congress street.
 Hyde Park Protective Association—Secretary, Arthur B. Farwell, 1305, 19 South LaSalle street.
 Illinois Humane Society—1145 South Wabash avenue; president, John L. Shortall; secretary, George A. H. Scott.
 Immigrants' Protective League—1140½ South Michigan avenue; president, Julian W. Mack.

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Offices on the sixth, seventh and eighth floors of the Tribune building.

Revised to Dec. 1, 1916.

President—Jacob M. Loeb.

Vice-President—John W. Eckhart.

Secretary—Lewis E. Larson.

MEMBERS.*

Terms expire.

Ernest J. Kruetgen.....	1916
Harry A. Lipsky.....	1917
Mrs. John MacMahon.....	1917
Jacob M. Loeb.....	1917
Edward J. Piggott.....	1918
Dr. Otto F. Warning.....	1916
Michael J. Collins.....	1916
†Charles S. Peterson.....	1915
Mrs. George P. Vosbrink.....	1916
Dr. Peter C. Clemensen.....	1916
Ralph C. Otis.....	1916
Joseph A. Holpuch.....	1917
John W. Eckhart.....	1917
Charles R. Young.....	1918
Mrs. Charles O. Sethness.....	1917
Mrs. William Gallagher.....	1917
Mrs. F. E. Thornton.....	1918
Max Loeb.....	1918
Harris W. Huehl.....	1918

*Two vacancies on board Dec. 1, 1916.

†Term extended.

STANDING COMMITTEES (1916).

School Management—Mrs. Vosbrink, chairman; Lipsky, Eckhart, Peterson, Mrs. Sethness,

Kruetgen, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. MacMahon, Huehl, Young, president ex officio.

Buildings and Grounds—Otis, chairman; Collins, Dr. Warning, Huehl, Holpuch, Dr. Clemensen, Mrs. Gallagher, Piggott, president ex officio.

Finance—Peterson, chairman; Collins, Otis, Holpuch, Dr. Clemensen, Mrs. MacMahon, Mrs. Vosbrink, Max Loeb, Piggott, Young, president ex officio.

Rules—Kruetgen, chairman; Mrs. Sethness, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Thornton, heads of departments advisory; president ex officio.

Leases—Eckhart, chairman; Otis, Peterson, Dr. Warning, Huehl, president ex officio.

Adjustments—Dr. Clemensen, chairman; Peterson, Holpuch, Mrs. Vosbrink, Mrs. Sethness, president ex officio.

Community Centers—Lipsky, chairman; Mrs. MacMahon, Eckhart, Kruetgen, Mrs. Sethness, president ex officio.

Health and Sanitation—Mrs. Thornton, chairman; Dr. Warning, Peterson, Eckhart, Huehl, president ex officio.

Sites—Huehl, chairman; Collins, Otis, Kruetgen, president ex officio.

Audit—Collins, chairman; Max Loeb, Piggott, president ex officio.

SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

With the location and principal of each.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendent—John D. Shoop.
Assistant Superintendent—Charles D. Lowry.
Bureau of Compulsory Education—W. L. Bodine.
Superintendent of Parental School—Peter A. Mortenson.
Examiner—William H. Campbell.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Dist.	Supt.	Office.
1	Miss Ella C. Sullivan.....	Swift school
2	Ernest E. Cole.....	Darwin school
3	Charles D. Lowry.....	Tribune building
4	Elizabeth W. Murphy.....	Beidler school
5	William M. Roberts.....	Tribune building
6	Edward C. Rosseter.....	Hammond school
7	Rufus M. Hitch.....	Tribune building
8	Miss Minnie R. Cowan.....	Parkman school
9	Orville T. Bright.....	Chicago Normal school
10	Samuel B. Allison.....	A. O. Sexton school

SUPERVISORS.

Physical Education—Henry Suder.
Technical Work in High Schools—Robert M. Smith.
Commercial Work in High Schools—William Bachrach.
Household Arts and Science—Ida M. Cook.
Schools for Blind—John B. Curtis.
German—Martin Schmidhofer.
Elementary Manual Training and Construction Work—Edward F. Worst.
Music—Agnes C. Heath.
Art—Lucy S. Silke.
Director of Child Study—Daniel P. MacMillan.
Head Gardener—Carl A. Meltzer.
High School Band Instructor—N. P. Peterson.

OFFICE HOURS.

General offices open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 12 m.
Business manager, 4 to 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 12 m.
Superintendent, school days, 2 to 4:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 to 10:15 a. m.
District superintendents, Saturdays, 9 to 10:15 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. on stated days.Chicago Normal College—6800 Stewart avenue; William Bishop Owen.
Parker Practice School—6800 Stewart avenue; Charles W. French.
Haines Practice School—231 West 23d place; Elizabeth R. Daly.Carter Practice School—5740 South Michigan avenue; Abby E. Lane.
Chicago Parental School—3600 Foster avenue; Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Austin—5417 Fulton street; George H. Rockwood.
Bowen—8860 Manistee avenue; Clarence E. De Butts.
Calumet—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Cranford Technical—2246 West Van Buren street; William J. Barthol.
Englewood—6220 Stewart avenue—James E. Armstrong.
Fenger—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
Flower Technical—6059 South Wabash avenue; Dora Wells.
Harrison Technical—2850 West 24th Street boulevard; Frank L. Morse.
Hyde Park—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B. Loomis.
Lake View—4015 North Ashland avenue; B. Frank Brown.
Lane Technical—1225 Sedgwick street; William J. Bogan.
Lindblom High (site)—61st and Lincoln streets, Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
McKinley—2040 West Adams street; George M. Clayberg.
Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
Morgan Park—11043 Hermosa avenue.
Parker—6800 Stewart avenue; William B. Owen.
Phillips—244 E. 39th street; Spencer R. Smith.
Schurz—3601 Milwaukee avenue; Walter F. Slocum.
Senn—5900 North Glenwood avenue; Benjamin F. Buck.
Tilden—645 West 47th place; Edward F. Stearns.
Tuley—1313 North Claremont avenue; Franklin P. Flisk.
Waller—2007 Orchard street; John E. Adams.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
Adams—849 Townsend street; Dora W. Zolman.
Agassiz—2851 Seminary avenue; Lina E. Troenkle.
Alcott—670 Wrightwood avenue; A. Esther Camfield.
Altgeld—1340 West 71st street; James W. Brooks.
Andersen—1155 North Lincoln street; Francis M. McKay.
Armour—950 West 33d place; Martin E. Hurney.
Armstrong—7050 Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds.
Arnold—2001 Burling street; J. Edward Huber.

- Auburn Park—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe. Audubon—3500 North Hoyne avenue; Mary E. Vaughan.
- Avon Park—81st street and Rochester (open about Jan. 1, 1917).
- Avondale—2945 North Sawyer avenue; John H. Stehman.
- Bancroft—1638 North Maplewood avenue; Carrie F. Patterson.
- Barnard—10354 Charles street; Elizabeth H. Sutherland.
- Bass—6554 South May street; Lucy I. Laing.
- Beale—6043 South Sangamon street; John W. May.
- Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Sarah J. O'Keefe.
- Beldier—3151 Walnut street; Jay C. Edwards.
- Belding—4257 North Tripp avenue; Delos Buzzell.
- Bismarck—2010 North Central Park avenue; Herbert C. Hansen.
- Blaine—3808 Southport avenue; Mary J. Zollman.
- Bradwell—7710 Burnham avenue; Georgia A. Seaman.
- Brainard—2113 Washburne avenue; Sarah McG. Hennen.
- Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; Henry F. Kling.
- Brown—1758 Warren avenue; Matilda M. Niehaus.
- Brownell—6503 Perry avenue; Alice E. Sollett.
- Bryant—1355 South Kedvale avenue; Ida Mighell.
- Bryn Mawr—7355 South Jeffery avenue; Margaret J. McKee.
- Budlong—2701 Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson.
- Burke—5356 South Park avenue; J. Clara Breese.
- Burley—1630 Barry avenue; Mary F. Willard.
- Burns—2524 South Central Park avenue; Robert Nightingale.
- Burnside—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rieder.
- Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; John H. Stube.
- Burroughs—3542 Washtenaw avenue; Elizabeth B. Letzkuss.
- Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close.
- Calhoun—2850 West Jackson boulevard; Luella V. Little.
- Cameron—1236 Monticello avenue; Herbert L. Merrill.
- Carpenter—666 North Racine avenue; Volney Underhill.
- Chalmers—1220 South Fairfield avenue; Thomas J. Casey.
- Chase—2021 Point street; Solon S. Dodge.
- Chicago and Cook County School for Boys—2615 South California avenue; superintendent, Orris J. Milliken.
- Chicago Lawn—3400 West 65th place; Helen N. Blanchard.
- Chopin (site)—Iowa street and Campbell avenue.
- Clarke—1310 South Ashland avenue; Henry G. Clark.
- Clay—13231 Burley avenue; Flora V. Renaud.
- Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell.
- Colman—4655 South Dearborn street; Francis G. Rogers.
- Columbus—2120 Augusta street; Kate A. Reedy.
- Coonley—4048 North Leavitt street; Elizabeth A. McGillen.
- Cooper—1624 West 19th street; Ida A. Shaver.
- Copernicus—6010 South Throop street; Cora Caverno.
- Corkery—2510 South Kildare avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
- Cornell—7520 Drexel avenue; Flora J. Joslyn.
- Cregier—1820 Yeaton street; William L. Smyser.
- Crerar—1002 Campbell avenue; Annette M. Chapin.
- Curtis—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
- Dante—810 South Desplaines street; Harriet F. Hayward.
- Darwin—2314 North Albany avenue; Charles A. Myall.
- Davis—3014 West 39th place; Helen C. Maine.
- Delano—3937 Wilcox street; Gerbrandus A. Oslinga.
- Dewey—5415 South Union avenue; Edward McLoughlin.
- Doolittle—525 East 35th street; Frederick M. Sisson.
- Dore—758 West Harrison street; George A. Beers.
- Douglas—3211 Forest avenue; Lucile Johnston.
- Drake—2641 Calumet avenue; Helen W. McLoughlin.
- Drummond—1845 Cortland street; Horace N. Herick.
- Earle—6121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker.
- Emerson—1700 Walnut street; June H. MacConkey.
- Emmet (Austin)—5500 West Madison street; Helen B. Eastman.
- Erickson—2930 West Harrison street; Otto M. Becker.
- Everett—3419 South Irving avenue; Patrick F. Haley.
- Fallon—4174 Wallace street; James E. McDade.
- Farragut—2336 South Spaulding avenue; Albert W. Evans.
- Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; Isabella Dolton.
- Felsenthal—4101 Calumet avenue; Walter J. Harrower.
- Fiele—7019 North Ashland avenue; Charles A. Leach.
- Fiske—6145 Ingleside avenue; Harry T. Baker.
- Forrestville—4451 St. Lawrence avenue; Florence Holbrook.
- Poster—720 O'Brien street; Mary B. Catelain.
- Franklin—226 West Goethe street; Etta G. Gee.
- Fröbel—2021 West 21st street; James N. McGinnis.
- Fuller—537 East 42d street; Louise K. Stone.
- Fulton—5300 South Hermitage avenue; Clara H. McFarlin.
- Gage Park—5516 Maplewood avenue; Martha V. Bishop.
- Galliste—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry.
- Gardner—820 West 14th place; James E. Welsh.
- Gary—3000 South Ridgeway avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
- Gladstone—1231 South Robey street; Harry S. Vaile.
- Goethe—2236 North Rockwell street; Charles S. Bartholf.
- Goodrich—915 West Taylor street; Charles J. Lunak.
- Goudy—5124 Winthrop avenue; Thomas C. M. Jamieson.
- Graham—4436 South Union avenue; Mary T. Maroney.
- Grant—2433 Wilcox street; Marguerite L. O'Brien.
- Gray—3810 North Laramie avenue; Ella R. Connell.
- Greene—3537 South Paulina street; Edward Wildeman.
- Gresham—5510 South Green street; Robert H. Rennie.
- Hamilton—1650 Cornelia avenue; M. Elizabeth Parson.
- Hamline—4747 South Bishop street; Eleanor Reese Dunn.
- Hammond—2815 West 21st place; John A. Long.
- Hancock—4548 Princeton avenue; Nora F. Doran.
- Hanson Park—Mont Clare—5520 Grand avenue; Fannie L. Marble.
- Harper—6520 South Wood street; Morgan G. Hogge.
- Harvard—7537 Harvard avenue; Mary S. L. Hartigan.
- Hausan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson.
- Haven—1472 South Wabash avenue; Margaret Madden.
- Hawthorne—3300 Seminary avenue; George W. Davis.
- Hayes—258 North Leavitt street; Susan A. Bonfield.
- Hayt—1518 Granville avenue; Elmer L. Kletzing.
- Headley—2109 Lewis street; Theresa J. Donnelly.
- Healy—3037 Wallace street; William C. Payne.
- Hedges—4735 South Winchester avenue; Marcella R. Hanlon.
- Henderson—
- Hendricks—313 West 43d street; Elizabeth Haines.
- Henry—4250 North St. Louis avenue; Mary E. C. Lyons.
- Herd—1433 South Ridgeway avenue; Jaroslav J. Zmarhal.
- Hibbard—
- Holden—3065 South Loomis street; Lincoln P. Goodhue.

- Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear.
 Howe (Austin)—720 Lorel avenue; Mary E. Vance.
 Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue.
 Irving—2140 West Lexington street; John W. Troeger.
 Irving Park—3815 North Kedvale avenue; Mary McMahon.
 Jackson—820 Sholto street; William Hedges.
 Jahn—3149 North Lincoln street; Cephas H. Leach.
 Jefferson—1010 South Laflin street; Catherine M. Delanty.
 Jenner—1009 Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane.
 Jerka—1400 West 17th street; Mary E. Rodgers.
 Jones—607 Plymouth court; Clyde A. Brown.
 Jungman—1746 Loeffler court; Sarah A. Fleming.
 Juvenile Court School—748 Forquer street.
 Keeler Avenue—4350 Augusta street; Katherine Riordan.
 Keith—3400 South Dearborn street; Louise Schroll.
 Kenwood—4959 Blackstone avenue; Abigail M. Hunt.
 Kershaw—643 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh.
 Key (Austin)—517 North Parkside avenue; Lillian H. Wright.
 King—2420 West Harrison street; Ellen J. Hardick.
 Kinzie—150 West Ohio street; Ida L. Jaeger.
 Knickerbocker—2301 North Clifton avenue; Mary G. Guthrie.
 Kohn—10434 South State street; Charles C. Cobb.
 Komensky—1923 South Throop street; Clara H. Mahony.
 Kosciuszko—1424 North Cleaver street; Harriet P. Johnston.
 Kozminski—936 East 54th street; Leslie Lewis.
 Lafayette—2700 Augusta street; Mary I. Purer.
 Langland—2230 Cortland street; Effie C. Tinen.
 LaSalle—326 West Eugenie street; Mary Taylor.
 Lawson—1256 South Homan avenue; Charles C. Krauskopf.
 LeMoyné—Rokeye and Addison streets; Abigail C. Ellings.
 Lewis-Champlin—6200 Princeton avenue; Henry S. Crane.
 Libby—5300 South Loomis street; Florence U. Coit.
 Lincoln—2324 Larrabee street; Albert L. Stevenson.
 Linne—3221 North Sacramento avenue; Charles A. Cook.
 Lloyd—2103 North Lamon avenue; Jacob H. Hauch.
 Logan—2238 North Oakley avenue; M. Therese Norton.
 Longfellow—1901 West 35th street; Mary E. Gilbert.
 Lowell—3312 Hirsch street.
 Madison—7433 Dorchester avenue; Sarah A. Miller.
 Marlerre—1420 Hudson avenue; Luman Hewes.
 Mann—250 West 37th street; Jeannette P. Robinson.
 Marquette—1800 West Harrison street; Mary E. Tobin.
 Marsh—9810 Exchange avenue.
 Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
 May—512 South Laverne avenue; Thomas J. Plant.
 Mayfair—4615 North Kilpatrick avenue; Annie S. Newman.
 McAllister—926 West 36th street; Esther R. Hornbaker.
 McClellan—3527 Wallace street; Lillias M. Williamson.
 McCormick—2712 South Sawyer avenue; William H. Chamberlin.
 McCosh—6543 Champlain avenue; Ida M. Phalman.
 McLaren—1500 Flournoy street; Cyrus Lauron Hooper.
 McPherson—4728 North Lincoln street; Adelaide E. Jordan.
 Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
 Mitchell—2233 West Ohio street; Chester C. Dodge.
 Monroe—3650 Schubert avenue; Ada B. Sempill.
 Montefiore—461 North Sangamon street; G. Ovedia Jacobs.
 Moos—1711 North California avenue; Esther J. W. Barker.
 Morgan Park—2364 West 110th street.
 Morris—919 Barry avenue; Luella Heinroth.
 Morse—620 North Sawyer avenue; George L. Voorhees.
 Moseley—2348 South Michigan avenue; Leona L. Thorne.
 Motley—738 North Ada street; Miriam Del Banco.
 Muzzart—2200 North Hamlin avenue; Harriet B. Davis.
 Mullan—1832 Sheffield avenue; Hanna Schiff.
 Nash—4851 West Erie street; Fred J. Watson.
 Netelhorst—3252 Broadway; Robert L. Hughes.
 Newberry—700 Willow street; Mary E. Fellows.
 Nineteenth Street—3001 West 19th street; Nellie C. Hudd.
 Nixon—2121 North Keeler avenue; Charles H. Osterlander.
 Nobel—4127 Hirsch street; Marie A. Dunne.
 Norwood Park—5900 Nina avenue; William F. Gingrich.
 Oakland—750 East 40th street; Susie L. Cowan.
 Ogden—9 West Chestnut street; Martha M. Rugles.
 Oglesby—7646 South Green street; Daniel J. Beeby.
 Otis—525 Armour street; John M. Duggan.
 Parkman—245 West 51st street; John B. McGinty.
 Park Manor—7049 South Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Melody.
 Parkside—6938 East End avenue; Jane S. Atwater.
 Peabody—1444 Augusta street; Mary H. Smyth.
 Pierce—1423 Bryn Mawr avenue; Inger M. Schjoldager.
 Penn—1616 South Avers avenue; Bertha Benson.
 Pickard—2105 South Oakley boulevard; Mary Ryan.
 Plamondon—1525 South Washtenaw avenue; Matthew J. Hevenor.
 Poe—10638 South Langley avenue; Isabel G. Graham.
 Portage Park—5330 Berteau avenue; Washington D. Smyzer.
 Prescott—1632 Wrightwood avenue; Margaret S. Fitch.
 Pulaski—2030 North Leavitt street; Anna C. Gogglin.
 Pullman—521 East 113th street; Daniel R. Martin.
 Raster—6936 South Hermitage avenue; David L. Murray.
 Ravenswood—4322 North Paulina street; Josiah F. Kletzling.
 Ray—5631 South Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Rape.
 Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis.
 Reilly—3650 School street; Helen H. Robinson.
 Revere—7145 Ellis avenue; Frank Mayo.
 Riis—1018 Lytle street; Cecilia B. Schimek.
 Rogers—1247 West 13th place; Alice A. Hogan.
 Ryder—8716 Wallace street; Minnie M. Wisley.
 Ryerson—620 West Lawndale avenue; Sarah A. Kirkley.
 Sabin—2216 Hirsch street; Mary J. W. Boughan.
 Sawyer Avenue—5248 South Sawyer avenue; Robert G. Jeffrey.
 Scanlon—11725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell.
 Schiller—700 Vedder street; Belle B. Murphy.
 Schley—1240 North Oakley avenue; Minna S. Heuermann.
 Schneider—3029 North Hoyme avenue; Elizabeth E. Fisk.
 Scott—6435 Blackstone avenue; John W. Akers.
 Seward—4600 South Hermitage avenue; Mary A. Forkin.
 Sexton, Austin O.—641 East 60th street; John A. Johnson.
 Sexton, James A.—1029 Wells street; Visa McLaughlin.
 Shakespeare—4623 Greenwood avenue; Walter H. Comstock.

Shepard—2839 Fillmore street; Katherine Cutler.
 Sheridan, Mark—533 West 27th street; Augustus E. Dillon.
 Sheridan, Phil—9001 Escanaba avenue; Edward L. C. Morse.
 Sherman—5116 South Morgan street; Levi T. Regan.
 Sherwood—245 West 57th street; Edmund B. Smith.
 Shields—4250 South Rockwell street; Walter R. Hatfield.
 Skinner—1112 West Jackson boulevard; Caroline Jane Utter.
 Smyth—1059 West 13th street; William R. Hornbaker.
 Spalding—1623 Park avenue; Jane A. Neil.
 Spencer—214 North Laverne avenue; Harriet S. Thompson.
 Spry—2400 Marshall boulevard; William J. Fraser.
 Stewart—4525 Kenmore avenue; Archibald O. Coddington.
 Stowe—344 Wabansia avenue; Frank A. Larek.
 Sullivan—8255 South Houston avenue; Anna F. Mulay.
 Sumner—715 South Kildare avenue; Edgar W. Trout.
 Swift—5900 Winthrop avenue; Harriet A. Eckhardt.
 Swing—1701 String street; Mary W. O'Keefe.
 Talcott—1850 West Ohio street; Ambrose B. Wight.
 Taylor—3913 Avenue J; Annie K. Sullivan.
 Tennyson—2800 West Fulton street; Gertrude Corrigan.
 Thorp, J. N.—8915 Burley avenue; Henry D. Hatch.
 Thorp, Ole A.—6329 Addison street; Mary E. Marnell.
 Throop—1815 South Throop street; Mary W. O'Keefe.
 Tilden—1250 West Lake street; Mary E. Twohig.
 Tilton—4150 West Randolph street; Bertha S. Armbruster.
 Trumbull—1600 Foster avenue; Helen R. Ryan.
 University Avenue—9125 University avenue; Jessie B. Black.
 Vanderpoel—9510 South Prospect avenue; Catherine A. Burke.
 Van Vllsinghen—137 West 108th place; George A. Brennan.
 Von Humboldt—1410 North Rockwell street; Fred E. Smith.
 Wadsworth—6420 University avenue; Isabel J. Burke.
 Walsh—2015 South Peoria street; Alfred E. Logie.
 Ward—2700 South Shields avenue; Myra C. Billings.
 Warren—9210 Chappel avenue; Edith P. Shepherd.
 Washburne—655 West 14th street; William W. Reed.
 Washington—1000 Grand avenue; Samuel R. Meek.
 Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther E. Morgan.
 Webster—3315 Wentworth avenue; Adrian M. Doolin.
 Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich.
 Wentworth—6950 South Sangamon street; Humphrey J. Moynihan.
 West Pullman—11941 Parnell avenue; Rose A. Pesta.
 Whitney—2815 Komensky avenue; Ella R. Coles.
 Whittier—1900 West 23d street; Mary J. Rice.
 Wicker Park—2032 Evergreen avenue; Frank H. Chase.
 Willard—4901 St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed.
 Yale—7010 Yale avenue; William Schoch.
 Yates—1849 North Richmond street; Blanca R. Daigger.

SCHOOL SALARY SCHEDULES.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

In force during the fiscal year 1916.	Per year unless otherwise specified.
Superintendent of schools.....	\$10,000
Assistant superintendent.....	5,000
District superintendents, each.....	5,000
Examiner.....	5,000
Supervisor technical work in high schools.....	4,000
Supervisor physical education.....	4,000
Supervisor elementary manual training and construction work.....	4,000
Supervisor household arts, high and elementary schools.....	4,000
Supervisor schools for the blind.....	2,500
Supervisor German.....	3,500
Supervisor commercial work in high schools.....	3,500
Director of child study and educational research.....	3,500
Supervisor teachers of music.....	3,000
Supervisor teachers of art.....	3,000
Band instructor, high school.....	2,000

CHICAGO NORMAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Chicago Normal college.....	\$5,500
Assistant to the principal, \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for heads of departments.	

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Lower Group.	
First year.....	\$2,000
Second year.....	2,100
Third year.....	2,200
Fourth year.....	2,300
Fifth year.....	2,400
Sixth year.....	2,500
Seventh year.....	2,600
Eighth year.....	2,700
Ninth year.....	2,800
Upper Group.	
First year.....	2,900
Second year.....	3,000
Third year.....	3,100
Fourth year.....	3,200
Fifth year.....	3,300
Sixth year.....	3,400

INSTRUCTORS.

Lower Group.	
First year.....	\$1,200
Second year.....	1,300
Third year.....	1,400
Fourth year.....	1,500
Fifth year.....	1,600
Sixth year.....	1,700
Seventh year.....	1,800
Upper Group.	
First year.....	1,900
Second year.....	2,000
Third year.....	2,100
Fourth year.....	2,200
Fifth year.....	2,300
Sixth year.....	2,400
Seventh year.....	2,500
Eighth year.....	2,600
Ninth year.....	2,700
Tenth year.....	2,800

Substitutes in the Chicago Normal receive \$5.00 per day for days of actual service.

PRACTICE SCHOOLS.

Teachers in practice schools receive \$200 per year in excess of grammar grade teachers.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

PRINCIPALS.	Second year.....
First year.....	\$3,300
Second year.....	3,410
Third year.....	3,520
Fourth year.....	3,630
Fifth year.....	3,740
Sixth year.....	3,850
Seventh year.....	3,960
Eighth year.....	4,070
Ninth year.....	4,180
Tenth year.....	4,290
Eleventh year.....	4,400
TEACHERS—GENERAL	Upper Group.
First year.....	1,370
Second year.....	1,380
Third year.....	1,390
Fourth year.....	1,400
Fifth year.....	1,410
Sixth year.....	1,420
Seventh year.....	1,430
Eighth year.....	1,440
Ninth year.....	1,450
Tenth year.....	1,460
CERTIFICATE.	Lower Group.
First year.....	1,100
Second year.....	1,110
Third year.....	1,120
Fourth year.....	1,130
Fifth year.....	1,140
Sixth year.....	1,150
Seventh year.....	1,160
Eighth year.....	1,170
Ninth year.....	1,180
Tenth year.....	1,190

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

LOWER GROUP.

Flat salary.....	\$1,430
TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES AS TEACHERS OF ART, MODERN LANGUAGES, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD ARTS OR MUSIC.	

UPPER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,100
Second year.....	1,155
Third year.....	1,210
Fourth year.....	1,265
Fifth year.....	1,320
Sixth year.....	1,375
Seventh and subsequent years.....	1,430

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, MUSIC, ART AND MANUAL TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES.

UPPER GROUP.	
First year.....	\$1,540
Second year.....	1,650
Third year.....	1,760
Fourth year.....	1,870
Fifth year.....	1,980
Sixth year.....	\$2,090
Seventh year.....	2,200
Eighth year.....	2,310
Ninth and subsequent years.....	2,420

TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES AS TEACHERS OF MODERN LANGUAGES, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS OR HOUSEHOLD ARTS.

UPPER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,485	Fifth year.....	\$1,705
Second year.....	1,540	Sixth year.....	1,760
Third year.....	1,595	Seventh and sub-	
Fourth year.....	1,650	sequent years.....	1,870

ASSISTANTS TO PRINCIPALS—HIGH SCHOOLS.

Each high school having twenty-five or more teachers is allowed an assistant to the principal, whose duty it is to assist in the general management of the school under the direction of the principal, and who is paid \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

DEANS OF GIRLS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Deans of girls are paid \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

SUBSTITUTES (HIGH SCHOOLS).

Substitutes in high schools shall receive \$5 per day for days of actual service.

EXTRA TEACHERS—HIGH SCHOOLS.

First year.....	\$742.50	Fifth year.....	\$962.50
Second year.....	797.50	Sixth year.....	1,017.50
Third year.....	852.50	Seventh and sub-	
Fourth year.....	907.50	sequent years.....	1,072.50

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS OF ART AND SINGING.

First year.....	\$1,500
Second year.....	1,600
Third year.....	1,700
Fourth year.....	1,800
Fifth year.....	1,900
Sixth year.....	2,000
Seventh year.....	2,100
Eighth and sub-	
sequent years.....	2,200

PRINCIPALS.

Lower Group.

First year.....	1,800
Second year.....	1,950
Third year.....	2,100
Fourth year.....	2,250
Fifth year.....	2,400
Sixth year.....	2,550
Seventh year.....	2,700

Upper Group.

First year.....	2,850
Second year.....	3,000
Third year.....	3,150
Fourth year.....	3,300
Fifth year.....	3,500

HEAD ASSISTANTS.

Lower Group.

First and subsequent years	1,250
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Upper Group.

First year.....	1,300
Second year.....	1,350
Third year.....	1,400
Fourth year.....	1,510
Fifth year.....	1,630

EIGHTH GRADE.

Lower Group.

First and subsequent years	1,075
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Upper Group.

First year.....	1,125
Second year.....	1,175
Third year.....	1,225
Fourth year.....	1,335
Fifth year.....	1,455

GRAMMAR GRADES.

Lower Group.

First year.....	700
Second year.....	750
Third year.....	800
Fourth year.....	850
Fifth year.....	900
Sixth year.....	950
Seventh year.....	1,000

HOUSEHOLD ARTS.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$925
Second year.....	975
Third year.....	1,025
Fourth year.....	1,075
Fifth year.....	1,125
Sixth year.....	1,175
Seventh year.....	1,225

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,275
Second year.....	1,325
Third year.....	1,375
Fourth year.....	1,485
Fifth year.....	1,605

CRITIC TEACHERS.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$900
Second year.....	950
Third year.....	1,000
Fourth year.....	1,050
Fifth year.....	1,100
Sixth year.....	1,150
Seventh year.....	1,200

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,250
Second year.....	1,300
Third year.....	1,350
Fourth year.....	1,460
Fifth year.....	1,580

CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

PRIMARY.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$875
Second year.....	925
Third year.....	975
Fourth year.....	1,025
Fifth year.....	1,075
Sixth year.....	1,125
Seventh year.....	1,175

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,225
Second year.....	1,275
Third year.....	1,325
Fourth year.....	1,435
Fifth year.....	1,555

GRAMMAR.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$900
Second year.....	950
Third year.....	1,000
Fourth year.....	1,050
Fifth year.....	1,100
Sixth year.....	1,150
Seventh year.....	1,200

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,250
Second year.....	1,300
Third year.....	1,350
Fourth year.....	1,460
Fifth year.....	1,580

DEAF CHILDREN.

PRIMARY.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$875
Second year.....	925
Third year.....	975
Fourth year.....	1,025
Fifth year.....	1,075
Sixth year.....	1,125
Seventh year.....	1,175

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,225
Second year.....	1,275
Third year.....	1,325
Fourth year.....	1,435
Fifth year.....	1,555

GRAMMAR.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$900
Second year.....	950
Third year.....	1,000
Fourth year.....	1,050
Fifth year.....	1,100
Sixth year.....	1,150
Seventh year.....	1,200

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,250
Second year.....	1,300
Third year.....	1,350
Fourth year.....	1,460
Fifth year.....	1,580

BLIND AND DEFECTIVE SPEECH.

LOWER GROUP.

First year.....	\$725
Second year.....	775
Third year.....	825
Fourth year.....	875
Fifth year.....	925
Sixth year.....	975
Seventh year.....	1,025

UPPER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,075
Second year.....	1,125
Third year.....	1,175
Fourth year.....	1,285
Fifth year.....	1,405

FORMER TRUANT ROOMS, OPEN-AIR AND OPEN-WINDOW, PRE-VOCATIONAL, SUB-NORMAL, EPILEPTIC, AND WARD IN COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

LOWER GROUP.

First year.....	\$775
Second year.....	825
Third year.....	875
Fourth year.....	925
Fifth year.....	975
Sixth year.....	1,025
Seventh year.....	1,075

UPPER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,125
Second year.....	1,175
Third year.....	1,225
Fourth year.....	1,335
Fifth year.....	1,455

GERMAN.

Teachers of German receive \$5.00 per school month extra for such teaching.

EXTRA TEACHERS.

Each elementary school having a membership of more than 2,000 pupils is allowed one extra teacher, and schools having a membership of less than 2,000 and more than 1,400 are allowed one extra teacher half time, who is paid according to the primary schedule (elementary) lower group.

The salary of such extra teacher in all cases begins at the first year of the lower group and advances upon said schedule according to years of service, as in the case of regular teachers, but does not advance beyond the maximum of the lower group.

First year.....\$675	Fifth year.....\$875
Second year.....725	Sixth year.....925
Third year.....775	Seventh year.....975
Fourth year.....825	

TEACHERS AT THE PARENTAL SCHOOL.

PRIMARY.		GRAMMAR.	
Lower Group.		Lower Group.	
First year.....\$725		First year.....\$750	
Second year.....775		Second year.....800	
Third year.....825		Third year.....850	
Fourth year.....875		Fourth year.....900	
Fifth year.....925		Fifth year.....950	
Sixth year.....975		Sixth year.....1,000	
Seventh year.....1,025		Seventh year.....1,050	
Upper Group.		Upper Group.	
First year.....1,075		First year.....1,100	
Second year.....1,125		Second year.....1,150	
Third year.....1,175		Third year.....1,200	
Fourth year.....1,225		Fourth year.....1,310	
Fifth year.....1,405		Fifth year.....1,430	

TEACHERS AT THE CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

PRIMARY.		GRAMMAR.	
Lower Group.		Lower Group.	
First year.....\$797.50		First year.....\$825	
Second year.....852.50		Second year.....880	
Third year.....907.50		Third year.....935	
Fourth year.....962.50		Fourth year.....990	
Fifth year.....1,017.50		Fifth year.....1,045	
Sixth year.....1,072.50		Sixth year.....1,100	
Seventh year.....1,127.50		Seventh year.....1,155	
Upper Group.		Upper Group.	
First year.....1,182.50		First year.....1,210	
Second year.....1,237.50		Second year.....1,265	
Third year.....1,292.50		Third year.....1,320	
Fourth year.....1,413.50		Fourth year.....1,441	
Fifth year.....1,545.50		Fifth year.....1,573	

Note—Teachers at the Parental school and at the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys are employed for 52 weeks in the year and are paid for 13 periods of 4 weeks each.

The schedules here shown are on a 10-period basis, and the three additional periods are paid for at the same proportionate rate.

FAMILY OFFICERS AT THE CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND AT THE PARENTAL SCHOOL.

(Per year of 12 calendar months.)

	Men.	Women.
First year.....	\$900	\$600
Second year.....	930	600
Third year.....	960	600
Fourth year.....	990	600
Fifth year.....	1,020	660
Sixth year.....	1,050	660
Seventh year.....	1,080	660
Eighth year.....	1,110	660
Ninth year.....	1,140	660
Tenth year.....	1,170	660
Eleventh year.....	1,200	660
Twelfth year.....	1,230	660

Military instructor at the Parental school shall receive \$25 per calendar month extra.

TEACHERS AT THE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME.

These teachers receive \$10 per school month in excess of the schedule for elementary teachers.

BRANCH SCHOOLS.

Teachers in charge of branch schools having four divisions and situated more than half a mile from the main building receive extra compensation of \$75 per annum when elected to such position.

SUBSTITUTES.

Substitutes in elementary schools shall receive \$3 a day for days of actual service.

Substitutes in manual training, household arts, physical education and in schools for the deaf in the elementary schools shall receive \$3.50 a day for days of actual service.

Substitutes teaching German shall receive 25 cents a day additional for days of actual teaching of German.

Substitute teachers at the Juvenile Detention home, Chicago and Cook County School for Boys

and at the Parental school shall receive \$4 a day during the months of July and August.
Substitute family officers in the Parental school and the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys shall receive per calendar month: Men, \$60; women, \$40.

EVENING SCHOOLS.**PRINCIPALS.**

In schools having an average attendance for the month of more than 200:

	Per Eve.
For the first year of service as principal of an evening school.....	\$4.00
For the second year of service as principal of an evening school.....	4.50
For the third and subsequent years of service as principal of an evening school.....	5.00

In schools having an average attendance for the month of 200 or less:

	Per Eve.
For the first year of service as principal of an evening school.....	\$3.00
For the second year of service as principal of an evening school.....	3.50
For the third and subsequent years of service as principal of an evening school.....	4.00

TEACHERS.**EVENING HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.**

	Per Eve.
For the first year of service.....	\$3.00
For the second year of service.....	3.25
For the third and subsequent years.....	3.50

ELEMENTARY EVENING SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

	Per Eve.
For the first year of service.....	\$2.00
For the second year of service.....	2.25
For the third and subsequent years.....	2.50

A principal or teacher in the high or elementary evening schools who has served sixty (60) evenings or more in the evening schools during the year from October to March or from January to January shall be entitled to advancement to the next higher salary rate.

A teacher whose subject is given less than four (4) evenings a week shall be entitled to an advance to the next higher rate on the salary schedule, provided such teacher serves not less than three-fourths of the number of evenings fixed for the class of which he or she is in charge, from October to March or from January to January, and provided further that such services are reported satisfactory by the superintendent of schools.

SUBSTITUTES—EVENING SCHOOLS.

Substitutes in evening schools to be paid at the same rate as regular evening school teachers.

VACATION SCHOOLS.

For the term of six weeks.

Principals	\$8.00 a day
Regular teachers	4.00 a day

Teachers for open-air classes for anemic children in connection with the vacation schools at the Graham, Franklin, Moseley, Haines, Phil Sheridan and McCormick open-air schools, shall receive \$25 a week, because of the longer hours.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enroll.	Teach- ment.	Year.	Enroll.	Teach- ment.
1841.....	410	5	1858.....	10,796	81
1842.....	531	7	1859.....	12,873	101
1843.....	808	7	1860.....	14,199	123
1844.....	915	8	1861.....	16,441	160
1845.....	1,051	9	1862.....	17,521	187
1846.....	1,107	13	1863.....	21,188	212
1847.....	1,317	18	1864-5.....	29,080	240
1848.....	1,517	18	1866.....	24,851	265
1849.....	1,794	18	1867.....	27,260	319
1850.....	1,919	21	1868.....	29,954	401
1851.....	2,287	25	1869.....	34,740	481
1852.....	2,404	29	1870.....	38,939	567
1853.....	3,086	34	1871.....	40,832	572
1854.....	3,500	35	1872.....	38,035	476
1855.....	6,826	42	1873.....	44,091	564
1856-7.....	8,577	61	1874.....	47,963	679

Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.	Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.	Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.	Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.
1875.....	49,121	700	1886.....	83,022	1,440	1897.....	225,718	4,914	1907.....	273,050	5,581
1876.....	51,123	762	1887.....	84,902	1,574	1898.....	236,239	5,268	1908.....	292,581	6,106
1877.....	53,529	730	1888.....	89,578	1,663	1899.....	242,807	5,535	1909.....	296,427	6,296
1878.....	55,109	797	1889.....	93,737	1,801	1900.....	255,861	5,806	1910.....	300,893	6,383
1879.....	56,587	851	1890.....	135,541	2,711	1901.....	262,738	5,951	1911.....	304,146	6,584
1880.....	59,562	898	1891.....	146,751	3,000	1902.....	268,932	5,775	1912.....	307,281	6,740
1881.....	63,141	958	1892.....	157,743	3,300	1903.....	283,968	5,444	1913.....	315,787	7,038
1882.....	66,614	1,019	1893.....	166,895	3,520	1904.....	284,397	5,570	1914.....	332,248	7,544
1883.....	72,509	1,107	1894.....	185,358	3,812	1905.....	267,337	5,695	1915.....	345,512	7,795
1884.....	76,044	1,195	1895.....	201,380	4,326	1906.....	272,086	5,808	1916.....	357,511	7,992
1885.....	79,278	1,296	1896.....	213,835	4,668						

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

American National Red Cross Society (Illinois branch)—Secretary, W. L. Sullivan, Springfield, Ill.; treasurer, Orson Smith, 112 West Adams street.

Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—President, Julius Rosenwald; secretary, Louis M. Cahn.

Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Association—President, Adolf Kraus; secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, 1290, 7 South Dearborn street.

Bohemian Charitable Association—2603 South Kedzie avenue; secretary, Rev. V. Vanek.

Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund—Manager, William A. Strong; Sanitarium, Lincoln park, foot of Fullerton avenue.

Children's Benefit League—President, Mrs. Charles Frankenthal; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Salmon, 6326 Perry avenue.

Christian Industrial League—President, Arthur Meeker; superintendent, George A. Kilby, 10-14 East 12th street.

Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court, sixth floor; director, Sherman C. Kingsley.

Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, James Davis; secretary, Max Shulman.

Frances Juvenile Aid Association—President, Mrs. Anne K. Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward Hyman.

Friendly Aid Society—President, Mrs. Edward Tilden; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth W. Hill.

German Society of Chicago—217, 100 North 5th avenue; president, Michael F. Girtin; manager, F. von W. Wysow.

Hungarian Charity Society of Chicago—President, Samuel Kohn; secretary, Abraham Weiss, 5676 Ridge avenue.

Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society—President, R. J. Bennett; secretary and superin-

tendent, Wilfred S. Reynolds, 1813, 209 South State street.

Illinois Charitable Relief Corps—President, Edward Carey; secretary, Miss Annie O'Connor, 3763 Ellis avenue.

Infant Welfare Society—President, Lucius Teter; secretary, George L. Emrich, 830, 140 South Michigan avenue.

Italian Ladies' Charitable Association—President, Mrs. V. Licci; secretary, Miss Tillie Russo.

Jewish Aid Society—1800 Selden; president, Morton D. Cahn; secretary, A. Richard Frank.

Legal Aid Society of Chicago—230, 31 West Lake street; president, Rudolph Matz; corresponding secretary, Miss Edith F. Andrews.

Mothers' Relief Association—President, Mrs. D. Harry Hammer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wm. P. MacCracken.

Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance de l'Illinois—President, Baron de St. Laurent; secretary, J. S. Townsend, 1554 Wabash avenue.

Societe Francaise de Secours Mutuels—President, A. Campion; secretary, Gaston Bloch, 32 South Clark street.

United Charities of Chicago—Secretary, Charles A. Munroe; office, sixth floor, 168 North Michigan avenue; superintendent, Eugene T. Lies.

Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago—830, 104 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Arthur Aldis; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert McGann; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George S. Payson; superintendent, Miss Edna L. Foley.

Woman's Protective Association—President, Miss Nelle Carlin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Maude Cain Taylor.

Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities—President, Hugo Pam; secretary, Monte H. Sadler.

Young Men's Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, Archie H. Cohen; recording secretary, Rudolph A. Morrison.

MUNICIPAL PENSION

The municipal pension fund was created by an act of the legislature in 1911 to benefit all civil service employees of the city of Chicago not contributing to any of the other pension funds, who have had at least twenty years' service and have reached the age of 55. The benefit is \$50 a month to the contributor as long as he or she lives.

There was a cumulative period of five years, which expired on June 30, 1916, after which all eligible employees might retire and collect the benefit.

Board of Trustees (1916)—William J. Roach, president; Charles H. Sergel, treasurer; Harry E. Wallace, secretary; Eugene R. Pike, Bernard McMahon.

Attorney—James W. Breen.
Clerk—Otto B. Brettmann.
Assistant Clerk—William D. Cassidy.
Office—Room 2005 city hall, hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Report of the receipts and disbursements of the municipal pension fund from July 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1916:

RECEIPTS.

City paymaster	\$542,357.85
Board of education	58,010.17
Treas. receipt form	8,674.42
Interest—Deposit bonds	58,638.10
C. P. Library—Kelly branch	106.33

FUND OF CHICAGO.

Donations—Dept. of electricity	\$30.00
City appropriation	134,127.22

Total 801,944.09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries—Clerks	\$10,077.50
Refunds—Errors, etc.	21,180.13
Accounts Payable—Expenses	3,115.37
Accrued interest, bonds	6,227.59
Investment bonds	745,791.25
Pension benefits	7,594.28

Total 793,986.12

Cash balance Sept. 30, 1916..... 7,957.97

Total 801,944.09

PENSION BENEFITS PAID.

Month.	Number.	For.	Amount.
July	58...	Age service	\$2,141.16
August	85...	Age service	3,246.69
September	95...	Age service	3,623.86
July	10...	Disability	385.00
August	30...	Disability	1,082.40
September	40...	Disability	1,570.02
July	8...	Soldiers	320.00
August	11...	Soldiers	419.03
September	13...	Soldiers	520.00

Total 350 13,908.16

There were about 6,000 contributors to the fund Sept. 30, 1916.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Michigan avenue and Washington street.

Board of Directors—Max Henius, president;
Charles C. Breyer, vice-president; Antonio
Lagorio, Philip M. Ksyecki, James J. Healy,
Frank J. Pokorney, T. Frank O'Connell, Oscar
G. Mayer, Alfred E. Barr.

Standing Committees (1915-1916)—Library: Poko-
rney, Lagorio, Barr. Administration: Ksyecki,
Mayer, O'Connell. Buildings and grounds:
Healy, Breyer, Barr.

Meetings—Regular meetings of the board at 5
p. m. on second and fourth Mondays of each
month.

Librarian—Henry E. Legler.

Assistant Librarian—Carl B. Roden.

Secretary—Harry G. Wilson.

DEPARTMENTS AND HOURS.

Circulating, open shelf and registry depart-
ments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.;
closed on Sunday.

Reference room and public card-catalogue,
fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays
and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth
floor; open 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.; closed on Sun-
day.

Arts and crafts, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30
p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Study room for women, fourth floor; open 9
a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday and during
August.

Music room; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed
on Sunday.

Patents, documents and bound newspapers room,
first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m.
to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Civics room, first floor, Randolph street en-
trance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sun-
day.

Reading room for current magazines and news-
papers, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance;
open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays,
9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Chicago public library is a free public in-
stitution, established under the Illinois library
law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an an-
nual library tax of approximately one mill. A
board of directors of nine members is appointed
by the mayor, three annually for terms of three
years. The library occupies the site formerly
known as Dearborn park, bounded by Michigan
avenue, Washington street, Garland court and
Randolph street. The cost of the building was
about \$2,000,000, including the furniture, book
stacks and machinery. There are thirty-five
branches, five high school branches and 169 de-
livery stations.

The right of drawing books from the public
library belongs to all who reside in the city of
Chicago, and also to those who make their homes
in the suburbs within the limits of Cook coun-
ty and are regularly employed in the city. In or-
der to become a book borrower it is necessary
only to file an application giving the name and
residence of the applicant and bearing the signa-
ture of a second person, who must be an actual
resident of the city, appearing as such in the
latest city directory. This person becomes the
guarantor to the library for the proper observance
of the library regulations on the part of the ap-
plicant. These regulations merely provide that
books drawn for home use must be returned with-
in the stated period and must not be defaced or
injured.

At the close of May 31, 1916, the public library
contained 705,579 volumes. The aggregate cir-
culation for the year ending May 31, 1916, was
4,802,432 volumes, which does not include the use
of books kept on the open shelves at the main
library or its branches or the periodicals or news-
papers used in the reading rooms. This use
would bring the total recorded book issue to
5,842,583.

BRANCHES.

Branches marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 10
p. m., those marked † are open from 9 a. m. to

9 p. m., all others are open from 1 to 9 p. m.
Sundays and holidays open from 2 to 6 p. m.
Armour Square.....33d-st. and Shields-av.
*Austin.....5642 W. Lake-st.
Bessemer Park.....89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
*Blackstone.....49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
Burr School.....Ashland and Wabansia-avs.
Carter H. Harrison high school.....

Marshall-bd. and W. 24th-st.
Cornell Square.....Wood and W. 51st-sts.
Davis Square.....45th-st. and Marshall-bd.
*Douglas Branch.....3527 West 12th-st.
Dyckal Park.....20th and Fisk-sts.
Eckhart Park.....Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
Forrestville school.....45th-st. and St. Lawrence-av.

Fuller Park.....45th-st. and Princeton-av.
Hamilton Park.....72d-st. and Normal-av.
Hamlin Park.....Barry and Hoyne-avs.

†Hebrew Institute.....Taylor and Lytle-sts.
*Hiram Kelly.....62d-st. and Normal-bd.
Holstein.....Oakley-av. and Ems-st.

Humboldt.....North and Fairfield-avs.
Independence Pk. Springfield-av. and Irving Pk.-bd.
*Lewis Institute.....1943 W. Madison-st.

†Lincoln Center.....Oakwood-bd. and Langley-av.
Logan Square.....3245 Fullerton-av.
Mark White Square.....Halsted and 30th-sts.

†Ogden Park.....64th-st. and Racine-av.
Palmer Park.....111th-st. and Indiana-av.
Pulaski Park.....Blackhawk and Noble-sts.

Seward Park.....Elm and Orleans-sts.
Sherman Park.....Loomis and W. 53d-sts.
†Sheridan.....4734-36 N. Racine-av.

Stanford Park.....14th-pl. and Union-st.
Stanton Park.....Vedder and Rees-sts.
Summer School.....Colorado and Kildare-avs.

†Twenty-Sixth Street.....2548 S. Homan-av.
George C. Walker Branch.....Morgan Park

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Albany Park.....4702 N. Kedzie-av.
Ashburn.....3622 W. 83d-st.
Brighton Park.....2707 W. 38th-st.
Butler House.....3212 Broadway

Cheltenham.....3002 Cheltenham-pl.
Chicago Lawn.....3509 W. 63d-st.
Dauphin Park.....8944 Cottage Grove-av.

Dunning.....3940 Narragansett-av.
East Rogers Park.....6614 Sheridan-rd.
Edgewater.....584 N. Glenwood-av.

Edison Park.....6701 Olmsted-av.
Fernwood.....194th and Wallace-sts.
Gano.....11640 Wentworth-av.

Grand Crossing.....1318 E. 75th-st.
Gresham.....3634 Vincennes-av.
Irving Park.....4227 Irving Park-bd.

Jurors' library.....Room 408 city hall
Longwood.....W. 97th-st. and Longwood drive
Mayfair.....4500 Montrose-av.

Norwood Park.....6013 Ceylon-av.
Park Manor.....6553 E. 71st-st.
Ravenswood.....4356 N. Hermosa-av.

Rogers Park.....7584 N. Clark-st.
Washington Heights.....9963 Vincennes-av.
West Brighton.....2345 W. 38th-st.

West Englewood.....1901 W. 59th-st.
West Pullman.....700 W. 120th-st.
West Ravenswood.....4763 Lincoln-av.

West Ridge—Armstrong school.....
.....Greenleaf-av. and Pingree-st.
Woodlawn.....6312 Woodlawn-av.

DELIVERY STATIONS.

North.
1. Elm and Orleans-sts. 19. 4763 Lincoln-av.
2. 2004 Larrabee-st. 20. 3456 N. Hoyne-av.
3. 2544 Lincoln-av. 21. 5865 Glenwood-av.

4. 4356 N. Hermitage-av. 23. 6614 Sheridan-rd.
5. 4616 Lincoln-av. South.
6. 439 North-av. 2. 304 E. 31st-st.

7. 7016 N. Clark-st. 3. Oakwood-blvd. and
9. 5459 Broadway. 4. 534 W. 43d-st.
10. 2942 N. Clark-st. 5. 49th-st. and Lake

11. 3701 N. Halsted-st. Park-av.
12. 4734 Racine-av. 6. 62d-st. and Normal
13. 3711 Southport-av. blvd.

14. 1236 Devon-av. 7. 4622 Grand-bd.
15. 5042 N. Clark-st. 8. 89th-st. and Muske-
16. 1514 Irving Park-bd. gon-av.

17. Barry & Hoyne-avs. 9. 45th and St. Law-
18. Vedder and Rees-sts. rence-av.

10. 72d-st. and Normal avenue.
11. 956 E. 55th-st.
12. 336 E. 39th-st.
13. 533 E. 47th-st.
14. 1445 E. 60th-st.
15. 11100 Indiana-av.
16. 146 W. 69th-st.
17. 710 E. 63d-st.
18. 1318 E. 75th-st.
19. 45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
20. 834 Vincennes-rd.
21. 5523 S. Halsted-st.
22. 64th-st. & Center-av.
23. 33d-st. and Shielus.
25. 5005 State-st.
26. 6559 Cottage Grove.
28. 5902 Wentworth-av.
29. 8944 Cottage Grove.
30. 313 E. 58th-st.
31. 553 E. 71st-st.
35. Halsted and 30th-sts.
36. Wood and W. 51st streets.
37. Loomis and W. 53d streets.
38. 632 E. 61st-st.
39. 6312 Woodlawn-av.
41. 7036 Stony Island-av.
42. 111th & S. Hoyne-av.
43. 753 E. 75th-st.
45. 45th-st. and Princeton-av.
1. 14th-pl. and Union-st.
2. 1722 Grand-av.
3. 1943 W. Madison-st.
4. 1254 S. Ashland-av.
5. 2043 W. Division-st.
6. 728 S. Western-av.
7. Springfield-av. and Irving Park-bd.
8. 3555 Ogden-av.
9. 1152 W. Van Buren street.
10. 4216 W. Madison-st.
11. 4227 Irving Park-bd.
12. 2856 W. Madison-st.
13. 3249 W. Belmont-av.
14. 2639 N. Rockwell-st.
15. 1003 S. Wood-st.
16. 4055 W. 26th-st.
17. 3308 W. 12th-st.
18. 2314 Milwaukee-av.
19. 3605 Armitage-av.
21. Taylor and Lytle-sts.
22. 3859 W. Chicago-av.
23. 4056 W. North-av.
24. 953 Grand-av.
25. 5642 W. Lake-st.
26. 2248 W. Ohio-st.
27. 4149 Armitage-av.
28. 3054 W. Harrison-st.
29. 426 N. Kedzie-av.
30. 4702 N. Kedzie-av.
31. 3123-3125 W. 22d-st.
32. 2548 Homan-av.
33. 4114 W. 12th-st.
34. 4024 W. 16th-st.
35. 20th and Fisk-sts.
36. Chicago avenue and Noble street.
37. Colorado and Kildare-avs.
38. 3406 W. North-av.
39. 547 N. 48th-av.
40. Ashland and Wabansia-avs.
41. 2013 W. 12th-st.
42. 1105 N. California-av.
43. 3527 W. 12th-st.
44. Blackhawk & Noble streets.
45. 3245 Fullerton-av.
46. 2138 W. North-av.
48. 2158 N. Hamlin-av.
49. 1303 Blue Island-av.
50. 2147 W. Augusta-st.
51. 3684 Milwaukee-av.
52. W. 24th-st. and Marshall-bd.
54. 2553 W. North-av.
55. 2446 Irving Park-bd.
56. Ems-st. and Oakley avenue.
57. 920 S. Ashland-av.
58. 2833 Diversey-av.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

110 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.

President—Marvin Hughitt.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas D. Jones and Robert Forsyth.

Secretary—Walter B. Smith.
Treasurer—William J. Louderback.
Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.

Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Frank S. Johnson, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague II., Walter B. Smith, Chauncey B. Borland and the mayor and the comptroller of the city of Chicago ex officio.

Hours—The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The John Crerar library contained in October, 1916, 365,000 volumes and 137,000 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so. The department of medical science, formerly housed in the Newberry library building, has now been moved to the main library, where the Senn reading room is open to physicians and students.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

North Clark street and Walton place.

President—Edward L. Ryerson.
Librarian—William N. C. Carlton.
Secretary—Jesse L. Moss.
Trustees—George H. Adams, Frederick I. Carpenter, Charles H. Hulburd, David B. Jones, Andrew C. McLaughlin, George Manierre, Horace H. Martin, Edward L. Ryerson, John W. Scott, John A. Spoor, John P. Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr.

Hours—From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day ex-

cept Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The Newberry library, Oct. 1, 1916, contained 362,450 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

At the university, 59th street and Ellis avenue.

This library contained July 1, 1916, about 592,487 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of the faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards for a term of four weeks or less upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton, the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

North Dearborn and West Ontario Streets.

President—Clarence A. Burley.
First Vice-President—George Merryweather.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.
Secretary—Seymour Morris.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Librarian—Caroline M. McIvaine.
Executive Committee—Clarence A. Burley, Seymour Morris, Edward L. Ryerson, William A. Fuller, Charles F. Gunther, Edward F. Swift, Joy Morton, Otto L. Schmidt, W. H. Bush.

The library, museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays. It is a repository of matter relating to the history and archeology of the northwest, particularly of Chicago, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc., illustrative of the development of Illinois and the central west.

RYERSON LIBRARY.

Art institute, Michigan avenue and Adams street.

The Ryerson library of the Art institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 10,000 volumes and collections of 32,000 photographs and 14,000 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture, kept in the Ryerson library, contains about 2,000 books on architecture. Open daily from 8:30 to 5:30; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 8 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the institute, but is practically a free reference library on fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Jackson park.

The museum library occupies three rooms in the north end of the building and is open to the public every weekday from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. It is a scientific reference library. Visitors can consult books by making application to the office of the library. The magazines in the reading room are accessible to the public. Sept. 30, 1916, the library contained approximately 65,000 books and pamphlets. Librarian, Elsie Lippincott.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

1735 Monadnock block.

The library of this society contains about 10,000 volumes, almost altogether engineering, scientific and technical works, and is maintained at the cost of the society. It is a free public reference library, open for use during business hours of business days. Secretary and librarian, E. N. Layfield.

MAYWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

South 5th avenue near St. Charles avenue.

The Maywood public library, the building for which was given by Andrew Carnegie, in October, 1916, contained 7,350 books and pamphlets. Householders or persons vouched for by householders have the privilege of taking out books. The library, which contains a large reading room, is open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. Librarian, Grace M. Rogers.

PULLMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

73 to 77 Arcade building, Pullman, Ill.

Contains 10,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlam; assistants, Caroline H. Mott and Rhoda Hiestand.

ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY.

Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago.

The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert H. Gary of New York, N. Y., to Northwestern University Law school. It is open, without charge, to nonresident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers who are graduates of Northwestern University Law school are charged a registration fee of \$1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of \$4 a year. The library in 1916 contained about 45,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1025 county building.

President—Charles T. B. Goodspeed.

Secretary—Alfred E. Barr.

Treasurer—Frederic S. Hebard.

Librarian—William H. Holden.

The library contains about 62,000 volumes.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY.

826 Belden avenue.

The Virginia library of the McCormick Theological seminary contains more than 42,000 volumes and is open every weekday of the year except legal holidays not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. The hours are 9 a. m. till 5 p. m., and 7:30 till 9:30 p. m., while the seminary is in session, and the same during the vacations with the exception of the evening hours and Saturday afternoons. Librarian, Rev. John F. Lyons.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Evanston, Ill.

This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to June from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and from 7 to 10 p. m. Oct. 1, 1916, the library contained 43,081 volumes and 22,375 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

HAMMOND LIBRARY.

5757 University avenue.

The Hammond library of the Chicago Theological seminary contains over 33,000 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on weekdays from Oct. 5 to June 15 from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; closed Sundays. Committee on the library, Prof. C. A. Beckwith, Rose R. Sears.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

1076 West 12th street.

The library of the college of arts of Loyola university contains more than 45,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Librarian, A. J. Garvy, S. J.

LEWIS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

West Madison and Robey streets.

The Lewis institute library contains about 23,000 volumes and 8,100 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday, when it closes at 3 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Frances S. Talcott.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy, geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each weekday. Individual guidance in the proper use of nature study books is given by the librarian.

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Grove avenue and Lake street, Oak Park.

The Oak Park public library contains about 28,000 volumes. It is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.; south branch, Harrison street, near Gunderson avenue, open afternoons 2 to 6 and evenings 7 to 9. Librarian, Mabel A. Thain.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Orrington avenue and Church street.

Free to residents of Evanston and open to others on payment of an annual fee of \$2.50, or 25 cents a month. Reference department free to all. Library open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. weekdays. Reading room open from 2 to 6 p. m., Sundays, except during July and August, and holidays, except Jan. 1, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25. The Coe music collection, which contains about 1,500 books, 400 pieces of sheet music and 560 pianola rolls, is open to all. The medical science room, containing over 900 medical books and periodicals, is open to resident physicians and nurses and to others by special arrangement. The total number of volumes June 1, 1916, was 53,553. Librarian, Mary B. Lindsay.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

The municipal reference library is the city hall branch of the Chicago public library. It contains books, pamphlets and other data relating to municipal government in Chicago and other cities. Librarian, Frederick Rex.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Evanston and Chicago.

The Northwestern university libraries contained 163,154 bound volumes and 118,434 pamphlets July 1, 1916. The Evanston part of the library is open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and during the summer vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. The building is known as the Orrington Lunt library. Other parts of Northwestern university libraries are located in Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago, and in the Northwestern Medical school, 25th and South Dearborn streets, Chicago. Librarian, Walter Lichtenstein.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 2132, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

The library of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest contains 3,700 bound volumes, containing information relative to fire insurance and allied subjects. Library open from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock. Librarian, Abbie B. Gantz.

The library of the Fire Insurance club of Chicago, room 2132 Insurance Exchange building, 175 W. Jackson boulevard, contains 800 volumes on fire insurance. Hours same as above. Librarian, Abbie B. Gantz.

OLD CHICAGO BUSINESS HOUSES.

Following is a list of firms which have been in business in Chicago for fifty years or more. There are doubtless numerous omissions and the editor of the Almanac will appreciate it if they are brought to his attention. The present name of each firm is given first and then the name or names it may have borne in the past with the approximate year of the change of title when known:

1837—S. D. Childs & Co., engravers and printers, 136 South Clark street.

C. D. Peacock, jeweler, 141 South State street; Elijah Peacock.

Sherman house; City hotel, 1837; Sherman house (1844).

1838—Burley & Co., china and glassware, 7 North Wabash avenue; Burley & Tyrrell Co. (1846).

1840—George B. Carpenter & Co., awnings, 430 Wells street; George A. Robb, 1840; Payson & Robb, 1845; Hubbard & Robb, 1850; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 1857; George B. Carpenter & Co., 1881.

1842—Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocers, 563 West Randolph street; Henry Horner, 1842; Henry Horner & Co., 1871.

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, iron, steel and machinery, 16th and Rockwell streets.

1844—A. C. McClurg & Co., booksellers, 218-224 South Wabash avenue; W. W. Barlow & Co., 1844; Griggs, Bross & Co., 1848; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1872; A. C. McClurg & Co., 1886.

Peter Van Schaack & Sons, druggists, 114-118 West Lake street.

Sharp & Smith, surgical instruments, 155-157 North Michigan avenue.

The Chicago Daily Journal, 15 South Market-st.

1846—Fergus Printing Co., 64 East Lake street; Ellis & Fergus.

Peter Schuttler Co., wagon makers, 22d and Rockwell streets.

1847—John V. Farwell Company, dry goods, Market and Monroe streets.

Cyrus H. McCormick & Co. (International Harvester Co.), harvesting machinery, Blue Island and Western avenues; McCormick & Gray; McCormick, Ogden & Co.

The Chicago Tribune, Dearborn and Madison streets.

1848—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., The, billiard tables, 633 S. Wabash avenue; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.

The Staats Zeitung, 24 South 5th avenue.

1850—Mears-Slayton Lumber Co., 1237 Belmont avenue; C. H. Mears & Bro., 1850; N. & C. H. Mears, 1881; Chas. H. Mears, 1889; Chas. H. Mears & Co., 1892.

1851—Aetna Life agency, insurance, Tribune building.

Durand & Kasper Co., wholesale grocers, Lake, Union and Eagle streets; Bailly & Durand, 1851; Durand Bros. & Powers, 1856; Durand Bros., Powers & Co., 1866; Durand & Co., 1871; H. C. & C. Durand, 1879; Durand & Kasper Co., 1894.

Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., paints; 332 South Michigan avenue.

1852—Pinkerton National Detective agency, 131-137 South 5th avenue.

T. D. Randall, grain dealer, 234 South LaSalle street.

Home Insurance Co., 175 W. Jackson boulevard.

1853—Frank Parmelee Transfer Co., 111 West Adams street.

Briggs house, Fifth avenue and Randolph-st. The Northwestern Christian Advocate, 734 Rush street.

1854—Cook & McLain, dyers, 154 North Dearborn street.

E. W. Blatchford & Co., lead pipe and metals, 230 North Clinton street.

Albert Dickinson Co., seeds, 2750 West 35th street.

C. H. Jordan & Co., undertakers, 164 North Michigan avenue.

1855—Crane Co., valves and fittings, 836 South Michigan avenue; R. T. Crane & Co., 1855; Crane Bros. Mfg. Co., 1872.

Fargo & Phelps, shoes, 1701 North Robey street; Bill, Fargo & Kellogg, 1855; Fargo & Bill, 1856; Fargo, Fales & Co., 1864; C. H. Fargo & Co., 1871.

Greenebaum Sons bank, 9 S. LaSalle street. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware, etc., State street bridge; Tuttle Hibbard, 1855; Hibbard & Spencer, 1865; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1877; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1882.

Mandel Brothers, dry goods, State and Madison streets.

Sherwood Company, school furniture, Lincoln and 14th streets.

Samuel A. Spry, lumber, 122 South Michigan avenue; E. B. Gardner, 1855; Gardner & Spry, 1866; Gardner & Spry Lumber Co., 1869; John Spry Lumber Co., 1885.

The L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., 601-607 West Lake street; McGuire & Wolf, 1855; L. Wolf Mfg. Co., 1868.

1856—Marshall Field & Co., dry goods, State and Washington streets; Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., 1856; Cooley, Farwell & Co., 1857; Farwell, Field & Co., 1861; Field, Palmer & Leiter, 1865; Field, Leiter & Co., 1867; Marshall Field & Co., 1881.

Peterson nursery, 30 North LaSalle street.

Rand, McNally & Co., maps, etc., 536-538 South Clark street; William H. Rand, 1856.

Tobey Furniture Co., The, Wabash avenue and Washington street; Charles Tobey, 1856; Charles Tobey & Bro., 1857; Thayer & Tobey, 1870; The Tobey Furniture Co., 1875.

1857—The A. H. Andrews Co., bank fixtures, 117 South Wabash avenue.

Baird & Warner, real estate, 29 South LaSalle street; O. L. Olmsted, 1857; Baird & Bradley, 1864.

Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, 305 South Wabash avenue.

Gage Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery, 18-22 South Michigan avenue; Webster & Gage, 1857; Gage Bros. & Co., 1870; A. S. Gage & Co., 1883.

W. W. Kimball & Co., pianos and organs, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.

Albert Pick & Co., glassware, 208 West Randolph street.

McVicker's theater, 25 West Madison street.

Merchants' Loan and Trust company, bankers, Adams and Clark streets.

1858—Edson Keith & Co., wholesale millinery, 24 South Michigan avenue; Keith & Faxon, 1858; Keith, Faxon & Co., 1860; Keith Bros., 1865; Edson Keith & Co., 1884.

H. & A. Rietz Lumber Co., 1824 North Central Park avenue; Chas. Rietz & Co., 1858; The Charles Rietz Bros. Lumber Co., 1876.

Windsor Clifton hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue; Clifton house, 1863.

1859—Henry N. Birren, undertaker, 213 West Division street.

James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, 320 East North Water street.

A. Plamondon Manufacturing Co., machinery, 12-24 North Clinton street.

Rogerson & Son, undertakers, 1502 West Madison street.

1860—Armour Elevator Co., grain elevator, 1220, 208 South LaSalle street; Armour, Dole & Co.

Gale & Blocki, druggists, 15 East Monroe street. Rumsey & Co., commission merchants, 141 West Jackson boulevard; Finley, Hoyt & Co., 1860; J. P. & J. W. Rumsey, 1865; Rumsey, Williams & Co., 1875; Rumsey & Walker, 1877; Rumsey & Bull, 1881; Rumsey & Lightner, 1892; Rumsey & Co., 1903.

1861—The Franklin Co., engraving and electrotyping, 720-734 South Dearborn street; A.

Zeeze & Co., 1861; A. Zeeze Co., 1882; Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Co., 1894.
 Rathbone, Sard & Co., furniture, 1414 South Wabash avenue.
 Western News company, 25 East Austin avenue; John R. Walsh.
 Charles F. Elmes Engineering works, Morgan and Fulton streets; Elmes, Brackett & Co.
 1862—Bigelow Bros. & Walker, lumber, 309, 5 North LaSalle street; Bigelow Bros., 1862.
 W. D. Kerfoot & Co., real estate, 58-60 West Washington street.
 Spalding Lumber Co., 208 South LaSalle street.
 Allen B. Wrisley Co., soap and perfume manufacturers, 223 South 5th avenue; Wrisley Bros., 1862; Allen B. Wrisley Co., 1874.
 1863—First National bank, Dearborn & Monroe streets.
 B. Kuppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing, 415 S. Franklin street.
 1864—Belding Bros. & Co., silks, 201-203 West Monroe street.
 R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers, 731 Plymouth court; Church, Goodman & Donnelley, 1864; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 1879.
 The N. K. Fairbank Co., cooking fats, soaps, etc., 111 West Washington street; Fairbank, Peck & Co., 1864; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1874.
 Lyon & Healy, musical instruments, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.

Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., 118 East 20th street.
 Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., Halsted and Root streets.
 1865—C. Jevne & Co., grocers, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
 Chicago Clearing House association, 50 S. LaSalle street.
 Chicago Stock Exchange, 209 S. LaSalle street.
 1866—Chicago Lumber & Coal Co., 11 South LaSalle street.
 Tarrant Foundry Co., 363 West Grand avenue.
 Foley billiard hall, 425 South Wabash avenue.
 Manz Engraving Co., 4601 Ravenswood avenue; Maas & Manz, 1886; J. Manz, 1870; J. Manz & Co., 1881.
 Union Bag & Paper Co., 3737 South Ashland avenue; Wheeler & Hinman, 1866; Wheeler, Fisher & Co., 1871; Union Bag & Paper Co., 1875.
 1867—George F. Cram, map publisher, 111 North Market street.
 The Advance (Congregational weekly), 223 W. Jackson boulevard.
 John F. Higgins, printer, 176 Monroe street.
 John M. Smyth Co., furniture, 701 West Madison street.
 1868—A. T. Willett Teaming Co., 75 East South Water street.
 The Hibernian Banking association, 208 South LaSalle street.

CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Fort Dearborn established.....1803
 Fort Dearborn massacre.....Aug. 15, 1812
 Chicago surveyed and platted.....1830
 Cook county organized.....1831
 Town of Chicago incorporated.....August, 1833
 City of Chicago incorporated.....March 4, 1837
 First election held.....March 31, 1837
 First money panic.....1837
 First railroad opened.....1845
 Cholera epidemic.....1854
 Second money panic.....1857
 Great fire (loss \$200,000,000).....Oct. 8-9, 1871
 Third financial panic.....1873
 City incorporated under general law April 23, 1875
 Savings bank crash.....1877
 World's Fair held.....1893
 Centennial celebrated.....Sept. 26-30, 1903
 Iroquois theater fire.....Dec. 30, 1903
 Eastland disaster.....July 24, 1915
 Population July 1, 1916 (est.)—2,550,000.
 Appropriations, all purposes (1916)—\$72,384,987.46.
 Area in square miles—198.996.
 Assessed valuation, real and personal property (1916)—\$1,042,340,937 (one-third actual value).
 Assets, fixed (1915)—\$170,741,460.53.
 Asylums—122.
 Banks, national, state and private—174.
 Cemeteries, mileage of—62.
 Cemeteries, number of—59.
 Churches, chapels and missions—1,183.
 Clearings by associated banks (1915)—\$16,198,985.174.
 Debt (1916)—\$30,563,094.93.
 Dispensaries—23.
 Elevation—Above sea level, 600 feet; above Lake Michigan, 19 feet.
 Employees on city pay rolls (1915)—31,937.
 Expense, municipal (1915)—\$70,690,330.58.
 Firemen, number of, including officers—2,024.
 Fire alarm boxes—2,104.
 Fireboats—6.
 Fire engines—126.
 Fire engine companies—122.
 Fire hook and ladder companies—34.
 Hospitals—79.
 Imports of merchandise (1915)—\$27,149,369.
 Internal revenue collected in Chicago district (1916)—\$27,280,779.86.
 Latitude—N. 41 deg. 53 min. 6 sec.
 Length of city, north to south, miles—26.
 Libraries—30.
 Lights, street, in service—50,726.
 Longitude—87 deg. 38 min. 1 sec. west.
 Mail carriers (1916)—2,100.
 Mail pieces of, handled, fiscal year (1916)—2,148,210,116.
 Manufactures in 1914, value of product—\$1,482,814,000.
 Medical schools—30.
 Newspapers and periodicals—784.
 Parks, area of public, in acres—3,949.
 Police force, all branches—5,331.
 Postal receipts, year ended June 30, 1916—\$26,069,208.19.
 Postal savings banks depositors (1916)—23,806.
 Pupils enrolled in public schools (1916)—357,511.
 Railroads (divisions not included) entering Chicago—27.
 Revenue, municipal (1915)—\$70,557,323.99.
 Saloons, number of (Dec. 1, 1916)—7,006.
 Schools, public, number of—305.
 Street, longest (Western avenue), miles—23 1/2.
 Street railway mileage—1,350.
 Streets, and alleys, total mileage—4,824.
 Teachers in public schools, number of—7,992.
 Tonnage of vessels cleared in 1915—10,307,777.
 Value (actual) of real estate and personal property—\$3,127,022,913.
 Water used in a year (1915), gallons—222,411,820,000.
 Width of city, east to west—9 miles.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

Headquarters 10 South LaSalle street.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

President—John W. O'Leary.
 Vice-President—Lucius Teter.
 Vice-President Interstate Division—Alfred Decker.
 Vice-President Civic Industrial Division—Frank I. Bennett.
 Vice-President Local Division—Walter J. Raymer.
 Vice-President Foreign Trade Division—B. E. Hutchinson.
 General Secretary—John T. Stockton.
 General Treasurer—H. H. Merrick.

Business Manager—Hubert F. Miller.
 Assistant Business Manager—Robert B. Beach.
 Editor Chicago Commerce—William Hudson Harper.
 Traffic Director—H. C. Barlow.
 Manager Convention Bureau—George M. Spangler, Jr.
 Foreign Trade Commissioner—H. H. Garver.

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Name, location, height in stories, height in feet and approximate cost given in order.	
Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; 10; 140; \$450,000.	Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; 12; 175; \$400,000.
Advertisers—123 West Madison street; 16; 209; \$350,000.	Dry Goods Reporter—Market and Quincy streets; 12; 150; \$130,000.
American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 272; \$1,000,000.	Edison—Clark and Adams streets; 18; 274; \$3,800,000.
Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 3; 75; \$600,000.	Elks—174 West Washington street; 16; 200; \$500,000.
Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; 16; 200; \$1,500,000.	Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; 14; 170; \$300,000.
Auditorium — Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 145 (to top of tower, 270); \$3,200,000.	Fair—State and Adams street; 11; 165; \$1,500,000.
Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 162½; \$1,000,000.	Farwell Trust—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 165; \$275,000.
Auditorium Annex No. 2—528 South Michigan avenue; 13; 180; \$750,000.	Federal Building—See postoffice.
Barnheisel — 616-622 Michigan avenue; 10; 150; \$350,000.	Field, Marshall (retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; 12; 225; \$8,500,000.
Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; 14; 183; \$475,000.	Field, Marshall (men's store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 20; 260; \$2,500,000.
Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; 20; 220; \$1,500,000.	Field, Marshall (wholesale)—Adams street and 5th avenue; 8; 130; \$2,000,000.
Board of Trade—Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street; 9; 135; \$1,800,000.	Field Warehouse — West Polk and Ellsworth streets; 13; 160; \$500,000.
Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; 17; 239; \$630,000.	Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; 10; 150; \$750,000.
Born—342-344 South 5th avenue; 12; 165; \$300,000.	First National Bank — Dearborn and Monroe streets; 17; 257; \$3,000,000.
Born—533 South Franklin street; 10; 165; \$500,000.	Fisher—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 20; 274; \$965,000.
Boston Store—State and Madison streets; 17; 260; \$3,500,000.	Fisk—Wabash avenue and South Water street; 13; 150; \$300,000.
Boyce—30 North Dearborn street; 12; 155; \$250,000.	Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; 12; 150; \$400,000.
Breda—105 North Dearborn street; 13; 160; \$325,000.	Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 17; 250; \$1,100,000.
Brevort House—120 West Madison street; 12; 175; \$500,000.	Gaff—230 South LaSalle street; 9; 145; \$275,000.
Brooks—315 Franklin street; 10; 142; \$330,000.	Gage—13 South Michigan avenue; 12; 168; \$500,000.
Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Clinton street; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.	Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 16; 200; \$1,000,000.
Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; 14; 200; \$1,750,000.	Gibbons—49 West Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; \$338,000.
Cable—307 South Wabash avenue; 10; 140; \$350,000.	Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; \$300,000.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; 12; 163; \$1,350,000.	Grand Central Station—Harrison street and 5th avenue; 7; 212½ (to top of tower); \$1,000,000.
Caton—506 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; \$270,000.	Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn street and Jackson boulevard; 17; 176; \$900,000.
Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; 3; 75; \$250,000.	Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; 21; 260; \$2,500,000.
Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 190; \$1,000,000.	Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; 10; 150; \$250,000.
Chicago Athletic Association—13 South Michigan avenue; 10; 165; \$600,000.	Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; 12; 190; \$1,000,000.
Chicago Athletic Association Addition—71 East Madison street; 13; 214; \$500,000.	Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; 14; 165; \$1,000,000.
Chicago Savings Bank — State and Madison streets; 14; 196; \$750,000.	Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison street; 15; 212; \$1,000,000.
Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; 16; 210; \$600,000.	Herald—163 West Washington street; 7; 124; \$500,000.
Church—32 South Wabash avenue; 12; 150; \$300,000.	Heyworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 18; 286; \$1,500,000.
City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; \$5,000,000.	Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; 10; 135; \$1,000,000.
City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; 20; 250; \$1,500,000.	Hirsh, Wickwire & Co.—337 South Franklin street; 10; 114; \$500,000.
Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; 11; 125; \$500,000.	Home Insurance—LaSalle and Adams streets; 12; 156; \$300,000.
Columbus Memorial — State and Washington streets; 14; 251; \$800,000.	Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; 23; 260; \$3,500,000.
Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.	Hunter—Madison and Market streets; 12; 148; \$500,000.
Consumers—State and Quincy streets; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.	Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; \$500,000.
Continental—South 5th avenue and Quincy street; 10; 140; \$250,000.	Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; 13; 225 (to top of tower); \$1,000,000.
Continental and Commercial National Bank—5th avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; \$4,500,000.	Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 2; 58; \$300,000.
Conway—Washington street and Clark; 21; 260; \$2,000,000.	Insurance Exchange—Jackson boulevard and 5th avenue; 22; 260; \$4,000,000.
Cook County Courthouse—Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; \$5,000,000.	Isabella—21 East Van Buren street; 10; 166; \$200,000.
Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; 16; 159; \$1,000,000.	Kaiserhof Hotel—316 South Clark street; 20; 200; \$1,400,000.
Counselman—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 9; 145; \$325,000.	Karper—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; 12; 200; \$1,400,000.
Dexter—35 West Adams street; 8; 140; \$150,000.	Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; 10; 140; \$500,000.

- Kesner—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 17; 226; \$850,000.
- Kimball Hall—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; \$2,250,000.
- Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South 5th avenue; 10; 159; \$250,000.
- Kohn—425 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$300,000.
- Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$350,000.
- Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; \$250,000.
- Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; 10; 140; \$750,000.
- LaSalle Street Station—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 14; 192; \$2,500,000.
- Lees—19 South 5th avenue; 14; 165; \$400,000.
- Lexington Hotel—Michigan avenue and 22d street; 10; 130; \$750,000.
- Lombard Hotel—5th avenue and Quincy street; 11; 175; \$500,000.
- Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; 8; 112; \$275,000.
- Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; 16; 200; \$1,250,000.
- Lyon & Healy—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 10; 175; \$1,000,000.
- Lytton—State street and Jackson boulevard; 13; 260; \$2,250,000.
- Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; 20; 240; \$1,000,000.
- Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
- Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 175; \$275,000.
- Mallers—Market and Quincy streets; 10; 150; \$200,000.
- Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 15; 226; \$2,000,000.
- Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; 16; 208; \$700,000.
- Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; 16; 229; \$1,000,000.
- Masonic Temple—State and Randolph streets; 21; 354 (to observation platform); \$3,000,000.
- Medinah Temple—5th avenue and Jackson boulevard; 12; 190; \$500,000.
- Merchants—State and Monroe streets; 16; 192; \$500,000.
- Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; 12; 157; \$1,000,000.
- Michigan Avenue—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; 15; 200; \$1,500,000.
- Monadnock—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 16; 194; \$2,000,000.
- Monon—440 South Dearborn street; 12; 160; \$285,000.
- Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 14; 200; \$1,500,000.
- Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; 22; 260; \$2,000,000.
- McClurg—218 South Wabash avenue; 9; 125; \$200,000.
- McCormick—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; 20; 260; \$1,000,000; addition, 20; 260; \$1,500,000.
- McNeill—321 West Jackson boulevard; 10; 140; \$250,000.
- National Life—29 South LaSalle street; 12; 160; \$1,200,000.
- Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; 5; 70; \$350,000.
- New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 14; 166; \$1,000,000.
- North American—State and Monroe streets; 20; 260; \$1,800,000.
- Northern Trust Bank—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 4; 74; \$500,000.
- Northwestern Railway (office)—226 West Jackson boulevard; 14; 212; \$2,000,000.
- Northwestern Railway (terminal station)—West Madison and Canal streets; 3; 116; \$20,000,000 (including site).
- Old Colony—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 17; 203; \$900,000.
- Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; 8; 110; \$900,000.
- Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; 18; 250; \$1,500,000.
- Palmer—367 West Adams street; 10; 140; \$450,000.
- Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; 9; 100; \$3,500,000.
- Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; 12; 168; \$450,000.
- Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; \$3,000,000.
- Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 14; 170; \$350,000.
- Pope—633 Plymouth court; 12; 160; \$290,000.
- Postal Telegraph—137-153 Van Buren street; 11; 150; \$800,000.
- Postoffice—Adams and Clark streets; 8; 300 (to top of dome); \$4,000,000.
- Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; \$400,000.
- Printers—Polk and Sherman streets; 8; 120; \$400,000.
- Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; 3; 95; \$1,200,000.
- Pullman—Adams street and Michigan avenue; 9; 125; \$800,000.
- Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard; 17; 220; \$1,600,000.
- Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; 13; 175; \$700,000.
- Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river, between Clark and LaSalle streets; 9; 175; \$1,000,000.
- Reliance—State and Washington streets; 16; 200; \$500,000.
- Republic—State and Adams streets; 19; 260; \$1,100,000.
- Rialto—140 West Van Buren street; 9; 144; \$700,000.
- Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; 11; 165; \$1,500,000.
- Rothschild—304 South State street; 8; 138; \$250,000.
- Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 185; \$800,000.
- Schiller—64 West Randolph street; 16; 211; \$750,000.
- Security—Madison street and 5th avenue; 14; 147; \$450,000.
- Sherman House—Clark and Randolph streets; 14; 200; \$2,500,000.
- Shuman—Randolph street and 5th avenue; 16; 200; \$700,000.
- Siegel, Cooper & Co.—State and Van Buren streets; 8; 123; \$1,250,000.
- Silversmiths—10 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 135; \$250,000.
- Society Board—Franklin and Congress streets; 13; 160; \$450,000.
- Spitz & Schoenberg—529 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$250,000.
- Star—538 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; \$250,000.
- State—Randolph street and 5th avenue; 17; 200; \$700,000.
- Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 20; 250; \$800,000.
- Steinway—64 East Van Buren street; 11; 188; \$280,000.
- Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; 19; 250; \$2,250,000.
- Stewart—State and Washington streets; 12; 145; \$800,000.
- Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore drive and Division street; 12; 145; \$700,000.
- Stock Exchange—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 173; \$1,250,000.
- Straus—Clark and Madison streets; 10; 141; \$250,000.
- Studebaker—629 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 135; \$350,000.
- Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle streets; 13; 165; \$500,000.
- Telephone—Washington, between 5th avenue and Market street; 20; 260; \$2,500,000.
- Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 12; 185; \$1,000,000.
- Temple Court—219 South Dearborn Street; 9; 100; \$300,000.
- Teutonic—Washington street and 5th avenue; 10; 130; \$500,000.
- Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra hall.
- Tower (old Montgomery Ward)—Michigan avenue and Madison street; 25; 394 (to top of tower); \$1,500,000.
- Transportation (Helsen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 22; 260; \$2,000,000.
- Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; 17; 244; \$1,500,000.

Twentieth Century—State and Adams streets; 15; 200; \$700,000.
 Union Terminal Station—South Canal and Adams streets; 3; 116; \$40,000,000 (including site).
 Unity—127 North Dearborn street; 16; 208; \$800,000.
 University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 9; 130; \$1,150,000.
 Van Buren—Van Buren street and 5th avenue; 10; 130; \$250,000.
 Venetian—15 East Washington street; 13; 181; \$350,000.
 Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; 10; 150; \$500,000.
 Vogue—286-290 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; \$200,000.
 Webster—127 South Market street; 10; 150; \$150,000.

Western Methodist Book Concern—14 West Washington street; 11; 133½; \$250,000.
 Western Union—111 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 176; \$700,000.
 Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; 16; 200; \$1,200,000.
 Williams—205 West Monroe street; 10; 140; \$200,000.
 Wilson—528 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; \$500,000.
 Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; 17; 260; \$1,000,000.
 Y. M. C. A. Hotel—818-826 South Wabash avenue; 19; 200; \$1,100,000.
 The limit of height under a building ordinance passed Feb. 6, 1911, is 200 feet.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY FINANCES.

For years ended Dec. 31.

INCOME STATEMENT.

	1915.	1914.
Operating revenues.....	\$17,559,533	\$16,229,368
Operating expenses.....	12,425,604	11,841,477
Net operating revenue.....	5,133,929	4,387,890
Deductions (taxes, etc.).....	1,069,442	1,061,875
Total operating income.....	4,064,486	3,326,015
Net nonoperating revenue.....	152,321	283,049
Total gross income.....	4,216,807	3,609,064
Deductions (rent, etc.).....	1,063,759	1,038,468
Balance net income.....	3,163,047	2,570,596
Dividend appropriations.....	2,160,000	2,160,000
Other appropriations.....	206,000	4,375
Bal. for corporate surplus	797,047	406,221

STATISTICS.

	1915.	Increase.
Owned stations.....	504,124	35,405
Connecting and miscellaneous stations.....	10,410	643
Total stations.....	514,534	36,054
Miles of wire.....	1,489,543.85	139,311.88
Central offices.....	154	3

BALANCE SHEET.

	1915.	1914.
ASSETS.		
Intangible capital.....	\$1,227	\$1,280
Plant—Land and buildings..	6,906,198	6,242,134
Telephone plant.....	51,522,721	48,536,493
Total plant.....	58,428,920	54,778,628
General equipment.....	856,255	814,464
Other investments.....	203,370	98,811
Total investment.....	59,489,773	55,693,183
Working assets.....	2,531,105	3,953,422
Accrued income.....	996	658
Deferred debits.....	248,630	158,511
Total assets.....	62,270,506	59,805,776
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....	27,000,000	27,000,000
Funded debt.....	19,233,417	19,049,957
Bills payable.....	5,500	5,500
Accounts payable.....	1,802,988	1,901,529
Accrued liabilities.....	1,080,613	971,383
Deferred items.....	921,883	812,392
Reserve for depreciation.....	10,263,166	8,885,516
Appropriated surplus.....	103,000	2,000
Corporate surplus.....	1,857,037	1,176,913
Total liabilities.....	62,270,506	59,805,776

DISTANCES IN CHICAGO.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH.

Twelfth street, 1 mile.
 Twenty-Second street, 2 miles.
 Thirty-First street, 3 miles.
 Thirty-Ninth street, 4 miles.
 Forty-Seventh street, 5 miles.
 Fifty-Fifth street, 6 miles.
 Sixty-Third street, 7 miles.
 Seventy-First street, 8 miles.
 Seventy-Ninth street, 9 miles.
 Eighty-Seventh street, 10 miles.
 Ninety-Fifth street, 11 miles.
 One Hundred and Third street, 12 miles.
 One Hundred and Eleventh street, 13 miles.
 One Hundred and Nineteenth street, 14 miles.
 One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh street, 15 miles.
 City limits, 16½ miles.

FROM MADISON STREET NORTH.

Chicago avenue, 1 mile.
 North avenue, 2 miles.
 Fullerton avenue, 3 miles.
 Belmont avenue, 4 miles.
 Irving Park boulevard, 5 miles.

Lawrence avenue, 6 miles.
 Bryn Mawr avenue, 7 miles.
 Devon avenue, 8 miles.
 Tonhy avenue, 9 miles.
 City limits, 9½ miles.

FROM STATE STREET WEST.

Halsted street, 1 mile.
 Ashland boulevard, 2 miles.
 Western avenue, 3 miles.
 Kedzie avenue, 4 miles.
 Crawford avenue, 5 miles.
 Cicero avenue, 6 miles.
 Central avenue, 7 miles.
 Ridgeland avenue, 8 miles.
 City limits (west on North avenue), 9 miles.

FROM STATE STREET EAST.

To lake on 22d street, ¾ mile.
 To Cottage Grove avenue on 31st street, ¾ mile.
 To Cottage Grove avenue south of 39th street, 1 mile.
 To Stony Island avenue on 55th, 2 miles.
 To Yates avenue, south of 71st street, 3 miles.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY.

Organized in 1910.
 Trustees—Julius Rosenwald, chairman; Alfred L. Baker, treasurer; Onward Bates, George G. Tunell, Walter L. Fisher, A. B. Pond, Victor Elting, Frank I. Moulton.
 Director—Harris S. Keeler.
 Headquarters—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court.

The purposes of the organization are:

- (1) To scrutinize the systems of accounting in the eight local governments of Chicago.
- (2) To examine the methods of purchasing ma-

terials and supplies and letting and executing construction contracts in these bodies.

(3) To examine the pay rolls of these local governing bodies with a view of determining the efficiency of such expenditures.

(4) To make constructive suggestions for improvements in the directions indicated under 1, 2 and 3, and to co-operate with public officials in the installation of these improved methods.

(5) To furnish the public with exact information regarding public revenues and expenditures and thereby promote efficiency and economy in the public service.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Entrances on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets; telephone Harrison 4700; private exchange, all departments.
Postmaster—Daniel A. Campbell; room 353, south wing.

Secretary—John T. McGrath, room 353, south wing.

Assistant Postmaster—John M. Hubbard; room 357, south wing.

Superintendent of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith; room 350, south wing.

Superintendent of Delivery—L. T. Steward; room 379, west wing.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. B. Bennett (registry section), Adams street lobby.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—M. J. O'Malley (second class section), room 703.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. N. Brady (supply section), 712 West Monroe street.

Ass't Supt. of Finance—John Matter (auditor's section), room 362.

Ass't Supt. Finance—T. W. Bean (cashier's section), Dearborn street lobby.

Ass't Supt. Finance—J. M. Hubbard, Jr. (money order section), room 403.

Secretary Civil-Service Board—Peter Newton, 13th floor.

Inspector in Charge—James E. Stuart; room 334, east wing.

Superintendent 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—E. L. West; room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Armour—3017 Indiana avenue; Henry Welch, Jr.

Auburn Park—David Herriott, 733 W. 79th street.

Austin—Howard Robertson, 433-435 N. Waller ave. C-1205-7-9 West Madison street; George Berz.

Canal—Washington street, between Clinton and Canal; Robert T. Howard.

Chicago Avenue Station—210 West Chicago avenue; William S. Snorf.

Chicago Lawn—3510 West 63d street; Martin McVeagh.

Cragin—4207 Armitage ave.; Peter J. O'Connor. D-2108-2110 West Madison street; James H. McCauley.

Dauphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove avenue; Jeremiah F. Collins.

Douglas Park—1205-1207 South Western avenue; Albert P. Treleven.

Dunning—6441 West Irving Park boulevard; Milton M. Potter.

Eastside—9909 Ewing avenue; Walter G. Seborg.

Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.

Elsdon—3449 West 51st street; Luman L. Shepard.

Englewood—449 West 63d street; Frederick A. Bosworth.

Fifty-First Street—5052-54 Halsted street; John E. Vreeland.

Garfield Park—3907-3909 West Madison street; Dugald Martin.

Grand Crossing—7427-29 South Chicago avenue; William Arens.

Hawthorne Station—3647-3649 Ogden avenue; Edward O'Connell.

Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore avenue—Frank Lonn.

Humboldt Park—1400-04 N. Western avenue; Calvin W. Worthington.

Hyde Park—1443-1450 East 55th street; Wilber E. Crumbaaker.

Irving Park—4218 West Irving Park boulevard; John T. McCormick.

Jackson Park—6314-18 Maryland avenue; Eben J. Beach.

Jefferson—4341 Milwaukee avenue; Ernest Willmann.

Lake View—529-931 Belmont avenue; William J. Becklenberg.

Lincoln Park—1617-19 Larrabee street; William R. Rennacker.

Logan Square—2314-18 Fullerton avenue; James Stott.

M-4235-27 Cottage Grove avenue; James N. McArthur.

McKinley Park—3475-77 Archer avenue; Henry Blattner.

Mont Clare—2314-16 Sayre avenue; Geo. F. Dupuis.

Morgan Park—Frederick W. Dayton, 2115 Morgan avenue.

North Halsted—2454-2458 North Halsted street; Michael J. Keigher.

Norwood Park—6040 Avondale avenue; Stanley C. de Long.

Ogden Park Station—1614-1616 West 63d street; Thomas A. Kenny.

Pilsen—1507-1509 West 18th street; Joseph H. Richak.

Pullman—111th place and Cottage Grove avenue; Gustav A. Ernst.

Ravenswood—1312-14 Wilson avenue; Redmond P. Hogan.

Riverdale—13565 Indiana avenue; Otto F. Grange.

Rogers Park—William S. Hussander; 1774-1776 Lunt avenue.

South Chicago—N. E. corner 92d street and Exchange avenue; Patrick T. O'Sullivan.

Stockyards—700-4 Root street; Henry C. Smale.

Twentieth Street Station—1929 Indiana avenue; Albert L. Anderson.

Washington Heights—1254 West 103d street; George B. Grunau.

West Pullman—12005 Halsted street; Frank M. Turner.

Wicker Park—1221-25 N. Paulina street; Frank A. Kwasigroch.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS.

Masonic Temple—159 North State street; John Davy.

South Water—207 North LaSalle street; H. H. Henshaw.

Stock Exchange—30 North LaSalle street; Cassius C. Roberts.

Sheridan Park—Richard A. Hanssner.

In addition to the above there are 302 numbered stations served from the carrier stations and each with a clerk in charge.

There are 4,110 clerks in the general postoffice and stations and 2,100 carriers, including collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES.

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts.

Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m. daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by 12th street, hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Year ended June 30, 1916.

Stamps and stamped paper.....	\$23,673,763.48
Second, third and fourth class postage	2,372,041.83
Miscellaneous receipts	18,402.83

Total	26,069,208.19
Increase as compared with previous year, \$2,573,477.43, or 10.95 per cent.	

REGISTERED MAIL.

Fiscal year 1916.

Official registration, fee prepaid, 14,154.
Letters registered with fee prepaid, 1,483,699.
Parcel post and third class registered with fee prepaid, 118,972.
Registered letters received for delivery, 2,236,181.
Registered parcel post and third class received for delivery, 62,411.

Distribution—Foreign mail re-registered free, forwarded, returned, misssent and dead letters, 87,331.
 Exchange office articles received in transit, 191,046.
 Registered jackets and sack jackets received and opened, 151,435.
 Registered jackets and sack jackets made up and dispatched, 42,282.
 Through registered pouches and inner sacks received, 118,944.
 Through registered pouches and inner sacks made up and dispatched, 116,280.
 Official letters and parcels registered free, 242,393.
 Total number of registered articles handled, 4,865,128.
 Letters registered by carrier, 6,079.
 Registered articles received in transit, 1,497,089.
 Through registered pouches and inner sacks received in transit, 28,708.
 Grand total, 6,397,004.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Fiscal year 1916.

Domestic money orders paid (27,132,778), \$130,972,659.84.
 International money orders paid (21,132), \$339,708.67.
 Domestic money orders issued (1,640,551), \$12,760,740.80.
 Fees on domestic money orders issued, \$100,634.80.
 International money orders issued (104,594), \$1,306,355.13.
 Fees on international money orders issued, \$17,366.10.
 Certificates of deposit issued (190,728), \$146,273,731.79.
 Transferred to credit of postmaster-general, \$30,456,759.
 Transferred to station's account, \$10,750.
 Auditor's circulars, \$3,098.74.
 P. M. drafts on New York, \$1,250,000.

DELIVERY DIVISION.

Amount of mail matter of all classes received for delivery during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Mail letters, 297,675,525.
 Local letters, 243,552,703.
 Mail letters received at stations, 127,575,225.
 Local letters received at stations, 104,379,730.
 Total number of letters, 773,183,133.
 Newspapers, circulars, etc., 159,325,133.
 Grand total of all classes of mail received for delivery, 932,508,341.

LOCATION OF RAILWAY

CENTRAL STATION.

Park row and 12th street; south side.
 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
 Illinois Central.
 Michigan Central.
 Grand Rapids & Indiana.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

West Madison and Canal streets; west side.
 All divisions.

DEARBORN STATION.

Dearborn and Polk streets; south side.
 Aitchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
 Chesapeake & Ohio.
 Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
 Chicago & Western Indiana.
 Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon).
 Erie.
 Grand Trunk.
 Wabash.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Fifth avenue and Harrison street; south side.
 Baltimore & Ohio.
 Chicago Great Western.
 Chicago Terminal Transfer.

MAILING DIVISION.

Mails handled in the mailing division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

	Pounds.	Pieces.
Letters	21,564,151	1,013,515,197
Specials	56,049	1,401,231
Nixies	525,969	12,148,978
Second class	106,367,000	534,335,000
Third class	33,100,200	397,202,400
Parcel post	188,607,400	188,607,400
Total	350,729,759	2,148,210,116
Increase	41,111,092	57,855,973
Percentage increase in weight		13.3
Percentage increase in pieces		2.8
Proportion of errors in handling mail		.004

*Mail received with insufficient postage or misdirected.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main postoffice, Chicago, Aug. 1, 1911. Any one 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than \$1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. Depositors are now allowed to deposit a total of \$1,000, any part or all of which may be deposited in any month.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100 and \$500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been established at the following postal stations: Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C. Canal, Chicago Avenue, Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D. Dauphin Park, Douglas Park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elsdon, Englewood, 51st Street, Garfield Park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Humboldt Park, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson Park, Jefferson, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Logan Square, M. McKinley Park, Morgan Park, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ogden Park, Pilsen, Pullman, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards, 20th Street, Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker Park and at Station No. 195 (Boston Store).

The Chicago office ranks third in the United States with total deposits, June 30, 1916, of \$3,908,934 and 23,806 depositors.

PASSENGER STATIONS.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo line); formerly Wisconsin Central).
 Pere Marquette.

LA SALLE STREET STATION.

Van Buren and LaSalle streets; south side.
 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
 Chicago & Indiana Southern.
 Lackawanna.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
 New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate).

UNION STATION.

Canal street, between Adams and Madison; west side.
 Chicago & Alton.
 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan Handle).

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—John J. Fitzpatrick.
 Vice-President—Oscar F. Nelson.
 Secretary—E. N. Nockels.
 Financial Secretary—Fred G. Hopp.
 Treasurer—Thomas F. Kennedy.
 Headquarters—166 West Washington street.

CHICAGO CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

- Adventurers' Club—26 North Dearborn street; president, P. Albert Poppenhuisen; secretary, Allen L. McCrae.
- Aero Club of Illinois—President, Charles Dickinson; secretary, Lee Hammond.
- Archie—President, Mrs. Joseph M. Steel; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick Menge.
- Austin Woman's—President, Mrs. Howard R. Maxwell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. V. E. Sisson.
- Bankers—President, Benjamin E. Sammons; secretary and treasurer, W. D. C. Street, 50 South LaSalle street.
- British American—President, George Done; secretary, George Gibson.
- Builders'—415 Chamber of Commerce building; president, James A. Green; secretary, Thomas J. Maney.
- Calumet Country—95th street and Cottage Grove avenue; president, F. L. Gordon; secretary, Frank E. Bell.
- Casino—167 East Delaware place; president, Mrs. J. G. Coleman; secretary, Kenneth S. Goodman.
- Caxton—Tenth floor Fine Arts building; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Edward E. Brown.
- Chicago Architectural—39 West Adams street; president, Ralph C. Llewellyn; secretary, Gifford Brabant.
- Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; president, H. H. Latham; secretary, Harold Dyrenforth.
- Chicago Automobile—321 Plymouth court; president, William O. Duntley; secretary, G. F. Ballou.
- Chicago Club—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; president, Edward L. Ryerson; secretary-treasurer, Arthur L. Farwell.
- Chicago Culture—President, Mrs. C. C. Pickett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wm. M. Gunton.
- Chicago Driving—President, L. J. Pentecost; secretary, R. E. Thomas.
- Chicago Polo—President, Jarvis Hunt; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Prendergast.
- Chicago Woman's—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Harlan W. Cooley; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice E. Moran.
- Chicago Woman's Aid—Indiana avenue and 21st street; president, Mrs. Benj. Auerbach; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward Gudeman, 4812 Kimbark avenue.
- Chicago Yacht—Foot of Monroe street; outer harbor; commodore, H. M. Higinbotham; secretary, George L. Weed.
- City Club—315 Plymouth court; president, Allen B. Bond; secretary, Henry P. Chandler; civics secretary, George E. Hooker.
- Clay Culture Club—President, Hyman A. Pierce; secretary, George J. Pollack.
- Cliff Dwellers—216 South Michigan avenue; president, Charles H. Hutchinson; secretary, Arthur O. Anderson.
- Colonial Club of Chicago—4445 Grand boulevard; president, John W. Snyder; secretary, Chester C. McCullough.
- Columbia Yacht—Lake front, foot of Randolph street; commodore, Robert L. Doran; secretary, Howard I. Shaw.
- Commercial—President, James B. Forgan; secretary, Alfred Corlies.
- Cordon—President, Miss Clara E. Laughlin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles W. Lobdell.
- Douglas Park Woman's—President, Mrs. Elene Payne; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances A. Wallace.
- Drama League of Chicago—President, Mrs. Jessie M. Raleigh; secretary, Mrs. J. N. Crandall.
- Edgewater Country—5558 Winthrop avenue; president, J. A. McLean; secretary, Lee H. Stiles.
- Electric Club—Jovian League—President, S. H. Tonsley; secretary, L. C. Spake, 1570, 37 West Van Buren street.
- Englewood—6323 Harvard avenue; president, H. Clay Calhoun; secretary, R. W. Callender.
- Englewood Woman's Club—6732 Wentworth avenue; president, Mrs. William J. Roberts; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles W. Waters.
- Evanston Country Club—1501 Oak avenue, Evanston; president, John T. Stockton; secretary, Donald Scott.
- Forty Club—President, Wilbur D. Nesbit; secretary, Charles H. Burras.
- German Club of Chicago—President, Henry G. Zander; secretary, Charles W. Wurster, 40 N. Dearborn street.
- Germania Club—108 Germania place; president, Robert Braetigam; secretary, R. L. Koenig.
- Hamilton—20 South Dearborn street; president, Henry R. Rathbone; secretary, George H. Lambertson.
- Illinois—113 South Ashland boulevard; president, W. W. Norris; secretary, Dr. J. P. O'Connell.
- Illinois Athletic—112 South Michigan avenue; president, R. J. McLaughlin; secretary, Paul Hevener.
- Industrial—President, W. Rufus Abbott; secretary, Richard C. Schmidt.
- Irish Fellowship—President, John P. McGoorty; secretary, Thomas Sheahan.
- Iroquois—21 North LaSalle street; president, William Rothmann; corresponding secretary, Richard S. McConnell.
- Kenwood—Lake Park avenue and 47th street; president, Clifford C. Chickering; secretary, William T. Jones.
- Ko—26 South Wabash avenue; president, Mrs. Grant Williams; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. B. Chadwick.
- Lincoln Park Yacht—Secretary, E. J. Shaack.
- Lincoln Park Navy—Commodore, Ogden T. McClurg; secretary, E. W. Brocki.
- Matheon—President, Mrs. Lucretia K. Sampson; corresponding secretary, Miss Jeannette K. Bentz.
- Mathesis—President, Mrs. Fred Sholes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. V. Hartwell.
- Mid-Day—First National Bank building, 17th floor; president, Bertram M. Winston; secretary, A. A. Sprague II.
- Playgoers' Club—President, Mrs. A. B. Herrmann; secretary, Louis Purvis.
- Prairie Club—President, Frank H. Tuthill; secretary, Miss Clara Fahnenbach.
- Press Club—City Hall Square building; president, H. Percy Millar; secretary, Arthur E. Ormes.
- Quadrangle—University avenue and 58th street; president, James P. Hall; secretary, Arthur P. Scott.
- Rotary—1302, 19 South LaSalle street; president, Harry A. Wilkie; registrar, George S. Baker.
- Ruth—6001 Indiana avenue; president, Mrs. Augusta Rosenwald; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph Meyer.
- Saddle and Cycle—Sheridan road and Foster avenue; president, B. M. Winston; secretary, John A. Stevenson.
- Service—President, Miss Gladys Bond; corresponding secretary, Miss Camille Henry.
- Social Service Club—17 Chalmers place; president, Miss Adelaide M. Walsh; secretary, Philip L. Seman.
- South End Woman's—President, Mrs. William Brady; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Clute, 8918 Exchange avenue.
- South Shore Country—Lake shore and 67th street; president, Everett C. Brown; secretary, Stacy C. Mosse.
- Southern—Great Northern hotel, top floor; president, W. E. Conrad; secretary, J. R. Spalding.
- Sportsmen's Club of America—608 South Michigan avenue; president, James A. Pugh; secretary, Charles T. Essig.
- Standard—Michigan avenue and 24th street; president, Jacob Ringer; secretary, Daniel W. Fishell.
- Swedish Club of Chicago—1253 North LaSalle street; president, C. S. Peterson; secretary, Knute Warner.
- Three Arts—Dearborn and Goethe street; president, Mrs. John C. Pitcher; secretary, Miss Grace Dixon.
- Town and Country—2841 Washington boulevard; president, Charles D. Kessler; secretary, Paul R. Morrison.

Traffic—President, F. L. Bateman; secretary, W. H. Wharton, 140 South Dearborn street.
 Tuesday Art and Travel—Mrs. George Lomax; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Gall E. Deming.
 Union League—Jackson boulevard and Federal street; president, Frank J. Loesch; secretary, Warren Gorrell.
 Union Printers—28 North 5th avenue; president, William Griffin; secretary-treasurer, Joseph C. Larson.
 United Irish Societies of Chicago—President, Judge James P. Walsh; corresponding secretary, William O'Connor.
 University—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; president, George A. Carpenter; secretary, William F. Anderson.
 West End Women's—35 South Ashland boulevard; president, Mrs. A. H. Brumback; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Milloy.

Women's Athletic—606 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Thomas R. Lyon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick W. Upham.
 Women's City—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. Sarah B. Tunniff; civic director, Miss Harriet E. Vittum.
 Women's New Century—President, Mrs. W. J. Austin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. J. L. Strong.
 Woodlawn Park—64th street and Woodlawn avenue; president, Edward G. Walker; secretary, Philip L. Gibson.
 Woodlawn Women's—President, Mrs. Charles S. Cornelius; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert J. Coyne.
 Young Fortnightly—925, 410 South Michigan avenue; president, Miss Mary Walsh; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. P. Noyes.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President—Stanley Field.
 Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair.
 Director of the Museum and Secretary—Frederick J. V. Skiff.
 Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.
 Assistant Secretary and Recorder—D. C. Davies.

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1894 at the close of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, occupies the temporary building erected for fine arts in Jackson park, the exposition site. The founding of a scientific institution of this character in Chicago was made possible by the gift of \$1,000,000 by Marshall Field, who on his death (Jan. 16, 1906) bequeathed the institution a further \$3,000,000, \$4,000,000 for the erection of a permanent building and \$4,600,000 for endowment. In addition \$1,200,000 has been donated by other individuals and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of about \$25,000. The citizens of Chicago have conferred legislative provision for the levy of a tax for the maintenance of the museum when a new building shall have been erected, which it is estimated will eventually produce approximately \$100,000 per annum.

Plans have been completed and erection has begun of a new building for the museum near and south of 12th street extended in an easterly direction. The architecture of this building will be ornamental and dignified in character, as befits its location in a public park. The general architecture of the present building in Jackson park has been retained as well as the beautiful effect of the colonnade structure.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian exposition. Most of this material, however, has since been rearranged, readapted or discarded. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until, after the lapse of twenty years and the expenditure of approximately \$6,000,000, the museum is now

divided into four departments—namely, anthropology, botany, geology and zoology. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched to all parts of North America and to different countries. The results of these expeditions, investigations and researches have been published by the museum from time to time, which publications have been distributed to kindred societies and institutions both at home and abroad. Two courses of free lectures are given annually. An important contribution of \$250,000 by Norman W. Harris was announced in December, 1911, for the extension of the work of the museum into the public schools of Chicago. The plans for carrying out Mr. Harris' wishes were placed in operation in the spring of 1913. The museum has a working library of about 69,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, a herbarium of more than 500,000 sheets, study collections in mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a large two story taxidermy section, a well equipped printing shop, illustration studios and assaying and lapidary rooms. In North American ethnology, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals furnishes examples of advanced museum methods. The present main building covers nine acres and is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged except on Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Students, scholars and teachers are admitted free on all days between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The museum is incorporated under state law and the administrative control rests in a board of trustees with president, secretary, etc. The executive of the museum is the director, under whom there are four head curators with divisional assistant curators, preparators, etc. The entire museum records, the accessions system, the historical files, publications and supplies are in charge of a recorder.

SOCIETIES OF ARTISTS AND ART CLUBS.

Art Students' League—Art institute; president, Bernard Armstrong; secretary, N. O. Wickstrom.
 Artists' Guild—602, 408 South Michigan avenue; president, Frank A. Werner; secretary, Edward M. Ericson.
 Arts Club of Chicago—408 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Robert G. McGann; secretary, Edward M. Ericson.
 Chicago Public School Art Society—President, Mrs. John H. Buckingham; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alfred M. Walter, 2729 Prairie avenue.
 Chicago Ceramic Art Association—Art institute; president, Mrs. Isabella C. Kissinger; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rena O. Patterson.
 Chicago Society of Artists (organized 1902)—President, Charles F. Browne; secretary, Victor Higgins, 59 East Van Buren street; meets in Art institute.

Chicago Society of Etchers—President, George Sensemy; secretary, Bertha E. Jaques.
 Municipal Art League of Chicago—President, Ralph Clarkson; secretary, Mrs. William F. Young.
 Palette and Chisel Club—President, John E. Phillips; secretary, Hiram H. Thompson.

SOCIETIES OF PIONEERS.

Old Time Printers' Association—President, George J. Knott; secretary-treasurer, William Mill, 1346 North Hoyne avenue.
 Old Time Printing Pressmen's Association—President, John L. Burke; secretary, George A. Smith.
 Western Association of California Pioneers—President, J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; secretary, George W. Hotchkiss, 1509, 431 South Dearborn street.

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

The following table shows the growth of Chicago's waterworks system by decades since 1854, when the first large pumping station at Chicago avenue and the lake was built, and by years since 1900:

Year.	*Population using city water.	Gallons pumped per day.	Gallons per capita.	Total revenue.
1854.....	65,000	591,000	9.1	\$58,105.00
1860.....	109,000	4,704,000	43.1	131,162.00
1870.....	307,000	21,766,000	70.9	539,150.00
1880.....	503,000	57,384,000	114.1	865,618.35
1890.....	1,107,000	152,372,000	137.6	2,109,508.00
1900.....	1,727,566	322,683,000	186.8	3,250,481.85
1901.....	1,776,236	342,901,000	193.0	3,370,600.88
1902.....	1,824,906	358,179,000	196.3	3,611,558.81
1903.....	1,873,576	376,000,000	200.7	3,689,625.80
1904.....	1,922,266	399,065,000	207.6	3,834,541.30
1905.....	1,970,936	410,930,000	208.5	4,019,205.88
1906.....	2,019,606	437,059,000	216.4	4,281,065.50
1907.....	2,068,276	455,194,000	220.1	4,450,349.61
1908.....	2,116,946	469,282,000	221.7	4,648,299.54
1909.....	2,165,616	489,905,000	226.0	5,032,008.48
1910.....	2,214,286	518,579,000	234.2	5,448,257.55
1911.....	2,262,956	507,332,000	224.2	5,993,771.32
1912.....	2,345,315	551,324,000	235.1	6,263,234.75
1913.....	2,372,000	577,860,575	243.6	6,560,042.21
1914.....	2,393,325	613,323,616	264.2	6,458,514.83
1915.....	2,447,504	606,707,671	236.0	6,180,732.92

*Estimated from United States government census.

In 1915 the total amount of water pumped was 222,411,830,000 gallons.

The pumping stations, with the year of construction of each, follow:

Chicago avenue.....1854	Washington Heights.....1892
Twenty-second-st.....1875	Jefferson Park.....1897
Harrison street.....1889	Rogers Park.....1899
Lake View.....1892	Central Park.....1900
Fourteenth street.....1892	Springfield avenue.....1901
Sixty-eighth street.....1892	Roseland.....1910

The total daily capacity of the waterworks in gallons is 897,000,000.

Other statistics: Number of taps, 292,215; meters in use, 19,489; mileage of water pipe, 2,641.

LAKE TUNNELS.

One 5 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1867; cost \$464,866.05.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1874; cost \$415,709.36.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1887-1896; cost \$342,786.64.

One 14 foot tunnel lake extension of Chicago avenue and Blue Island avenue system; begun 1911; cost \$7,530.28.

One 8 foot tunnel from four mile crib to 14th street pumping station; built 1892; cost \$1,104,744.12.

One 10 foot tunnel from Carter H. Harrison crib to foot of Oak street; built 1898; cost \$677,577.55.

One 7 foot tunnel from Lake View crib to Lake View pumping station; built 1896; cost \$701,792.45.

One 7 foot tunnel from Hyde Park crib to 68th street pumping station; built 1898; cost \$771,556.07.

One 14 foot tunnel from Hyde Park to 73d street and Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost \$1,793,860.10.

One 13 foot tunnel (Wilson avenue) under construction.

LAND TUNNELS.

One 7 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue pumping station to 22d street pumping station; built 1874; cost \$542,912.63.

One 7 foot tunnel from Park row shaft to foot of Peck place and thence to Harrison street pumping station; built 1891; cost \$279,848.78.

One 6 foot connecting tunnel in Jefferson street from Van Buren to Harrison; built 1891; cost \$15,968.17.

One 10 foot tunnel foot of Oak street to Green street and Grand avenue, and two 8 foot tunnels from that point to Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue pumping stations, respectively; built 1900; cost \$2,121,525.02.

One 7 foot tunnel connecting above 10 foot tun-

nel with Chicago avenue pumping station (remodeled); built 1898; cost \$42,436.45.

One 9 foot tunnel from 104th street and Stewart avenue to 73d and State streets; one 12 foot tunnel in 73d street from State street to Yates avenue, and one 14 foot tunnel from Yates avenue to Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost \$1,647,591.18.

One 7 foot tunnel in Polk street connecting Peck place shaft and Jefferson street shaft; built 1907; cost \$181,929.54.

One 8 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue to 22d street and Ashland avenue; built 1911; cost \$533,267.77.

One 7 foot tunnel 73d and State streets to 75th street and Western avenue; in course of construction.

One 8 foot tunnel connecting two mile crib tunnel with Blue Island avenue tunnel; built 1913; cost, \$55,368.22.

One 12 and 13 foot tunnel, Wilson and Clarendon avenues to Mayfair, 43,500 feet long; construction begun in 1913; estimated cost, \$4,550,370.

WATER PIPE TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Dimen's	Length	Year	Cost.	Location.
in ft.	in ft.	built.		
5.....	280	1871	\$7,550.00	Adams-st.
6.....	249	1871	7,633.00	Archer-av.
7½x10½.....	225	1891	17,453.56	Ashland-av.
6.....	306	1871	7,750.00	Chicago-av.
5.....	227	1880	6,875.00	Clybourn-pl.
6.....	463	1903	13,324.00	Division-st.*
7x8½.....	330	1871	11,220.00	Division-st.
8.....	297	1880	14,650.00	18th-st.
½x9.....	314	1880	7,838.00	Harrison-st.
7½.....	272	1889	8,390.00	95th-st.
6x7.....	1,548	1899	35,661.75	Drainage canal.
5.....	403	1895	29,614.58	N. Western-av.
5.....	485	1880	11,250.00	Rush-st.
7x10.....	241	1892	17,495.20	35th-st.
6.....	311	1876	7,550.00	Throop-st.
7x8.....	345	1905	28,584.54	Montrose-bd.
7½.....	1,680	1907	61,307.10	Ashland-av.
7x8½.....	335	1907	24,831.30	Grand-av.
7x8½.....	450	1907	21,003.48	Diversey-bd.
7x8.....	326	1908	11,962.36	Western-av.
7x8.....	359	1908	16,013.60	Western-av.*
7x8.....	725	1908	5,387.77	Western-av.*

*Under canal.

WATERWORKS CRIBS.

Name.	Built.	Cost.
Two-mile.....	1867	\$106,679.63
Four-mile.....	1891	472,890.33
Lake View.....	1896	164,085.82
Hyde Park.....	1899	137,624.77
C. H. Harrison.....	1900	232,738.10
Edward F. Dunne.....	1912	473,090.60

WATER RATES IN CHICAGO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

All flat rates are based on frontage and number of stories of buildings. Residences with one family of twelve or less are entitled to a full equipment of bathtubs, water closets, basins, sinks, laundry tubs and other similar sanitary fixtures without additional charge. Apartment buildings, fully equipped with sanitary fixtures, are charged \$7 in addition to the frontage rates for each apartment exceeding one.

Frontage rates for one-story houses are quoted below. Each additional story increases the rate \$1.50.

Frontage.	Rate.	Frontage.	Rate.
12 feet and less.....	\$2.50	40 to 44 feet.....	\$11.50
12 to 15 feet.....	3.50	44 to 48 feet.....	12.50
15 to 18 feet.....	4.50	48 to 52 feet.....	13.50
18 to 21 feet.....	5.50	52 to 56 feet.....	14.50
21 to 24 feet.....	6.00	56 to 62 feet.....	15.50
24 to 27 feet.....	7.00	62 to 67 feet.....	16.00
27 to 30 feet.....	8.00	67 to 72 feet.....	17.00
30 to 33 feet.....	9.00	72 to 77 feet.....	18.00
33 to 36 feet.....	9.50	77 to 82 feet.....	19.00
36 to 40 feet.....	11.00	82 to 87 feet.....	20.00

Residences—Frontage rate plus 5 cents per ton of coal consumed for steam heating plant; each 100 square feet of greenhouse space, \$2; hose

connection, 30 foot frontage, \$2; 30 to 50 foot frontage, \$3; each additional 25 foot frontage, 50 cents.

Business—Hotels, lodging houses and taverns, not over twelve rooms, one set of fixtures with frontage rates; each room over 12, \$1. Additional fixtures: Bathtubs, each, \$3; urinals, each, \$1.50; hand basins, each, \$1; water closets, each, \$3; steam heated, same as residences; steam engines, per horse power, \$4. Office buildings, same as hotels. Stores and business premises, frontage rates plus 25 cents per person over ten employed. Additional fixtures: Hand wash basin, \$2.50; closet, \$3.50; other fixtures, similar to hotels. Public fixtures: Bathtub, \$6; hand basin, \$2.50; closet, \$3.50; urinal, \$1.50; laundry tub,

\$1.75. Barber shop fixtures, same as public. Bakeries, frontage rates plus 1 cent for each barrel of flour or meal used.

Building—Each 1,000 bricks used, 5 cents; each cord of stone, 6 cents; each cubic yard concrete, 2 cents; each 100 yards plastering, 15 cents. If flat rates amount to more than \$100 a year, metered service is required.

METER RATES.

Meter rates are 62½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment of bills. Special rates are quoted on water drawn through direct connection with city tunnels, from conduits and from Lake Michigan or the Chicago river.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Their politics and order and year of election.

No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.
1.	William B. Ogden.....	Democratic.....	1837	1877
2.	Buckner S. Morris.....	Whig.....	1838	1879
3.	Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Whig.....	1839	1883
4.	Alexander Lloyd.....	Democratic.....	1840	1872
5.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.....	1841	1870
6.	Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Democratic.....	1842	1883
7.	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic.....	1843	1843
8.	Alson S. Sherman.....	Democratic.....	1844	1903
9.	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic.....	1845	1843
10.	John P. Chapin.....	Whig.....	1846	1864
11.	James Curtiss.....	Democratic.....	1847	1860
12.	James H. Woodworth.....	Dem.-Whig.....	1848	1869
13.	James H. Woodworth.....	Dem.-Whig.....	1849	1869
14.	James Curtiss.....	Democratic.....	1850	1860
15.	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democratic.....	1851	1903
16.	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democratic.....	1852	1903
17.	Charles M. Gray.....	Democratic.....	1853	1885
18.	Isaac L. Milliken.....	Democratic.....	1854	1889
19.	Levi D. Boone.....	Nothing.....	1855	1882
20.	Thomas Dyer.....	Democratic.....	1856	1862
21.	John Wentworth.....	Rep.-Fusion.....	1857	1888
22.	John C. Haines.....	Republican.....	1858	1896
23.	John C. Haines.....	Republican.....	1859	1896
24.	John Wentworth.....	Republican.....	1860	1888
25.	Julian S. Rumsey.....	Republican.....	1861	1886
26.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.....	1862	1870
27.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.....	1863	1870
28.	John B. Rice.....	Republican.....	1865	1874

No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.
29.	John B. Rice.....	Republican.....	1867	1874
30.	Roswell B. Mason.....	People's.....	1869	1892
31.	Joseph Medill.....	Citizens'.....	1871	1899
32.	Harvey D. Colvin.....	People's.....	1873	1892
33.	Thomas Hoynes.....	Republican.....	1875	1894
34.	Monroe Heath.....	Republican.....	1876	1894
35.	Monroe Heath.....	Republican.....	1877	1894
36.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1879	1893
37.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1881	1893
38.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1883	1893
39.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1885	1893
40.	John A. Roche.....	Republican.....	1887	1904
41.	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Democratic.....	1889	1898
42.	Hempstead Washburne.....	Republican.....	1891	.....
43.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1893	1893
44.	John P. Hopkins.....	Democratic.....	1893	.....
45.	George B. Swift.....	Republican.....	1895	1912
46.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1897	.....
47.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1899	.....
48.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1901	.....
49.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1903	.....
50.	Edward F. Dunne.....	Democratic.....	1905	.....
51.	Fred A. Busset.....	Republican.....	1907	1914
52.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1911	.....
53.	William H. Thompson.....	Republican.....	1915	.....

*Two-year terms for mayor began in 1863.
†"Fireproof" ticket. ‡Four-year terms for mayor began in 1907.

CHICAGO'S BRIDGE SYSTEM.

The first ferry across the river was established in 1829, where the Lake street bridge now is. In 1833 a floating bridge of logs was in operation just north of the present Randolph street bridge. A foot bridge over the north branch was built in 1832 at Kinzie street. The first drawbridge over the main branch of the river was placed at Dearborn street in 1834. In 1854 a pivot bridge was built at Clark street. These and other bridges of that time were built by the persons most directly benefited by them. It was not until 1857 that a bridge was built entirely at the city's expense. This was the structure over the south branch at Madison street. It cost \$30,000. Until 1872 the swing bridges were turned by hand, but in the year named steam power was installed on the Dearborn street structure

and later on most of the other bridges in the downtown section were similarly equipped. In 1895 the Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges were operated by electric motors. The last named structure, which was opened for traffic in that year, was the first of the Scherzer rolling type. The Halsted street lift bridge, the first and only one of its kind, was opened in 1894 and was operated by steam. It cost the city \$242,800.

In 1916 Chicago had fifty bridges with movable spans and twenty-two with fixed spans. There were also thirty-seven viaducts and seven foot bridges. Most of the movable bridges are operated by electricity. The bridges and viaducts had a value of more than \$5,000,000.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO—DISTRICT NO. 7.

Directors—Class A (bankers)—George M. Reynolds, Chicago; James B. Forgan, Chicago; E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa.

Class B (business men)—Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; M. B. Hutchinson, Ottumwa, Iowa; August H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Class C—Charles H. Bosworth, Chicago, federal reserve agent and chairman of the board of directors; W. B. McLallen, Columbia City, Ind., deputy federal reserve agent and vice-chairman of the board of directors; one vacancy.

Executive Committee—George M. Reynolds, James B. Forgan, W. F. McLallen, James B. McDougal (ex officio) and Charles H. Bosworth (ex officio).

Governor—James B. McDougal.

Deputy Governor—Charles R. McKay.

Cashier—Bentley G. McCloud.

Assistant Cashier—S. B. Cramer.

Secretary—W. F. McLallen.

Bank Location—Second and third floors of Rector building, Clark and Monroe streets.

Territory—Iowa; all of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan; all of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Founded by Theodore Thomas.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized in Chicago in 1890-1891 by a number of men interested in promoting the highest class of instrumental music. The Orchestral association was incorporated Dec. 16, 1890, and Theodore Thomas, famous for many years as a conductor, was engaged to lead the new organization, which was then named the Chicago orchestra. The preparations were completed in 1891 and the first public rehearsal was given at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Oct. 16, of that year. Financially the result of the first season was discouraging, the fifty or more gentlemen guaranteeing the expenses being compelled to meet a deficit of about \$53,000. Receipts, however, continued to increase from year to year until the orchestra was finally placed on a permanent basis. This was accomplished when Orchestra hall, erected by subscriptions from more than 8,000 persons, was erected at 220 South Michigan avenue, and the organization was provided with a home of its own. The first concert there was given Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904. Theodore Thomas died Jan. 4, 1905, and the orchestra, which until then had been called the Chicago orchestra, was named the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Feb. 24, 1913, the title was changed to the Chicago Symphony orchestra (founded by Theodore Thomas). Frederick Stock, after the death of Mr. Thomas, was made conductor, a position he still holds. The plan of giving two performances a week—a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and a concert on Saturday evening—has been followed from the beginning. The season consists of twenty-eight weeks, beginning in October and ending in April.

The first officers of the Orchestral association were: N. K. Fairbank, president; C. Norman Fay, vice-president; P. A. McEwan, treasurer and secretary; Milward Adams, manager.

OFFICERS IN 1916.

President—Clyde M. Carr.
Vice-President—Charles H. Hamill.
Second Vice-President—Joseph Adams.
Secretary—Philo A. Otis.
Treasurer and Business Manager—Frederick J. Wessells.
Assistant Manager—Henry E. Voegell.
Trustees—George E. Adams, Joseph Adams, William L. Brown, Clyde M. Carr, Frederic A. Delano, J. J. Glessner, C. H. Hamill, Charles L. Hutchinson, Chauncey Keep, Harold F. McCormick, Seymour Morris, Philo A. Otis, Charles H. Swift, Clarence M. Woolley.
Office—350 Orchestra building.

CHICAGO GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

The Chicago Grand Opera company (now the Chicago Opera association) was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$300,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. The officers were: President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes and Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—Philip M. Lydig.
Chairman Executive Committee—Clarence H. Mackay.
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee—John C. Shafter.
Directors—The above named officers and Robert Golet, Frederick T. Haskell, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, LaVerne W. Noyes, Max Pam, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, Harry Payne Whitney, H. Rogers Winthrop.

General Manager—Andreas Dippel.
General Musical Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

FIRST SEASON (1910-1911).

First performance ("Aida") given Nov. 3, 1910.
First season ended Jan. 13, 1911.

Receipts \$400,407.50.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" (Nov. 5, 1910).

Charpentier's "Louise" (Nov. 9, 1910).
Richard Strauss' "Salome" (Nov. 25, 1910).
Massenet's "Thais" (Dec. 6, 1910).
Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec. 27, 1910).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jeanne Korolewicz.
Nellie Melba.	Enrico Caruso.
Geraldine Farrar.	Amedeo Bassi.
Lillian Grenville.	Charles Dalmores.
Carolina White.	Mario Sammarco.
Margherita Sylva.	Antonio Scotti.
Suzanne Dumesnil.	Mario Guardabassi.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	John McCormack.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Hector Dufranne.
Johanna Gadschi.	

SECOND SEASON (1911-1912).

First performance ("Samson et Dalila") Nov. 22.
Second season ended Jan. 27, 1912.

Receipts, \$471,600.98.

Operas produced for first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Cendrillon" (Nov. 27, 1911).
Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Susanna" (Dec. 7).

Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (Dec. 7).

Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (Dec. 15).
Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis" (Dec. 20).
Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Jan. 16, 1912).

*First time in America.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jenny Dufau.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Alice Zeppilli.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	Rosina Galli.
Olive Fremstad.	Henri Scott.
Maggie Teyte.	Hector Dufranne.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	Mario Sammarco.
Jeanne Gerville-Reach.	Armand Crabbe.
Minnie Saultzmann-Stevens.	Charles Dalmores.
Carolina White.	Amedeo Bassi.
Marta Wittkowska.	Edmund Warnery.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	George Hamlin.
Agnes Berry.	Mario Guardabassi.
Mabel Kiegelman.	Clarence Whitehill.
Mary Cavan.	John McCormack.

THIRD SEASON (1912-1913).

First performance ("Manon Lescaut") Nov. 25.
Third season ended Feb. 1, 1913.

Receipts for ten weeks, \$508,000.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Erlanger's "Noel" (Jan. 8, 1913).
Zandonati's "Conchita" (Jan. 30, 1913).
*First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Minnie Saultzmann-Stevens.
Maggie Teyte.	Louise Berat.
Tarquinia Tarquini.	Titta Ruffo.
Jenny Dufau.	Mario Sammarco.
Mabel Kiegelman.	Charles Dalmores.
Minnie Egner.	Aristodemo Giorgini.
Carolina White.	Constantin Nicolay.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Nicola Fossatta.
Ruby Heyl.	Henri Scott.
Alice Zeppilli.	Emilio Venturini.
Mary Cavan.	*Guest artists.
Lillian Nordica.	
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	

FOURTH SEASON (1913-1914).

First performance ("La Tosca") Nov. 25, 1913.
Fourth season ended Jan. 31, 1914.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (Nov. 26, 1913).
Alberto Franchetti's "Cristoforo Colombo" (Dec. 4, 1913).

Wilhelm Kienzl's "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Dec. 9, 1913).

Leoncavallo's "Zingari" (Dec. 19, 1913).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Alice Zeppilli.
Carolina White.	Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Minnie Egner.	Louise Berat.

Mabel Riegelman.
Julia Claussen.
Margaret Keyes.
Jenny Dufan.
Lina Cavalleri.
Mazgie Teyte.
Minnie Saltzman.
Stevens.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Frieda Hempel.*
Frances Aldi.*
Florence Macbeth.

Nellie Melba.*
Titta Ruffo.
Charles Dalmores.
Aristodemo Giorgini.
Gustave Huberdeau.
Henri Scott.
Lucien Muratore.
Clarence Whitehill.
George Hamlin.
Nicolo Fossetta.
Armand Crabbe.
Hector Dufranne.
*Guest artists.

FIFTH SEASON (1915-1916).

Owing to the war in Europe no performances were given by the Chicago Grand Opera company during the season of 1914-1915. The organization went into liquidation and was reorganized, taking the name Chicago Opera association. Cleofonte Campanini made the necessary arrangements for artists and the performance of operas was resumed in November, 1915.

First performance ("La Gioconda") Nov. 15, 1915.

Fifth season ended Jan. 22, 1916.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Saint-Saens' "Dejanire" (Dec. 9, 1915).

Massenet's "Cleopatra" (Jan. 10, 1916).
Bucchetto's "A Lover's Knot" (Jan. 16, 1916).
Leoncavallo's "Zaza" (Jan. 17, 1916).

Principal singers:

Emmy Destinn.
Louise Edvina.
Marguerite Beriza.
Florence Macbeth.
Nellie Melba.
Marcia Van Dresser.
Julia Claussen.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Eleonora de Cisneros.
Edna Darch.
Carmen Melis.

Geraldine Farrar.
Olive Fremstad.
Maria Kousnezoff.
Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Charles Dalmores.
Constantin Nicolay.
John McCormack.
Desire Defrere.
Clarence Whitehill.
Francis MacLennan.
William Beck.

SIXTH SEASON (1916-1917).

The sixth season of grand opera given by the Chicago Opera association began Nov. 13, 1916, with a production of Verdi's "Aida."

MANAGEMENT (1916-1917).

General Director—Cleofonte Campanini.

Business Comptroller—Herbert M. Johnson.
Secretary to Director—Julius Daiber.

CIVIC MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1913.

President—William H. Rehm.

First Vice-President—John Allen Haines.

Second Vice-President—Angus S. Hibbard.

Secretary—Mrs. Frederick W. Upham.

Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.

Superintendent—Miss Frances F. Brundage.

Office—539, 410 South Michigan avenue.

The purpose of the organization is to promote and encourage the understanding, appreciation and study of the art of music and the development of musical talent throughout the community, principally by providing musical entertainment and instruction, gratuitously or at little expense, in the small parks and playgrounds and other civic centers. It is supported by "popular subscription" in the way of \$2 memberships and larger contributions from individuals and organizations. Co-operating with the Civic Music association are the park commissions, board of education, Association of Commerce, City club, Chicago Symphony orchestra, Chicago Woman's club, Amateur Musical club, Lake View Musical society and various settlements and clubs.

THE APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB OF CHICAGO.

Organized in 1871.

President—Thomas G. McCulloch.

Vice-President—Dr. F. W. Booth.

Secretary—Armour Armstrong.

Business Manager and Treasurer—Fred H. Huntley.

Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.

THE CHICAGO MENDELSSOHN CLUB.

President—Fred W. Frank.

Secretary—Frank E. Tracy.

Treasurer—J. Wheldon Williams.

Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.

THE CHICAGO BAND ASSOCIATION.

President—William Nelson Pelouze.

Secretary—Frank E. Scott.

Treasurer—Fred A. Crandall.

Conductor—William Weil.

Office—230 South LaSalle street.

LEARNED SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

American Library Association—Public library building; secretary, George B. Utley.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, The—Lincoln park; president, Dr. John M. Coulter; secretary, Wallace W. Atwood.

Chicago Architectural Club—Boylston building, 322 Plymouth court; president, Harry H. Bentley; secretary, John C. Leavell.

Chicago Astronomical Society—President, Elias Colbert; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox, Evanston.

Chicago Bar Association—Library rooms, 105 Monroe street; president, Charles S. Cutting; secretary, Howard W. Hayes.

Chicago Historical Society—Dearborn avenue and Ontario street; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Seymour Morris; librarian, Caroline M. McIlvaine.

Chicago Law Institute—President, Charles T. B. Goodspeed; secretary, Alfred E. Barr.

Chicago Library Club—President, J. M. C. Hanson; secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, Ph. D., Newberry library.

Chicago Literary Club—410 South Michigan avenue; president, James W. Thompson; secretary, and treasurer, Frederick W. Gookin.

Chicago Medical Society—President, C. E. Humiston, M. D.; secretary, J. V. Fowler, M. D. Chicago Numismatic Society—1622 Masonic Temple; president, J. B. Holmes; secretary, Edward Michael.

Council for Library and Museum Extension—President, Newton H. Carpenter, Art institute; secretary, Miss Caroline McIlvaine, Chicago Historical Society.

Geographic Society of Chicago—President, Henry J. Patten; domestic corresponding secretary, Miss Clara Walker, 6814 Normal avenue; treasurer, Orpheus M. Schantz, 1649 Otis building.

Institute of Medicine of Chicago—President, Dr. William E. Quine; secretary, Dr. J. G. Wilson. Physicians' Club of Chicago—President, David W. Graham, M. D.; secretary, J. Allen Hornsby, M. D.

State Microscopical Society of Illinois—President, Francis T. Harmon; secretary, V. A. Latham, M. D., 1644 Morse avenue.

Western Economic Society—President, Walter Fisher; secretary, H. G. Moulton.

Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, B. E. Grant; secretary, E. N. Layfield.

EMPLOYES ON THE CHICAGO CITY PAY ROLLS.

Average number in 1915.

General government.....	10,970	Public Library.....	452
Public works.....	5,605	Harbor and subway.....	26
Waterworks.....	3,801	Tuberculosis sanitarium.....	324
Board of education.....	10,759	Total.....	31,937

CHICAGO PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Timothy J. O'Byrne, A. F. Bruchman, Bernard Jung, N. N. Lampert, William Rehm, Bertram M. Winston, John P. Friedlund.

Officers—President, Timothy J. O'Byrne; vice-president, Nelson N. Lampert; auditor, John P. Friedlund; secretary, George D. Crowley; superintendent, Edwin A. Kaust; attorney, Francis O'Shaughnessy; treasurer, Frederick H. Rawson.

Office—In Lincoln park near Clark and Center streets.

The Lincoln park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river, and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 642.63 acres, with 11.755 miles of boulevards.

Lincoln Park—Lincoln park, previously known as Lake park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 200.59 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension contains a 57 acre yacht harbor. The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length—gives an admirable course for racing. The Academy of Sciences is located in the park at the foot of Center street. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks. The park has provided facilities for outdoor games during both the winter and summer seasons.

Stanton Park—At Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 4.78 acres; equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.16 acres; is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground, containing a shelter house, and with outdoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.78 acres; is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 8.64 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; area 8.17 acres.

Union Square—Goethe street on the north and Astor street on the west; area .46 acre.

LENGTH OF NORTH SIDE BOULEVARDS.

In miles and fractions of miles.

Dearborn parkway, 120.	North avenue, .275.
Diversey parkway, 2.302.	Lincoln Park West, .448.
Fullerton parkway, .510.	Sheridan road, 5.056.
Garfield avenue, .026.	North State parkway, .226.
Lake Shore drive, 2.262.	
Lincoln parkway, .530.	

SOUTH PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by Circuit court judges)—Albert Mohr, Charles L. Hutchinson, L. B. Patterson, John Barton Payne, John Bain.

Officers—John Barton Payne, president; Charles L. Hutchinson, auditor; Frank O. Wetmore,

treasurer; John F. Neil, secretary; Robert Redfield, attorney; J. F. Foster, general superintendent; H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 57th street and 133th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 92.6 square miles, population is in excess of 800,000. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.98 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 56th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; it has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court, the Field museum of natural history occupying the World's Fair art building located in the northern part of the park, and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson park except the golf facilities and the museum and in addition has roque courts, archery range, accommodations for fly casting, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.68 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 80 acres have been improved. It has ball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter. It also has an eighteen hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.14 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Park row, west by Michigan avenue. This park is under construction. Temporary provision is made for athletic work in the northern part of the park. The Logan monument and the Art institute are located in this park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bounded on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey.

McKinley Park—Area 74.88 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street. Has wading pool, ball field and tennis court.

Sherman Park—Area 60.6 acres; bounded on the north by 52d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, gymnasiums for men and for women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swimming pool with the necessary dressing booths.

Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a band stand under which concerts are given during the summer every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.56 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park.

Palmer Park—Area 40.48 acres; bounded on the north by 11th street, east by South Park avenue, south by 12th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except boating.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C., R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.83 acres; bounded on the north by 89th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by 5th avenue, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 44th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C., L. S. & E. railway.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue. The same facilities as at Sherman park except boating.

Muller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman park.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 16 Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue; same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park avenue to Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of

Western avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard).

Grand Boulevard—188 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—68 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th street.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 29th streets and also between 51st and 60th streets.

Jackson Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—65 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.

Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield boulevard to 6th street.

Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide; being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson park.

South Shore Drive—100 feet wide; runs from Jackson park to 71st street and thence to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Joseph H. Ankebrant, James C. Denvir, William F. Grover, Edward Mullen, Peter J. O'Brien, Camillo Volini, M. D.

Officers—William F. Grover, president; James C. Denvir, auditor; Edward Mullen, treasurer; Timothy Cruise, secretary; Frederick Papenbrook, assistant secretary and chief accountant; Jens Jensen, consulting landscape architect; Alfred C. Schrader, superintendent and engineer; Jacob C. Lebosky, attorney; Patrick Wall, captain of police.

Office—Union park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West 12th street, thence east along 12th street to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,253.15 acres, consisting of 19 parks and playground areas and 29,527 miles of boulevard; area of parks, 813.27 acres. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Humboldt Park—Area 205.86 acres; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Fremont avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and garden hall and fountains; refectory building, also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.

Garfield Park—Area 187.53 acres; bounded on the north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and Colorado avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory (the largest in the country), refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women; also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.

Douglas Park—Area 181.99 acres; bounded on the north by West 12th street, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.

Union Park—Area 17.37 acres; bounded on the north by Lake street; east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago park commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter. The lagoon has been converted into a wading pool for children during the summer.

Jefferson Park—Area 7.62 acres; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.

Vernon Park—Area 6.14 acres; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.

Wicker Park—Area 4.03 acres; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Fowler street and west by Robey street.

Holstein Park—Area 1.94 acres; bounded on the north by Ems streets, south by Hamburg street, and located one block east of Western avenue. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playground and a children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.

Campbell Park—Area 1.38 acres; a strip of land 100 feet wide lying between Oakley boulevard and Leavitt street and one block north of Polk street.

Shedd's Park—Area 1.13 acres; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company.

Bernard A. Eckhart Park—Area 8.125 acres; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, lunchrooms, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playground with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball grounds have been provided; also skating in the winter.

Stanford Park—Area 2.39 acres; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by South Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.

Dvorak Park—Area 3.85 acres; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Fisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Eckhart park.

Franklin Park—Area 8.26 acres; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Tripp avenue and South Kolin avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided.

Pulaski Park—Area 3.8 acres; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; con-

tains elaborate fieldhouse, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.

Harrison Park—Area 8.244 acres; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street, South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating.

Sheridan Park—Area 3.57 acres; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north of Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating.

Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground—Area 1.057 acres; adjacent to Humboldt park on the south, at the southwest corner of North Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playfield, with sand court, wading pool and children's playground apparatus.

Columbus Park—Area 154 acres; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right-of-way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway company; baseball, golf, tennis and skating provided for.

New Congress Park Site—Area 5.16 acres; lying in the center of South Talman avenue, between the north line of West Harrison street and the south line of West Van Buren street. To be provided with shelter, pool and other playground facilities. Site acquired in June, 1915.

Ashland Boulevard—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; North, from West Lake street, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street, south to West 12th street.

South California Boulevard—.692 mile long, from West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard south to West Thirty-First Street boulevard.

Central Park Boulevard—.448 mile long, 80 feet wide; North, from Franklin boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); South, from West Madison street to Colorado avenue, along the east side of Garfield park.

Douglas Boulevard—.877 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Independence boulevard east to Douglas park (Albany avenue).

Franklin Boulevard—.763 mile long, 250 to 400 feet wide; west from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard, and from North Central Park boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); connecting Humboldt and Garfield parks.

Hirsch Boulevard—.631 mile long; from North Oakley boulevard to Humboldt park (California avenue).

North Homan Boulevard—.254 mile long; from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield park.

Humboldt Boulevard—.834 mile long, 100 feet to 400 feet wide; from Palmer square to Humboldt park (North avenue).

Independence Boulevard—.819 mile long, from Garfield park (Colorado avenue) south to Douglas boulevard.

West Jackson Boulevard—6.195 miles long, from 56 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue in Austin, passing through Garfield park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side.

North Kedzie Boulevard—.423 mile long; from Logan boulevard to Palmer square.

Logan Boulevard—1.356 miles long; from the Di versey avenue bridge to North Kedzie boulevard, connecting the west park system with the Lincoln park system on the north.

Marshall Boulevard—.505 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Douglas park (19th street) south to West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard.

Oakley Boulevard—3 miles long; North, from West North Avenue, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and Twelfth Street boulevards.

Ogden Boulevard—.74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide; from Douglas park (Albany avenue) to Oakley boulevard.

Palmer Square—.327 mile long; from North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard.

Sacramento Boulevard—2.213 miles long; North, from West Madison street to Humboldt park (Augusta street); South, from West Madison street to Douglas park (12th street).

West Thirty-First Street Boulevard—.5 mile long; from South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard.

West Twelfth Street Boulevard—.896 mile long, 70 feet wide; from Oakley boulevard to Ashland boulevard; a continuation of West 12th street.

West Twenty-Fourth Street Boulevard—.217 mile long; east from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard.

West Washington Boulevard—6.319 miles long, 66 to 100 feet wide; from Canal street west to city limits; through Union park and Garfield park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side.

South Western Avenue Boulevard—.253 mile long; from West Thirty-First Street boulevard south to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west park system with the south park system.

SMALL PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Special Park Commission (appointed by the mayor)—Aldermen Eugene H. Block (chairman), John J. Coughlin, Oscar De Priest, Edward F. Cullerton, Joseph H. Smith, Herman E. Gnadt, Frank J. Link, Max Adamowski, John Hrubec.

Secretary—Walter Wright.

Superintendent of Parks and City Forester—J. H. Frost.

Superintendent of Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches—Theo. A. Gross.

Office of Commission—1004 city hall.

The special park commission is appointed by the mayor by authority of the city council. It has charge of a number of small parks and squares which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the city, and it also conducts several bathing beaches on the lake shore and a number of municipal playgrounds. The parks are provided with ornamental and drinking fountains, wherever it is practicable, lagoons, swings, tennis courts and landscape and other features according to circumstances. The playgrounds are provided with play apparatus, athletic fields, baseball diamonds, basket ball courts, skating ponds, drinking fountains, running tracks, gymnastic apparatus and buildings containing toilet rooms, offices, and courts and roofed platforms. The bathing beaches are provided with bath-houses containing dressing rooms, lockers, check-rooms, washrooms, toilets and office.

In 1914 the total appropriation was \$679,528.01. The total expenditures amounted to \$273,786.02, distributed as follows: Parks and forestry, \$80,951.46; playgrounds and beaches, \$187,718.19, and office, \$5,116.35.

Following is a list of the small parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches in charge of the special park commission, with the area of the parks in acres. Two parks maintained privately are included in the list and are so described: Adams Park—75th place, 76th street and Dobson avenue; 1½.

Aldine Square—Vincennes avenue, 37th place and alley north of 38th place; 1½.

Amy L. Barnard Park—105th street, between Longwood boulevard and Walden parkway; 1¼. Arbor Rest—Chestnut, Rush and Cass streets; ½. Arcade Park—111th place, 112th street, Morse avenue and Watt avenue; 9-10.

Archer Point—Archer avenue, 20th street and Dearborn street; ½.

Auburn Park—Normal, Stewart and Hawthorne avenues; 6.

Austin Park—Waller avenue, Northwestern railway, Austin avenue and Lake street; 4½.

Avers Avenue Parkway—From West Addison street to Avondale avenue.

Belden Avenue Triangle—North Clark street, Sedgwick street and Belden avenue; ½.

Bickerdike Square—Ohio street, Bickerdike street, Emerson avenue and Armour street; 1.

Blackstone Point—Lake Park avenue, Blackstone avenue and 49th street; ½.

Buena Circle—Buena avenue and Kenmore avenue; ½.

Chamberlin Triangle—Greenwood avenue, 43d street and Lake avenue; 27-100.

Colorado Point—Colorado avenue, Monroe street and Francisco avenue; ¼.

Columbus Circle—Exchange avenue, South Chicago avenue and 82d street; ½.

Crescent Park—Crescent road, Prescott avenue, Ormonde avenue and Grassmere road; 8.

DeKalb Square—Lexington street, Hoyne avenue, Flournoy street and DeKalb street; ¾.

Dauphin Park—87th street, Illinois Central railroad, 91st street and Dauphin avenue; 5-10.

Dickinson Park—North Laverne avenue, Dickinson avenue and Belle Plaine avenue; 1½.

Douglas Monument Park—Woodland park, Illinois Central, 35th street and alley west of railroad; 3.

East End Park—East End avenue, 51st street, 53d street and the lake; 10.

Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway—87th street from Rock Island road to Eggleston avenue; 5.

Eldred Grove—Long avenue, Norwood Park avenue, North Lockwood and Northwestern railway; 1.

Ellis Park—86th street, Langley avenue, 37th street and Elmwood court; 4.

Eugene Triangle—Eugene street, North Clark street and North LaSalle street; ½.

Fernwood Park—103d street, 95th street, Stewart avenue and Canal street; 8.

Gage Farm and Nursery—22d street, 26th street, west of Oak Park avenue; 240 acres.

Graceland Triangle—Montrose boulevard and Malden street; ½.

Green Bay Triangle—North State street, Rush street and Bellevue place; ¼.

Gross Park—Otto street, North Paulina street, School street, Ravenswood avenue; ¼.

Groveland (private)—Cottage Grove avenue, 34th street and Illinois Central railway; 3½.

Harding Avenue Parkway—West Byron and West Addison streets and North Springfield and North Crawford avenues; 3.

Higgins Road Triangle—Milwaukee avenue and Higgins road.

Holden Park—Lake street, Race avenue, Central avenue and Parkside avenue; 4.

Irving Park—Irving Park boulevard, Northwestern railway, near North Keeler avenue; ¼.

Kedzie Park—Kedzie avenue, between Palmer place and North avenue; 2.

Kinzie Parkway—Kinzie street, between North Laramie avenue and Long avenue; 1¼.

Kosciusko Triangle—Kosciusko avenue, between Milwaukee avenue and N. Melvina avenue; ¼.

Lawrence Avenue Triangles—Lawrence avenue, between Clark street and Broadway; ¾.

Linden Park—Avondale avenue, Northwestern railroad, from School street to Belmont avenue; 9-10.

McKenna Triangle—38th street, Archer avenue and Campbell avenue; ½.

Merrick Park—Pine avenue, Long avenue, Ferdinand street and Kinzie street; 6½.

Montrose Point—Montrose avenue, Sheridan road and Broadway; ½.

Mulberry Point—Nickerson avenue, Nina street and Nicollet avenue; ¾.

Myrtle Grove—Neva avenue, Ninnewa avenue and Hood avenue; 1½.

Normal Park—67th street, 69th street, Lowe avenue and Western Indiana railroad; 2½.

Norwood Circle—Hobart avenue, Colfax place and Circle avenue; 2½.

Oakland Park—Lake Park avenue, 39th street and Illinois Central road; ¾.

Oak Park—Oak, Rush and State streets; ½.

Ogden Arrow—North Clark street, Wells street and Ogden front; ½.

Patterson Park—Leavitt, Boone and DeKalb streets; ½.

Pullman Park—111th street and place, Cottage Grove avenue and Morse avenue; ¾.

Rice Triangle—Grand avenue and Western avenue; ½.

Roberts Square—Winnemac avenue, North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue and North Lockwood avenue; 5.

Rocky Ledge—Lake Michigan and 79th street; 3/4.

Rutherford Park—Humboldt, North New England and North Oak Park avenues; 4/4.

Sacramento Avenue Parking—Sacramento avenue, 26th street and House of Correction; 3/4.

Salt Creek Park—Salt creek and Burlington railroad; outside city limits; 32.64.

Sayre Park—New England avenue, West Belden avenue, Newcastle avenue and Humboldt avenue; 3/4.

Schoenhofen Place—Canal street, Canalport avenue and 18th street; 1/4.

Stony Island Parkway—Stony Island avenue, 69th to 79th streets; 8.

The Midway—Midway between Waller avenue and Austin avenue; 1 1/2.

The Lily Gardens—Lowe avenue, Western Indiana line; 71st street, 73d street; 2%.

The Railway Gardens—Avondale avenue, Nettleton avenue, south of Northwestern railroad; also on Norwood Park avenue north of railroad; 2 1/2.

Twenty-Second Street Parkway—In 22d street, from 40th avenue to 46th avenue; 2 1/2.

Washington Heights Park—Vincennes road and 104th street; 3/4.

Washington Square—North Clark street, Walton place, Dearborn and Delaware streets; 3.

West End Parkway—In West End avenue from Menard avenue to Austin avenue; 1%.

Winnemac Park—Robey street, Winnemac avenue, Foster avenue and Clay street; 40.

Woodland Park (private)—Cottage Grove avenue, Illinois Central road, between 34th and 35th streets; 3/4.

UNIMPROVED.

Parkway—In center of Canal street, between West 43d and West 44th streets.

Triangle at Belmont avenue, Elston avenue and California avenue.

Triangle at West 69th street, Vincennes avenue and Lafayette avenue.

Triangle at Blue Island avenue, 16th street and Throop street.

Tract fronting on Montgomery avenue, west of Rockwell street and north of West 42d street.

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS.

Names, locations and dimensions of the municipal playgrounds in Chicago:

Audubon—Hoyne avenue, Cornelia avenue and Hamilton avenue; 125 by 165 feet.

Agassiz—Seminary avenue and George street; 265 by 109 feet.

Bosley—West 31st street and Bonfield avenue; 116 by 696 feet.

Burroughs—36th street and Washtenaw avenue; 265 by 159 feet.

Commercial Club—West Chicago avenue, near

North Lincoln street, main ground 200 by 125 feet; annex, 120 by 123 feet.

Corkery—South Kildare avenue and 25th street; 157 by 266.

Dante—Forquer and Ewing streets, west of Desplaines; 90 by 235 feet.

Fiske—Ingleside avenue and 62d street; 400 by 300.

Gary—Lawndale avenue and 31st street; 602 by 265 feet.

George E. Adams—Seminary avenue, south of Center street; 192 by 283 feet.

Graham—Union avenue and 45th street; 318 by 80 feet.

Hamlin Avenue—Springfield avenue, Hamlin avenue, 16th street, north to Avers avenue; 300 by 598 feet.

John B. Drake—Calumet avenue, between 26th and 28th streets; 194 by 181 feet.

Max Beutner—Wentworth avenue and 33d and La Salle streets; 113 by 200 and 346 by 253 feet.

McCormick—Sawyer avenue and 28th street; 275 by 125 feet.

McLaren—West Polk street, near Laflin; 175 by 185 feet.

Mitchell—Oakley avenue and Ohio street; 140 by 110 feet.

Moseley—Wabash avenue and 24th street; 200 by 200 feet.

Northwestern Elevated—Alaska and Larrabee streets; 90 by 350 feet.

Oakland—Langley avenue and 40th street; 80 by 198 feet.

Orleans—Institute place and Orleans street; 136 by 126 feet.

Robey Street—Robey and Birch streets; 265 by 114 feet.

Sampson—15th street, near Loomis; 215 by 125 feet.

Sherwood—57th street and Princeton avenue; 156 by 250 feet.

Thorpe—89th street and Buffalo avenue; 140 by 140 feet.

Walter Christopher—22d street, west of Robey; 225 by 125 feet.

Washington—Carpenter street and Grand avenue; 128 by 174 feet.

Wrightwood Avenue—Corner Greenview and Wrightwood avenues; 454 by 361 feet.

MUNICIPAL BATHING BEACHES AND NATATORIUMS.

Bellfuss Natatorium—Springfield avenue, between Wabansia and Bloomingdale avenues.

Clarendon Beach—Clarendon avenue, between Montrose and Wilson avenues; 774 feet long.

Fifty-First Street Beach—Foot of 51st street; 432 feet frontage.

Griffith Natatorium—104th street and Harvard avenue.

Jackson Natatorium—Fillmore street, between Central Park and St. Louis avenues.

Rocky Ledge—Lake Michigan, foot of 79th street; 600 feet frontage.

Washington Heights Pool—104th street, Vincennes road and Charles street.

CHICAGO PARK AREAS BY WARDS AND DIVISIONS.

The following statistical survey of the public parks, playgrounds and other forms of public recreation in each ward and division of Chicago was made by Frederick Rex, librarian of the Municipal Reference library, at the request of

FIRST WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,977.6
Population	52,120
Population per acre area	26.4
Park area in acres.....	214.76
Population per acre park	243.8
Minors in ward.....	9,736
Minors per acre park.....	45.5
Death rate.....	20.77
Parks.....	35
Archer point.....	205.14
Grant	7.41
Hardin square.....	.92
Moseley playground.....	.14
14th street pumping station bath.....	213.76
Total park area.....	

SECOND WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,209.6
Population	64,755
Population per acre area	53.5
Park area in acres.....	30.3
Population per acre park	2,137.1
Minors in ward.....	13,986
Minors per acre park.....	461.5
Death rate.....	17.09
Parks.....	15
Aldine square.....	10
Armour square.....	2.7
Beutner playground.....	4
Ellis	3.96
Doletta playground.....	3
Douglas monument.....	8
Drake playground.....	

Martin B. Madden bath	14
Total park area.....	30.3

THIRD WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,280
Population	66,053
Population per acre area	51.6
Park area in acres.....	1.38
Population per acre park.....	47,864.4
Minors in ward.....	17,592
Minors per acre park.....	12.75
Death rate.....	12.71
Parks.....	Acres.
Chamberlain triangle.....	.27
Oakland	.36
Oakland park.....	.75
Total park area.....	1.38

FOURTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,011.2
Population.....	63,468
Population per acre area.....	62.7
Park area in acres.....	12.14
Population per acre park.....	5,228
Minors in ward.....	31,117
Minors per acre park.....	2,568.2
Death rate.....	15.53
Parks.....	Acres.
Bosley.....	1.85
Mark White square.....	10
William B. Ogden bath.....	.15
Total park area.....	12.14

FIFTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	4,352
Population.....	66,639
Population per acre area.....	15.3
Park area in acres.....	83.09
Population per acre park.....	756.5
Minors in ward.....	30,640
Minors per acre park.....	347.8
Death rate.....	17.32
Parks.....	Acres.
Burroughs.....	.97
Davis.....	1.69
Davis square.....	10
McKenna triangle.....	.3
McKinley.....	74.88
Tract.....	
Thomas Gahan bath.....	.11
Greene Stewart bath.....	.14
Total park area.....	88.09

SIXTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	2,329.6
Population.....	75,838
Population per acre area.....	32.5
Park area in acres.....	592.2
Population per acre park.....	128.1
Minors in ward.....	20,376
Minors per acre park.....	34.4
Death rate.....	9.24
Parks.....	Acres.
Blackstone point.....	.2
Carter.....	1.03
East end.....	10
51st street beach.....	2.97
Jackson (part).....	127
Midway plaiance.....	80
Washington.....	371
Total park area.....	592.2

SEVENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	3,340.8
Population.....	71,889
Population per acre area.....	21.5
Park area in acres.....	422.4
Population per acre park.....	170.4
Minors in ward.....	23,410
Minors per acre park.....	55.4
Death rate.....	10.77
Parks.....	Acres.
Fiske.....	1.05
Jackson (part).....	417
McCosh.....	.35
Stony Is. pkwy. (part).....	4
Total park area.....	422.4

EIGHTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	13,888
Population.....	68,645
Population per acre area.....	4.9
Park area in acres.....	154.2
Population per acre park.....	445.2
Minors in ward.....	30,873
Minors per acre park.....	22.2
Death rate.....	13.87
Parks.....	Acres.
Bessemer.....	28.88
Calumet.....	66.19
Columbus circle.....	.5
Gallist.....	.96
Irondale.....	20
Rocky Ledge beach and park.....	3.25
Russell square.....	11.47
Hegewisch.....	20
Thorpe.....	.45
Stony Is. pkwy. (part).....	2.5
Total park area.....	154.2

NINTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	14,406.6
Population.....	73,169
Population per acre area.....	5.1
Park area in acres.....	113.32
Population per acre park.....	645.7
Minors in ward.....	32,016
Minors per acre park.....	282.5
Death rate.....	10.82
Parks.....	Acres.
Arades.....	
Adams.....	1.5
Auburn.....	1.17
Burnside.....	20.19
Dauphin.....	5.12
Grand Crossing.....	19.16
Kohn.....	1.92
Palmer.....	40.48
Poe.....	.71
Pullman.....	.8
Scanlan.....	1.97
Stony Is. pkwy. (part).....	1.5
West Pullman.....	19
Total park area.....	113.32

TENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	748.8
Population.....	62,838
Population per acre area.....	83.9
Park area in acres.....	4.4
Population per acre park.....	14,281.4
Minors in ward.....	29,663
Minors per acre park.....	6,741.6
Death rate.....	12.57
Parks.....	Acres.
Dvorak.....	3.85
Sampson.....	.41
Triangle.....	
Pilsen bath.....	.14
Total park area.....	4.4

ELEVENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,427.2
Population.....	69,415
Population per acre area.....	48.6
Park area in acres.....	10.72
Population per acre park.....	6,475.3
Minors in ward.....	31,360
Minors per acre park.....	2,925.4
Death rate.....	14.62
Parks.....	Acres.
Christophere.....	.69
Gladstone.....	.7
Harrison.....	8.24
Pickard.....	
Simon Baruch bath.....	.11
22d street pumping station bath.....	.14
Total park area.....	10.72

TWELFTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,668.8
Population.....	68,249
Population per acre area.....	36.5
Park area in acres.....	183.19
Population per acre park.....	3,62.6
Minors in ward.....	30,385
Minors per acre park.....	165.8
Death rate.....	11.5
Parks.....	Acres.
Douglas.....	181.89
Mormick.....	.29
Sacramento ave. pkwy.....	.71
Spry.....	2
Total park area.....	183.19

THIRTEENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,529.6
Population.....	69,601
Population per acre area.....	45.5
Park area in acres.....	77.54
Population per acre park.....	897.6
Minors in ward.....	22,908
Minors per acre park.....	295.4
Death rate.....	13.55
Parks.....	Acres.
Colorado point.....	.25
Delano.....	2.18
Jackson natatorium.....	.11
Marshall (not open).....	
Garfield (part).....	.75
Total park area.....	77.54

FOURTEENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,683.2
Population.....	66,588
Population per acre area.....	39.5
Park area in acres.....	115.05
Population per acre park.....	578.8
Minors in ward.....	25,819
Minors per acre park.....	224.4
Death rate.....	16.15
Parks.....	Acres.
Mitchell.....	.85
Morse.....	.71
Rice.....	.2
Ryerson.....	1.15
Garfield (part).....	112.53
Joseph Medill bath.....	.11
Total park area.....	115.05

FIFTEENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,363.2
Population.....	82,329
Population per acre area.....	60.4
Park area in acres.....	207.84
Population per acre park.....	396.1
Minors in ward.....	35,813
Minors per acre park.....	162.7
Death rate.....	10.43
Parks.....	Acres.
Commercial club playground.....	.91
Humboldt park.....	205.87
Humboldt natatorium.....	1.06
Total park area.....	207.84

SIXTEENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	723.2
Population.....	68,074
Population per acre area.....	94.1
Park area in acres.....	7.97
Population per acre park.....	8,541.3
Minors in ward.....	33,403
Minors per acre park.....	4,191.1
Death rate.....	14.08
Parks.....	Acres.
Pulaski.....	3.8
Wicker.....	4.03
Kosciuszko bath.....	.14
Total park area.....	7.97

SEVENTEENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	640
Population.....	71,883
Population per acre area.....	112.3
Park area.....	9.75
Population per acre park.....	7,372.5
Minors in ward.....	31,436
Minors per acre park.....	3,224.2
Death rate.....	15.06
Parks.....	Acres.
Blickerdlke square.....	1
Eckhart.....	8.13
Washington.....	.51
T. T. Gurney bath.....	.11
Total park area.....	9.75

EIGHTEENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	1,292.8
Population.....	65,745
Population per acre area.....	50.9
Park area in acres.....	27.49
Population per acre park.....	2,91.6
Minors in ward.....	15,627
Minors per acre park.....	568.5
Death rate.....	15.91
Parks.....	Acres.
Campbell.....	1.83
DeKalb.....	.75
Jefferson.....	7.03
Paterson.....	.2
Robey.....	.69
Union.....	17.37
Robert A. Waller bath.....	.07
Total park area.....	27.49

NINETEENTH WARD.	
Area in acres.....	691.2
Population.....	60,546
Population per acre area.....	87.6
Park area in acres.....	11.04
Population per acre park.....	5,484.2
Minors in ward.....	29,404
Minors per acre park.....	2,653.4
Death rate.....	15.7

Parks.	Acres.
Dante	.51
McLaren	.74
Sheridan	3.58
Vernon	6.14
C. H. Harrison bath	.07
Total park area	11.04

TWENTIETH WARD.	
Area in acres	793.6
Population	62,830
Population per acre area	79.2
Park area in acres	3.58
Population per acre park	17,550.3
Minors in ward	25,674
Minors per acre park	7,151.5
Death rate	11.4
Parks.	Acres.
Schoenhofen place	.3
Stanford	2.89
Swing	.33
Wm. Loeffler bath	.06
Total park area	3.58

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.	
Area in acres	1,312
Population	64,483
Population per acre area	49.1
Park area in acres	277.21
Population per acre park	232.6
Minors in ward	12,842
Minors per acre park	46.3
Death rate	15.29
Parks.	Acres.
Arbor Rest	.2
Franklin	.52
Eugenie triangle	.2
Green Bay triangle	.33
Lake Shore playground	9.16
Lincoln (part)	282.25
Ogden Arrow	.4
Orleans	.39
Union square	.46
Washington square	.3
Total park area	277.21

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.	
Area in acres	960
Population	64,640
Population per acre area	67.1
Park area in acres	7.9
Population per acre park	8,182.2
Minors in ward	25,570
Minors per acre park	3,236.7
Death rate	15.76
Parks.	Acres.
Adams	.67
Northwestern	.56
Seward	1.73
Stanton	4.78
D. C. Cregier bath	.11
Total park area	7.9

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.	
Area in acres	1,267.2
Population	68,398
Population per acre area	53.9
Park area in acres	306.76
Population per acre park	222.9
Minors in ward	23,314
Minors per acre park	76
Death rate	12.63
Parks.	Acres.
Agassiz	.56
Belden triangle	.2
Lincoln (part)	304.26
Nettelhorst	1.64
Total park area	306.76

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.	
Area in acres	1,318.4
Population	63,924
Population per acre area	48.5
Park area in acres	13.81
Population per acre park	4,628.8
Minors in ward	23,428.8
Minors per acre park	2,058.3
Death rate	12.7
Parks.	Acres.
Burley	.74
Gross	.5

Hamlin	8.64
Wrightwood	3.76
F. Henriotin bath	.17
Total park area	13.81

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.	
Area in acres	3,366.4
Population	88,025
Population per acre area	22.9
Park area in acres	10.89
Population per acre park	8,083.1
Minors in ward	28,908
Minors per acre park	2,634.5
Death rate	9.6
Parks.	Acres.
Buena circle	.5
Clarendon beach	7.82
Graceland triangle	.8
Lawrence ave. triangle	.2
Montrose point	.2
Swift	.39
North Shore park com-	
mission	.98
Total park area	10.89

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.	
Area in acres	5,760
Population	77,357
Population per acre area	13.4
Park area in acres	49.95
Population per acre park	1,548.7
Minors in ward	33,011
Minors per acre park	660.9
Death rate	10.02
Parks.	Acres.
Audubon	.83
McPherson	.95
Waters	...
Welles	8.17
Winemac	40
Total park area	49.95

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.	
Area in acres	12,812.8
Population	96,464
Population per acre area	7.2
Park area in acres	90.92
Population per acre park	1,060.9
Minors in ward	47,428
Minors per acre park	521.6
Death rate	10.73
Parks.	Acres.
Portage	40
Avenue avenue parkway	.59
Avondale	.59
Belding	.85
Crescent	8
Dickinson	1.5
Eldred Grove	1.5
Harding avenue pkwy.	3
Henry	1.17
Higgins road triangle	...
Irving park	.35
Kosciuszko triangle	.33
Linden	.9
Mulberry point	.4
Myrtle Grove	1.5
Norwood circle	2.5
Railway Gardens	2.5
Roberts square	5
Kosciuszko	10
Independence	7
Northeast	.74
Northwest	2
Southwest	1
Total park area	90.92

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.	
Area in acres	1,344
Population	68,212
Population per acre area	50.7
Park area in acres	1.94
Population per acre park	35,160.3
Minors in ward	33,990
Minors per acre park	17,520.6
Death rate	13.08
Parks.	Acres.
Holstein	1.94
Triangle	...
Total park area	1.94

TWENTY-NINTH WARD.	
Area in acres	10,400
Population	85,559
Population per acre area	8.2
Park area in acres	193.31
Population per acre park	442.6
Minors in ward	45,530
Minors per acre park	235.5
Death rate	13.71
Parks.	Acres.
Cornell square	10
Fulton	.95
Gage	20
Marquette (part)	161.34
Raster	.88
Wm. Mavor bath	.14
Total park area	193.31

THIRTIETH WARD.	
Area in acres	1,600
Population	63,222
Population per acre area	39.5
Park area in acres	71.93
Population per acre park	8.9
Minors in ward	28,120
Minors per acre park	390.9
Death rate	16.11
Parks.	Acres.
Colman	.75
Fuller	10
Graham	.58
Parkway	...
Sherman	60.6
Total park area	71.93

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.	
Area in acres	1,561.6
Population	68,551
Population per acre area	43.9
Park area in acres	1.76
Population per acre park	39,017.6
Minors in ward	26,826
Minors per acre park	15,242
Death rate	12.33
Parks.	Acres.
Earle	.87
Sherwood	.89
Total park area	1.76

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.	
Area in acres	14,988.8
Population	86,727
Population per acre area	5.7
Park area in acres	332.64
Population per acre park	260.7
Minors in ward	37,038
Minors per acre park	111.3
Death rate	11.9
Parks.	Acres.
Fernwood	12.5
Auburn	6
Amy L. Barnard	1.25
37th street parkway	5
Fernwood	8
Lily Gardens	2.4
Normal	2.5
Hamilton	29.95
Ogden	60.54
Ryder	2.1
Triangle	...
Washington Heights pk.	7
Wash'n Heights pool	7
Marquette (part)	161.34
Ridge park	7
Prospect Garden	5
Commons	1.5
Western avenue	21.66
Crescent	5
Total park area	332.64

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.	
Area in acres	7,910.4
Population	85,685
Population per acre area	10.7
Park area in acres	123.94
Population per acre park	686.5
Minors in ward	36,001
Minors per acre park	290.5
Death rate	10.57

Parks.	Acres.	Franklin	8.26	West Division.	
Austin	4.5	Gary	3.66	Area in acres.....	41,024
Emunett	1.25	Hamlin	4.12	Population	1,158,497
Holden	4	Lawson	2.38	Populat'n per acre area	28
Howe	1.15	Shedds	1.13	Park area in acres.....	1,055.37
Redzie	3	22d street parkway.....	3.5	Populat'n per acre park	1,097.7
Engle's parkway.....	1.25	Total park area.....	24.05	Minors in division.....	496,719
Lloyds	1.81			Minors per acre park..	470.6
Merrick	1.5	THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.		Death rate.....	12.94
Midway	1.5	Area in acres.....	3,596.8	North Division.	
Mozart	.75	Population	79,231	Area in acres.....	13,984
Rutherford	4.33	Population per acre area	22	Population	426,827
West End parkway.....	1.4	Park area in acres.....	155.95	Populat'n per acre area	30.5
Mozart	5	Population per acre park	508.1	Park area in acres.....	666.52
Kelvin	10	Minors in ward.....	31,836	Populat'n per acre park	640.4
Rutherford	5	Minors per acre park..	204.1	Minors in division.....	152,170
Sayre	3	Death rate.....	11.34	Minors per acre park..	223.2
Kellogg tract.....	60	Parks.....	Acres.	Death rate.....	12.42
Hedenberg tract.....	5	Austin	154		
Cragin park site.....	5	A. W. Beilfuss natat'm	.8	TOTALS FOR CITY.	
Total park area.....	123.4	Cameron	1.15	Area in acres.....	127,353.6
THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.		Total park area.....	155.95	Population	2,491,939
Area in acres.....	2,598.4	BY DIVISIONS.		Populat'n per acre area	19.5
Population	81,407	South Division.		Park area in acres.....	3,943.32
Park area in acres.....	31.3	Area in acres.....	72,345.6	Populat'n per acre park	631
Population per acre park	24.05	Population	906,613	Minors in city.....	996,059
Minors in ward.....	37,972	Population per acre area	12.5	Minors per acre park	253.2
Minors per acre park..	1,578.9	Park area in acres.....	2,227.43	Death rate.....	14.18
Death rate.....	9.46	Population per acre park	407	NOTE—Park acreage of the	
Parks.....	Acres.	Minors in division.....	347,270	Edison, Ridge avenue, river,	
Corkery	1	Minors per acre park..	155.9	Ravenswood manor and Clyde	
		Death rate.....	13.66	park districts not included.	

FOREST PRESERVE OF COOK COUNTY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners of Cook county also serve as commissioners of the Cook county forest preserve district, authorized by an act of the legislature approved June 27, 1913, and adopted by a referendum vote Nov. 3, 1914. The commissioners Dec. 1, 1916, were: Peter Reinberg, Bartley Burg, William Busse, Joseph Carolan, J. M. Fitzgerald, Thomas Kasperski, Wm. H. Chelan, George A. Miller, Daniel Morlarity, Albert Novak, Owen O'Malley, Dudley D. Pierson, Frank Ragen, Daniel Ryan, Wm. D. Scott.

OFFICERS.

President—Peter Reinberg.
 Attorney—Adolph D. Weiner.
 Real Estate Agent—Henry P. Kransz.
 Secretary and Comptroller—Peter J. Ellert.
 Forester—Ransom E. Kennicott.
 Treasurer—Oscar F. Mayer.

FOREST PRESERVE PROPERTY.

Properties owned by the district Nov. 15, 1916:

In Palos township, 80 acres.
 In Palatine township, 300 acres.
 In Wheeling township, 200 acres.
 In Proviso township, 12 acres.

Steps have been taken to acquire approximately 1,000 acres in Palatine; 350 acres in Wheeling and Northfield townships along both sides of the Des Plaines river; 300 acres in Proviso township along the Des Plaines river, between Madison street and North avenue; tract of land along Salt creek in Proviso township; tract of land along both sides of the north branch of the Chicago river from Crawford avenue to county line.

The commissioners up to Dec. 1, 1916, had issued bonds for \$1,000,000 and had authorized (June 25, 1916) the issue of \$2,000,000 more for the acquisition of forest tracts. It is empowered to issue bonds up to \$11,000,000.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

Arlington.....	839 North Dearborn street	Hotel Morrison.....	83 West Madison street
Auditorium.....	430 South Michigan avenue	Hotel Warner.....	33d street and Cottage Grove avenue
Bismarck.....	177 West Randolph street	Hotel Windermere.....	56th street and Cornell avenue
Blackstone.....	636 South Michigan avenue	Hyde Park.....	51st street and Lake Park avenue
Briggs house.....	185 West Randolph street	Jackson.....	Halsted street and Jackson boulevard
Chicago Beach.....	51st street and Cornell avenue	Kaiserhof.....	324 South Clark street
Congress hotel.....	520 South Michigan avenue	Kalender.....	30th street and Michigan avenue
Commercial hotel.....	533 South Wabash avenue	LaSalle.....	10 North LaSalle street
Continental.....	5 South Wabash avenue	Lexington.....	Michigan avenue and 22d street
De Jonghe's.....	12 East Monroe street	Majestic.....	29 Quincy street
Drexel Arms.....	39th street and Drexel boulevard	New Hotel Gault.....	Madison and Market streets
Edgewater Beach.....	5349 Sheridan road	Palmer house.....	115 South State street
Fort Dearborn.....	125 West Van Buren street	Planters.....	17 North Clark street
Gladstone.....	62d street and Kenwood avenue	Plaza.....	North Clark street and North avenue
Grand Pacific.....	232 South Clark street	Revere house.....	N. Clark street and W. Austin avenue
Great Northern.....	237 South Dearborn street	Scratoza.....	29 South Dearborn street
Hotel Brevoort.....	120 West Madison street	Sherman house.....	106 West Randolph street
Hotel Del Prado.....	59th street and Dorchester avenue	Stratford.....	75 East Jackson boulevard
Hotel Grace.....	75 West Jackson boulevard	Union hotel.....	72 West Randolph street
Hotel Grant.....	6 North Dearborn street	Victoria.....	332 South Clark street
Hotel Mayer.....	1154 South Wabash avenue	Virginia.....	Ohio and Rush streets
Hotel Luzerne.....	N. Clark and Center streets	Windsor Clifton.....	23 East Monroe street
Hotel Metropole.....	23d street and Michigan avenue	Y. M. C. A.....	818-826 Wabash avenue

DEATH RATES IN ILLINOIS CITIES.

Per 1,000 population. [U. S. census bureau report.]	1914.	1913.	1912.
City.....	1914.	1913.	1912.
Evansville.....	11.0	10.2	11.5
Jacksonville.....	23.6	25.5	23.9
Quincy.....	14.8	15.7	14.6
Springfield.....	15.6	17.6	15.8

CHICAGO THEATERS.

Seating capacity given in parentheses.

- Academy (1,467)—16 South Halsted street.
 Albany Park (994)—4816 North Kedzie avenue.
 Alhambra (1,461)—State street and Archer avenue.
 American (1,226)—6-14 North Ashland avenue.
 Archer (800)—3510 Archer avenue.
 Argmore (640)—1038-52 Argyle avenue.
 Atlas (627)—4715 South State street.
 Avon (762)—3325-29 Fullerton avenue.
 Auditorium (3,747)—Congress-st. and Wabash-av.
 Avenue (1,140)—3108 Indiana avenue.
 Beach (996)—1504 East 51st street.
 Bertha (591)—4717 Lincoln avenue.
 Bijou (1,238)—300 South Halsted street.
 Biograph (988)—2431 Lincoln avenue.
 Blackstone (1,200)—Hubbard-ct., near Michigan-av.
 Boulevard (998)—1636 Garfield boulevard.
 Bryn Mawr (1,200)—1125 Bryn Mawr avenue.
 Buckingham (965)—3317 North Clark street.
 Bush Temple (845)—110 West Chicago avenue.
 Calo (880)—5406 North Clark street.
 Calumet (895)—9206 South Chicago avenue.
 Casino (1,217)—403 North Clark street.
 Castle (998)—6 South State street.
 Chicago (1,200)—Wabash avenue and Peck court.
 Cicero (595)—306-08 South Cicero avenue.
 Claremont (624)—3226 North Clark street.
 Clark (670)—4533 North Clark street.
 Cohan's Grand (1,379)—121 North Clark street.
 Coliseum (15,000)—Wabash-av., near 16th-st.
 College (1,325)—Webster and Sheffield avenues.
 Colonial (1,447)—26 West Randolph street.
 Columbia (1,193)—North Clark, near Madison-st.
 Columbus (1,334)—1340 Wabash avenue.
 Columbus, The (927)—6236 South Ashland avenue.
 Coronado (785)—3972 Vincennes avenue.
 Cort (962)—Dearborn street, near Randolph.
 Cosmopolitan (854)—7938 South Halsted street.
 Covent Garden (2,251)—2653-65 North Clark street.
 Criterion (1,233)—1228 Sedgwick street.
 Crawford (908)—19 South Crawford avenue.
 Crown (1,458)—Ashland avenue and Division street.
 Crown Hippodrome (707)—4007 West 26th street.
 Dante (551)—815 West Taylor street.
 Dearborn (741)—1206 North Dearborn street.
 Douglas (792)—3236 West 22d street.
 Douglas (584)—3123-25 Cottage Grove avenue.
 E. A. R. (892)—6889 Wentworth avenue.
 Easterly (571)—2768 Lincoln avenue.
 Emmett (550)—4338 Wentworth avenue.
 Empire (1,332)—673 West Madison street.
 Empress (1,500)—6226 South Halsted street.
 Englewood (1,400)—726 West 63d street.
 Famous (600)—3644 West Chicago avenue.
 Folly (976)—531 South State street.
 Frolic (899)—947 East 55th street.
 Garrick (1,257)—60 West Randolph street.
 Germania (905)—1546-50 North Clark street.
 Gold (808)—3411 West 12th street.
 Grand Oak (904)—3355 Grand boulevard.
 Great Northern (1,400)—21 Quincy street.
 Halfeld (952)—5449 South Halsted street.
 Halsted (707)—320 South Halsted street.
 Hamilton (999)—2186 East 71st street.
 Hamlin (1,215)—3326 West Madison street.
 Harper (1,201)—5234-44 Harper avenue.
 Harrison (617)—501 South Kedzie avenue.
 Harvard (726)—6316 Harvard avenue.
 Haymarket (1,800)—722 West Madison street.
 Howard (708)—66 East Van Buren street.
 Hub (769)—1742-46 West Chicago avenue.
 Hyde Park (634)—6500 Lake Park avenue.
 Hyde Park (622)—5314 Lake Park avenue.
 Ideal (698)—1622 Larrabee street.
 Illington (982)—2122-24 West 22d street.
 Illinois (1,282)—75 East Jackson boulevard.
 Imperial (1,300)—2329 West Madison street.
 Indiana (750)—228 East 43d street.
 Julian (799)—920 Belmont avenue.
 Kedzie (1,461)—West Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.
 Kenmore (496)—1039 Wilson avenue.
 Keystone (791)—3912 Sheridan road.
 Knickerbocker (994)—6217 Broadway.
 Lake Shore (542)—3175 Broadway.
 Lakeside (998)—4730 Sheridan road.
 LaSalle (767)—110 West Madison street.
 LaSalle (728)—152 West Division street.
 Leida (644)—645-47 West 120th street.
 Lexington (716)—1162 East 63d street.
 Lincoln (1,500)—3160 Lincoln avenue.
 Logan Square (318)—2532 Milwaukee avenue.
 Lowy's (634)—740 Milwaukee avenue.
 Lyceum (476)—3851 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Lyda (543)—317 North 45th avenue.
 Lyric (1,350)—26 West Jackson boulevard.
 Lyric (560)—115th street and Michigan avenue.
 Majestic (1,986)—18 West Monroe street.
 Marlowe (1,139)—Stewart-av. and West 63d-st.
 Marshallfield (1,077)—3305-11 North Marshallfield avenue.
 McVicker's (1,868)—23 West Madison street.
 Morse (565)—1330-32 Morse avenue.
 Midway (900)—Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
 National (1,400)—6235 South Halsted street.
 New American (1,400)—1600 West Madison street.
 New Apollo (965)—1540 North Crawford avenue.
 New Strand (773)—2111 West Division street.
 Newberry (709)—854 North Clark street.
 North Avenue (1,300)—316 West North avenue.
 Oak (1,054)—2000 North Western avenue.
 Oakland Square (1,424)—3947-51 Drexel boulevard.
 Olympia (582)—4619-21 South Ashland avenue.
 Olympic (1,760)—165 North Clark street.
 Orchestra Hall (2,556)—216 South Michigan avenue.
 Orpheum (670)—110 South State street.
 Palace (1,308)—North Clark street, near Randolph.
 Palace (1,433)—135 Blue Island avenue.
 Paramount (988)—2536 Milwaukee avenue.
 Park (568)—5960 West Lake street.
 Parkway (757)—2536-38 North Clark street.
 Parkway (774)—11053 Michigan avenue.
 Pekin (729)—2700 State street.
 Pine Grove (653)—717 Sheridan road.
 Plaisance (519)—466 North Parkside avenue.
 Powers' (1,106)—124 West Randolph street.
 Prairie (902)—5744 Prairie avenue.
 President (700)—55th street, near Calumet avenue.
 Princess (934)—319 South Clark street.
 Rainbow (734)—11311 South Michigan avenue.
 Regent (732)—6744 Sheridan road.
 Republic (770)—3918 Lincoln avenue.
 Rex (604)—6848 South Racine avenue.
 Rogers (487)—2516-18 West Fullerton avenue.
 Rose (727)—2860 Milwaukee avenue.
 Roseland (996)—11331 South Michigan avenue.
 Roseland (496)—11307 South Michigan avenue.
 Rosewood (996)—1823 Montrose boulevard.
 Shakespeare (996)—936 East 43d street.
 St. Alphonsus (1,004)—Southport and Lincoln-avs.
 South Shore (999)—6551 Stony Island avenue.
 Star (1,500)—1455 Milwaukee avenue.
 Star and Garter (1,897)—815-17 West Madison-st.
 Strand (932)—3029-33 Lincoln avenue.
 Strand (1,890)—700 South Wabash avenue.
 Studebaker (1,300)—413 South Michigan avenue.
 Swanson (500)—3863 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Terminal (996)—3308 Lawrence avenue.
 Thea (800)—1215 West 18th street.
 Thirty-First Street (737)—77 31st street.
 Triangle (546)—7219 Wentworth avenue.
 Twentieth Century (798)—3530-33 West 12th street.
 Vernon (742)—436 East 61st street.
 Victoria (1,800)—Belmont and Sheffield avenues.
 Virginia (800)—Halsted and West Madison streets.
 Vision (722)—2650 West Division street.
 Vista (975)—822 East 47th street.
 Vitagraph (998)—3133 Lincoln avenue.
 Waverley (556)—527 South Halsted street.
 West End (1,199)—121 North Cicero avenue.
 Whitney (798)—66 East Van Buren street.
 Willard (1,177)—340 East 51st street.
 Wilson (1,000)—Wilson avenue and Broadway.
 Windsor (1,256)—1235 North Clark street.
 Windsor Park (556)—2638 East 75th street.

In addition to the 162 theaters named above there were on Dec. 1, 1916, a large number of minor places of amusement with a seating capacity of less than 500 each.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF CHICAGO.

Abraham Lincoln—2941 Calumet avenue.
 Alexian Brothers—1200 Belden avenue.
 American—2058 West Monroe street.
 Augustana—2043 Cleveland avenue.
 Beulah—2148 North Clark street.
 Bohemian—1353 South California avenue.
 Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—235 W. Washington street.
 Chicago City Infant—721 North LaSalle street.
 Chicago Fresh Air—2450 Howard street.
 Chicago Homeopathic—711 South Wood street.
 Chicago Lying-In—5038 Vincennes avenue.
 Chicago Maternity—2314 North Clark street.
 Chicago Polyclinic—221 West Chicago avenue.
 Chicago Union—830 Wellington avenue.
 Children's—Wood street, near Polk.
 Children's Memorial—735 Fullerton avenue.
 Columbia—4607 Champlain avenue.
 Columbus—2540 Lake View avenue.
 Columbus Extension—West Polk and Lytle-sts.
 Cook County—West Harrison and Wood streets.
 Detention—Wood and West Polk streets.
 Douglas—Rhodes avenue and 32d street.
 Durand, Annie W.—Wood and York streets.
 Edward Sanitarium—Naperville, Ill.
 Emergency City—1065 West Monroe street, 175 West Jackson boulevard (room 1015), 1260 West Madison street and 621 Orleans street.
 Englewood—West 60th and South Green streets.
 Evangelical Deaconesses—408 Wisconsin street.
 Fort Dearborn—3330 Rhodes avenue.
 Frances E. Willard National Temperance—710 South Lincoln street.
 Garfield Park—3815 Washington boulevard.
 George Smith Memorial—See St. Luke's.
 German-American—741 Diversey boulevard.
 German Evangelical Deaconess—959 West 54th-pl.
 German Hospital—549-559 Grant place.
 Hahnemann—2814 Groveland avenue.
 Henrotin Memorial—939 North LaSalle street.
 Hygeia—2715 South Michigan avenue.
 Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—904 West Adams street.
 Iroquois Memorial Emergency—23 N. Market-st.
 Isolation—S. Lawndale-av. and W. 36th-st.
 Jefferson Park—1402 West Monroe street.
 Lake Shore—4147 Lake Park avenue.
 Lakeside—3410 Rhodes avenue.
 Lake View—4420 Clarendon avenue.
 Littlejohn—1410 West Monroe street.
 Maimonides—1519 South California avenue.
 Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
 Maternity and Infant Hospital of Chicago—1900 South Kedzie avenue.
 Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases—South Wood and Flournoy streets.
 Mercy—Calumet avenue and 26th street.
 Michael Reese—Groveland avenue and 29th street.
 Neal Institute—811 East 49th street.
 North Chicago—2551 North Clark street.
 Northwest Side—1627 West North avenue.
 Norwegian Lutheran—1133 North Leavitt street.
 Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha—1044 N. Francisco avenue.
 Park Avenue—1940 Park avenue.
 Passavant Memorial—149 West Superior street.
 People's—22d street and Archer avenue.
 Post Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
 Presbyterian—West Congress and Wood streets.
 Provident—Dearborn and 36th streets.
 Psychopathic—South Wood and Polk streets.
 Pullman—11217 Watt avenue.
 Ravenswood—1917 Wilson avenue.

Robert Burns—3807 Washington boulevard.
 St. Anne's—4900 Thomas street.
 St. Anthony de Padua—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.
 St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu—6337 Harvard avenue.
 St. Elizabeth's—North Clarendon avenue and Le-morne street.
 St. Joseph's—Garfield avenue and Burling street.
 St. Luke's—1433 Michigan avenue.
 St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses—1416 Indiana avenue.
 St. Mary of Nazareth—North Leavitt and Thomas streets.
 Sarah Morris Hospital for Children—Groveland avenue and East 29th street.
 Sheridan Park—623 Belmont avenue.
 South Chicago—2325 East 92d place.
 South Park—218 East 55th place.
 Streeter—2646 Calumet avenue.
 Swedish Covenant—2739 Foster avenue.
 Tuberculosis—North Crawford and Bryn Mawr avenues.
 United States Marine—4141 Clarendon avenue.
 University—432 South Lincoln street.
 Washington Boulevard—2449 Washington-bd.
 Washington Park—60th street and Vernon avenue.
 Wesley—2449 Dearborn street.
 West Side—1844 West Harrison street.
 West Side Emergency—1250 West Madison street.

DISPENSARIES.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Belden and Racine avenues.
 Bennett Free—300 North Ada; open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
 Bureau of Personal Service—720 West 12th street; 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
 Calumet Clinic—2527 Calumet avenue.
 Central Free—West Harrison and Wood; 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Sundays.
 Chicago Christian Industrial League—834 South State street.
 Chicago College of Osteopathy—1422 West Monroe street.
 Chicago Lying-In—Maxwell and Newberry.
 Chicago Polyclinic—219 West Chicago avenue; 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
 Children's South Side Free—705 West 47th street.
 Hahnemann College Free—2811 Cottage Grove avenue; all day.
 Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear—124 South Peoria; 1:30 to 3 p. m., except Sundays and holidays.
 Jewish Aid Society and Emanuel Mandel, West Side, Free—1012 Maxwell; daily except Sunday.
 Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; 2 to 4 p. m., except Fridays and Sundays; Saturday, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.
 Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina; 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m., except Sundays.
 Olivet—1500 Cleveland avenue.
 Post Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets; all day.
 Provident Free—16 West 36th street.
 Salvation Army Free—673 South State street.
 South Side—2431 Dearborn; 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m. daily.
 Southwest—2406 West 22d street.
 Volunteers of America Free—1201 Washington boulevard.
 West Side Free—Congress and Honore (College of Physicians and Surgeons); daily, except Sundays, 1 to 4 p. m.

POSTMASTERS OF CHICAGO.

No. Name. Appointed. Died.
 1. Jonathan N. Bailey. 1831 1850
 2. John S. C. Coates. 1832 1868
 3. Sydney Abell. 1837 1863
 4. William Stuart. 1841 1878
 5. Hart L. Stewart. 1845 1883
 6. Richard L. Wilson. 1849 1860
 7. George W. Dole. 1850 1860
 8. Isaac Cook. 1853 1886
 9. William Price. 1857 1885

No. Name. Appointed. Died.
 10. Isaac Cook. 1858 1886
 11. John L. Scripps. 1861 1868
 12. Samuel Hoard. 1865 1881
 13. Thomas O. Osborne. 1866
 14. Robert A. Gillmore. 1866 1867
 15. Francis T. Sherman. 1867 1905
 16. Francis A. Eastman. 1869
 17. John McArthur. 1872 1906
 18. Francis W. Palmer. 1877 1907

No. Name. Appointed. Died.
 19. Solomon C. Judd. 1885 1895
 20. Walt. C. Newberry. 1888 1912
 21. James A. Sexton. 1889 1899
 22. Washington Hesling. 1893 1897
 23. Charles U. Gordon. 1897
 24. F. E. Coyne. 1901
 25. Fred A. Busse. 1905 1914
 26. Daniel A. Campbell. 1907

ASYLUMS, HOMES AND NURSERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

- Agard Deaconess Rest Home—Lake Bluff.
 Altenheim—(See German Old People's Home).
 Augustana Central Home—1346 North LaSalle street.
 Augustana Home for the Aged—7544 Stony Island avenue.
 Augustana Nursery—1346 North LaSalle street.
 Augustana Nurses' Home—351 Garfield avenue.
 Augustana Women's Home—1307 East 54th street.
 Baptist Old People's Home—316 S. 4th avenue, Maywood.
 Bethany Home for the Aged—5015 N. Paulina street.
 Bethany Home for Young Ladies—824 Center street.
 Beulah Home—2144 North Clark street.
 Bohemian Old People's Home—5061 North Crawford avenue.
 Chicago Baptist Orphanage—Maywood.
 Chicago Deaconesses' Home—22 West Erie street.
 Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children—1516 West Adams street.
 Chicago Home for Girls—5024 Indiana avenue.
 Chicago Home for Incurables—5535 Ellis avenue.
 Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
 Chicago Homes for Boys—1506 West Adams-st.
 Chicago Industrial Home for Children—Office 1132 West Washington boulevard.
 Chicago Municipal Lodging House—162 North Union avenue.
 Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan—1932 Burling street.
 Chicago Orphan—5120 South Park avenue.
 Chicago Shelter Home—547 Maxwell street.
 Chicago State Hospital—Dunning.
 Chicago Woman's Shelter—1356 West Monroe-st.
 Christopher House Day Nursery—1616 Fullerton avenue.
 Church Army Day Nursery—4726 West Van Buren street.
 Church of God and Saints of Christ Day Nurseries and Orphanage and Home—5405 South Dearborn street.
 Church Home for Aged Persons—5435 Ingleside avenue.
 Cook County Home (for Poor)—Oak Forest.
 Cook County Kinderheim—1356 North Rockwell-st.
 Co-Operative League of Chicago (Homes for Business Mothers and their Children)—2217 and 5131 Calumet avenue.
 Danish Lutheran Orphan—3320 Evergreen avenue.
 Danish Old People's Home—6809 Huribut street.
 Evangelical Deaconesses' Home—408 Wisconsin street.
 Faith Missionary Home—300 West 74th street.
 Florence Crittenton Anchorage—2615 Indiana-av.
 Foundlings' Home—15 South Wood street.
 Frances Juvenile Home—433 East 42d street.
 German Baptist Deaconess Home and Hospital Society—322 Cortland street.
 German Baptist Old People's Home—1351 North Spaulding avenue.
 German Deaconesses' Home—824 Center street.
 German Hospital Nurses' Home—2329 Cambridge avenue.
 German Old People's Home—Forest Park, Ill.
 Guardian Angel, German Orphan—2001 Devon-av.
 Hebrew Sheltering Home—1336 South Morgan-st.
 Helen Day Nursery—702 Barber street.
 Home for the Aged—West Harrison and Throop.
 Home for Aged Jews—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
 Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People—510 West Garfield boulevard.
 Home for Destitute Crippled Children—1653 Park avenue.
 Home for Disabled Children—Maywood.
 Home for the Friendless—Vincennes avenue and 51st street.
 Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls—Ellis avenue and 53d street.
 Home for Missionaries' Children—Morgan Park.
 Hope Hall—6036 Ravenswood avenue.
 House of the Good Shepherd—1126 Grace street.
 Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—1900-1932 Marshall boulevard.
 Illinois Industrial School for Girls—Park Ridge, Ill.
 Illinois Masonic Homes—LaGrange and Sullivan, Ill.
 Illinois Manual Training School Farm—Glenwood, Ill. Office 603, 160 West Jackson boulevard.
 Illinois St. Andrew Society Old People's Home—Riverside, Ill.
 Immanuel Women's Home—1505 North LaSalle-st.
 Indiana House—12 East Grand avenue.
 Institutional Church Day Nursery (colored)—3825 South Dearborn street.
 Jackson Park Sanitarium—64th street and the lake.
 Josephine Club—515 S. Ashland avenue.
 Juvenile Detention Home—771 Gilpin place.
 King (James C.) Home for the Aged—Garfield boulevard and South Park avenue.
 Lawrence Hall (home for boys)—2850 Lawrence avenue.
 Louise Training School for Colored Boys—6130 South Ada street.
 Lutheran Orphans' Home—Addison, Ill.
 Margaret Etter Creche—2421 Wabash avenue.
 Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan—1550 S. Albany-av.
 Martha Washington Home—North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.
 Mary Bartelme Home for Girls—356 S. Homan avenue.
 Mary Crane Day Nursery—318 Gilpin place.
 Mercy Home—2834 Wabash avenue.
 Methodist Deaconess Orphanage—Lake Bluff.
 Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home—1417 Foster avenue.
 Miriam Club, Homes for Jewish Working Girls—4815 Champlain avenue.
 Mission of Our Lady of Mercy—1138 West Jackson boulevard.
 National Park Seminary Day Nursery—329 West 24th street.
 New Future Association—556 East 37th street.
 North Avenue Day Nursery—2138 West North avenue.
 Norwegian-Danish Deaconess Home—1925 N. Sawyer avenue.
 Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home—2244 Had-don avenue.
 Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home—Edison Park.
 Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home—1138 North Leavitt street.
 Norwegian Old People's Home—6054 Avondale-av.
 Ogontz Day Nursery—1600 Allport street.
 Old People's Home—4724 Vincennes avenue.
 Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged—Albany and Ogden avenues.
 Park Ridge School for Girls—Park Ridge.
 Parting of the Ways Home—112 West 22d street.
 Paulist Day Nursery—919 South Wabash avenue.
 Phyllis Wheatley Home—3530 Forest avenue.
 Presbyterian Home—Highland Park.
 Protestant Association Home for Children—310 Normal parkway.
 Providence Day Nursery—3052 Grattan avenue.
 Resthaven—3360 South Park avenue.
 St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles, Ill.
 St. Elizabeth Day Nursery—906 N. Franklin-st.
 St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled—2649 North Hamlin avenue.
 St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless—Lake Park avenue and 35th street.
 St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls—1100 South St. Mary street.
 St. Mary of Nazareth's Home—4423 North Mul-ligan avenue.
 St. Mary's Home for Children—2822 W. Jackson boulevard.
 St. Mary's Mission House—850 Washington-bd.
 St. Mary's Nursery—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
 St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street.
 St. Mary's Training School for Boys—Des Plaines.
 St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—721 North LaSalle street.
 Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House for Women—2412 Prairie avenue.
 South Chicago Day Nursery—9011 Burley avenue.
 Susanna Wesley Home—3143 South Michigan-av.
 Swedish Baptist Old People's Home—11404 South Irving avenue.

Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum—2014 Burling street.
 Volunteers of America Children's Home—Evanston; day nursery, 1213 Washington-bd.
 Walter League Hospice Home—4331 Calumet-av.
 Washingtonian Home—1529 West Madison street.

Western German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
 Young Woman's Christian Association Home—830 South Michigan avenue.
 Young Woman's Christian Home—318 South Ashland boulevard.

CEMETERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Arlington—West thirteen miles, near Elmhurst.
 Bethany—Archer avenue and 79th street.
 Bohemian National—North Crawford and Foster avenues.
 B'nai Abraham—South of Waldheim.
 B'nai Shalom—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 B'rith Abraham—Desplaines avenue and 14th street, Forest Park.
 Brookside—West sixteen miles, near South Elmhurst.
 Calvary—North ten miles, near South Evanston.
 Chebra Gemilath Chasadim Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Chevra Shomer Hadas—Nine miles west on Desplaines avenue, south of West 12th street.
 Concordia—Nine miles west on Madison street.
 Crown Hill—Fourteen miles west on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet railway.
 Eden—Irving Park boulevard, near Franklin Park.
 Elm Lawn—West thirteen miles on Lake street, near Elmhurst.
 Elmwood—Grand and Beach avenues.
 Evergreen—South Kedzie avenue and 87th street.
 Fairmount—Willow Springs.
 Fair Oaks Park—Matteson, south.
 Forest Home—West ten miles on 12th street.
 Free Sons of Israel—Waldheim.
 German Lutheran—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
 Graceland—North five miles on Clark street.
 Hebrew Benevolent Society—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Highland—West Chicago.
 Lincoln—Kedzie avenue and 123d.
 Montrose—Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues.
 Moses Montefiore—South of Forest Home.
 Mount Auburn—Southwest nine and one-half miles at 29th street and Oak Park avenue.
 Mount Carmel—Hillside Station.
 Mount Forest—Thornton, Ill.
 Mount Glenwood—Thornton, Ill.

Mount Greenwood—Near Morgan Park; south.
 Mount Hope—Near Morgan Park.
 Mount Israel—Dunning.
 Mount Maariv—Narragansett avenue near Irving Park boulevard.
 Mount Olivet—Northwest nine miles, on Narragansett avenue.
 Mount Olivet—South sixteen miles, near Morgan Park.
 New Light—East Prairie road, near Lincoln avenue, Morton Grove; northwest.
 North Chicago Hebrew Congregation—At Rosehill; north.
 Norwood Park—Sanford avenue and Higgins road.
 Oak Hill—West 119th street and Kedzie avenue.
 Oakland—Proviso; west twelve miles.
 Oak Lawn—South Halsted and 180th streets.
 Oakridge—Oakridge avenue and West 12th street, west twelve miles.
 Oakwoods—Greenwood avenue and 67th street; south.
 Oesterleisch-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein—At Waldheim.
 Ohavo Amuno—South of Forest Home.
 Ohavo Shalom—At Oakwoods.
 Polish—Milwaukee avenue, near Norwood Park.
 Ridgelawn—North Crawford and Peterson avenues.
 Rosehill—North seven miles at Edgewater avenue and East Ravenswood avenue.
 St. Adalbert—Norwood Park.
 St. Boniface—North Clark street and Lawrence avenue.
 St. Henry—Ridge and Devon avenues.
 St. Joseph's—River Grove.
 St. Lukas—5232 North Crawford avenue.
 St. Maria—Grand Trunk railway and 87th street; south.
 Sinai Congregation—At Rosehill.
 Society of Benevolence and Relief of the Sick—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
 Union Ridge—Higgins avenue, near Norwood Park.
 Woodlawn—West ten miles on Harrison street.
 Woodlawn—West 22d street and Harlem avenue.
 Zion Congregation—At Rosehill.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Abraham Lincoln—Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue; secretary, James P. Hall.
 Archer Road Settlement—239 West 24th street; Mrs. E. S. Beck.
 Association House—2150 West North avenue; Miss Carrie B. Wilson.
 Bohemian Settlement House—1831 South Racine avenue; Miss Alice M. Rowell.
 Chicago Commons—North Morgan street and Grand avenue; Graham Taylor.
 Chicago Hebrew Institute—West Taylor and Lytle streets; superintendent, Philip L. Seman.
 Christopher House—1618 Fullerton avenue; Miss Ora E. Edmonds.
 Clotte Scott Settlement—5623 Harper avenue; Miss Clotte Scott.
 Eli Bates House—621 West Elm street; Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt.
 Emerson—1746 Emerson avenue; Mrs. Rhoda A. Leach.
 Esther E. Falkenstein Settlement House—1917 North Richmond street; Miss Myrtle Falkenstein.
 Fellowship House—831 West 33d place; Mrs. Amelia H. Jerome.
 Forward Movement—1356 West Monroe street; Horace S. Dagan, D. D.
 Frederick Douglass—3032 Wabash avenue; Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley.
 Gads Hill Center—1959 West 20th street; Miss Ruth Austin.
 Halsted Street Institutional Church Settlement—1935 South Halsted street; Rev. R. Stephenson.
 Henry Booth House—701 West 14th place; T. W. Allison.

Hull House—800 South Halsted Street; Miss Jane Addams.
 Institutional Church—3825 Dearborn street; Rev. A. J. Carey.
 Little Wanderer Day Nursery and Settlement House—2116 West Chicago avenue; Mrs. Josephine Juddins.
 Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; Jacob Bernhelm.
 Maxwell Settlement—1214 South Clinton street, Miss Ernestine Heller.
 National Park Seminary and Settlement—239 West 24th street; Virginia B. Washburne.
 Neighborhood House—6710 South May street; Mrs. H. M. Van Der Vaart and Anne E. Nichols.
 Northwestern University—Angusta and Noble streets; Miss Harriet E. Vittum.
 Olivet Institute—1500 Hudson avenue; Rev. Norman E. Barr.
 St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street; Mrs. Katherine M. Farnen.
 Samaritan House—2601 West Superior street; Margaret Lindesmith.
 Sinai Social Center—4600 Grand boulevard; Leon L. Lewis.
 South Deering Neighborhood Center—10441 Hoxie avenue; Ernest J. Morris.
 South End Center—8756 Buffalo avenue; Mrs. Jane P. Guild.
 Union Home—2932 Groveland avenue; Mrs. Hilda N. Johnson-Haskins.
 University of Chicago—4630 Gross avenue; Miss Mary E. McDowell.
 Wendell Phillips—2009 Walnut street; Mrs. Geo. L. Cone.

BASEBALL.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Cubs of the National league and the White Sox of the American league contested for the 1916 championship of Chicago with the following result:

SOUTH SIDE, OCT. 4.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.E.
Flack, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mann, lf.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Saier, lb.....	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	8	0
Kelly, cf.....	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Wilson, c.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	5
Yerkes, 2b.....	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	2
Zeider, 3b.....	3	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	1
Wortman, ss.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	2
Vaughn, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hendrix, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	32	2	10	13	1	3	3	24	11

White Sox.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.E.
J. Collins, rf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Weaver, 3b.....	3	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	2
Jackson, lf.....	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Felsch, cf.....	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	4	0
Ness, lb.....	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	6	0
Terry, ss.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
Schalk, c.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	3
Russell, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Total.....	28	8	9	10	3	2	2	27	12

Cubs.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
White Sox.....	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	*-8	

Two base hits—Wilson, Zeider, Ness. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4 (Weaver, E. Collins, Felsch, Schalk); by Hendrix, 3 (Russell, E. Collins, Terry); by Russell, 5 (Saier, Vaughn, Flack, Mann, Wilson). Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 3; off Russell, 1. Double play—E. Collins-Terry-Schalk. Weaver. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in 6 innings, no one out in 7th. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, Zeider; by Hendrix, Weaver. Time, 1:45. Umpires—Evans at plate; Orth on bases; Hildebrand and Byron in outfield.

NORTH SIDE, OCT. 5.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.E.
J. Collins, rf.....	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0
Weaver, 3b.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	3	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	4
Jackson, lf.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Felsch, cf.....	4	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	1
Ness, lb.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	13	0	1
Terry, ss.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
Schalk, c.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1
Faber, p.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total.....	35	3	9	12	3	0	2	27	14

Cubs.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.E.
Flack, rf.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mann, lf.....	5	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
Saier, lb.....	5	0	2	3	0	0	1	13	0
Williams, cf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Wilson, c.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	0
Yerkes, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	0
Zeider, 3b.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Wortman, ss.....	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	7
Lavender, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Mollwitz.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Packard, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Archer.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	36	1	9	12	3	0	1	27	14

Cubs.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
White Sox.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Two base hits—Wortman, Saier, J. Collins, Mann. Three base hit—Felsch. Struck out—By Lavender, 3 (Felsch, Faber, J. Collins); by Packard, 5 (Weaver, Faber, 2, Ness, Terry); by Faber, 6 (Williams, Wortman, Flack, Saier, Packard, Mann). Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Faber, 3; off Packard, 1. Double plays—Yerkes-Saier; Faber-E. Collins-Ness. Hits—Off Lavender, 5 in 4 innings. Time—2:15. Umpires—Byron at plate, Hildebrand on bases, Evans and Orth in outfield.

SOUTH SIDE, OCT. 6.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.E.
J. Collins, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Weaver, 3b.....	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	1
E. Collins, 2b.....	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	1
Jackson, lf.....	4	2	3	6	0	0	0	3	0
Felsch, cf.....	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0
Ness, lb.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Terry, ss.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Schalk, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
C. Williams, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	30	3	8	14	3	0	2	27	7

Cubs.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.E.
Flack, rf.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
F. Williams, cf.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mann, lf.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Saier, lb.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Mollwitz, lb.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1
Kelly, cf.-rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0
Yerkes, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zeider, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Wortman, ss.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	6
Prendergast, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
*Archer.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McConnell, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	30	0	6	6	1	0	2	24	16

Cubs.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
White Sox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Batted for Prendergast in eighth.
Two base hits—Jackson (3), Felsch. Three base hit—Weaver. Struck out—By C. Williams, 8 (Saier, 2, Wortman, Prendergast, 2, Kelly, 2, Zeider); by Prendergast, 3 (Felsch, C. Williams, 2); by McConnell, 1 (Jackson). Bases on balls—Off Williams, 1; off Prendergast, 2; off McConnell, 1. Double plays—Wortman-Saier; Schalk-E. Collins; Terry-E. Collins-Ness. Hits—Off Prendergast, 8 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By C. Williams, F. Williams. Time—1:11. Umpires—Hildebrand at plate, Byron on bases, Evans and Orth in outfield.

NORTH SIDE, OCT. 7.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.E.
J. Collins, rf.....	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
Weaver, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
E. Collins, 2b.....	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	3	3
Jackson, lf.....	4	2	3	6	0	0	1	3	0
Felsch, cf.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	1
Ness, lb.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Terry, ss.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Schalk, c.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Cicotte, p.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total.....	34	6	9	13	2	0	2	27	10

Cubs.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.E.
Williams, cf.....	4	2	3	7	0	0	0	1	0
Mann, lf.....	4	1	2	4	0	0	1	4	0
Saier, lb.....	4	0	2	5	0	0	0	7	0
Kelly, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Yerkes, 2b.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Knabe, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Zeider, 3b.....	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	2
Wortman, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Archer.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaughn, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Packard, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	34	3	10	20	1	0	2	27	12

Cubs.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
White Sox.....	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	6

*Batted for Wortman in ninth.
Two base hits—Saier, Zeider, E. Collins, Williams (2). Three base hits—Mann, Williams, Saier. Home run—Jackson. Struck out—By Cicotte, 6; by Vaughn, 3; by Packard, 3. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; off Cicotte, 1. Double plays—Wilson-Wortman; Felsch-Schalk; Weaver-E. Collins-Ness. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in 3 innings (none out in fourth). Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, Terry. Time—2:00. Umpires—Orth at plate, Evans on bases, Byron and Hildebrand in outfield.

BATTING AVERAGES IN SERIES.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SB.	Av.
J. Collins	18	1	4	5	0	1	.222
Weaver	16	1	4	6	0	1	.250
E. Collins	11	5	5	6	5	2	.455
Jackson	14	6	7	13	1	2	.500
Felsch	13	2	6	9	3	1	.462
Ness	16	2	3	4	0	0	.187
Terry	12	4	4	1	0	1	.308
Schalk	13	1	1	1	1	1	.077
Russell	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Faber	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Williams	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Cicotte	4	1	1	1	0	0	.250
Total	125	20	35	49	11	8	.280
Cubs.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SB.	Av.
Flack	10	0	1	1	1	1	.100
Mann	16	2	7	10	1	2	.437
Salser	15	1	5	10	0	1	.333
Kelly	11	1	0	0	0	1	.000
Williams	9	2	4	4	0	0	.444
Wilson	16	0	3	4	0	0	.187
Yerkes	10	0	5	5	2	0	.500
Knabe	3	0	1	1	0	0	.333
Zeider	12	0	3	5	2	2	.250
Wortman	14	0	5	6	0	1	.357
Mollwitz	3	0	1	1	0	0	.333
Vaughn	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Hendrix	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Leander	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Packard	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Prendergast	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
McConnell	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Archer	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Total	132	6	35	51	6	8	.265

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS.

Date.	Park.	Attendance.	Receipts.
Oct. 4—Sox		17,250	\$10,747.25
Oct. 5—Cubs		11,649	7,769.50
Oct. 6—Sox		10,916	6,625.00
Oct. 7—Cubs		16,798	11,121.00
Total		56,613	36,262.75

SUMMARY.

Games won—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 0.
 Total attendance four games—56,613.
 Gross receipts four games—\$36,262.75.
 Commission's share—\$3,626.27.
 Each club's share—\$6,527.30.
 Total players' share—\$19,581.88.
 Each Sox player's share—\$489.55.
 Each Cub player's share—\$326.36.
 The winning team received 60 per cent and the losing team 40 per cent of the players' share.

RESULTS BY YEARS.

(Games won.)

1903—White Sox, 7; Cubs, 7.
1905—Cubs, 4; White Sox, 1.
1906—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 2.
1909—Cubs, 4; White Sox, 1.
1911—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 0.
1912—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3.
1913—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 2.
1914—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3.
1915—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 1.
1916—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 0.

BOWLING.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The nineteenth annual Illinois State Bowling association tournament was held in Chicago April 21-May 16, 1916. The five man event was won by the Mendels with a total score of 2,955, the two man event by Bob Wagner and Phil Wolf with 1,313 points, the individual event by Chris Kaad with 694 points and the all-around events by Julie Lelinger, with 1,890 events. Record of winners to date:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Year.	Team and city.	Score.
1899—Interclub league, Chicago.		2,425
1899—Interclub league, Chicago.		2,581
1900—Chicago league, Chicago.		2,574
1901—Chicago league, Chicago.		2,944
1902—Chicago league, Chicago.		2,900

Year.	Team and city.	Score.
1903—South Chicago league, Chicago.		2,875
1904—Chicago league, Chicago.		2,863
1905—West Side Business Men's league, Chicago.		2,855
1906—Beisingers, Chicago.		2,882
1907—Lake View league, Chicago.		2,920
1908—Howard Majors, Chicago.		2,857
1909—Lincolns No. 1, Chicago.		2,960
1910—Lipmans, Chicago.		2,977
1911—Chalmers-Detroits		2,865
1912—Bruck's league, Chicago.		2,854
1913—Concordia Reds.		2,878
1914—Blatz, Chicago.		2,975
1915—Chalmers, Chicago.		2,893
1916—Mendels, Chicago.		2,955

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

1904—O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers.	1,269
1905—P. Ward-D. McGuire.	1,216
1906—C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch.	1,270
1907—M. Bomer-G. Bomer.	1,233
1908—Jack Hoffenkamp-H. Glassner.	1,339
1909—J. J. Zust-W. P. Gomph.	1,249
1910—Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly.	1,218
1911—Louis Levine-Fred Bliss.	1,269
1912—Harry Ruth-Fred Collins.	1,256
1913—James Stevens-John Rosendal.	1,243
1914—Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen.	1,273
1915—J. and F. Kartheiser.	1,251
1916—Bob Wagner and Phil Wolf.	1,333

SINGLES.

1899—W. B. Hanna, Chicago.	*172 5-6
1899—H. E. Shepard, Chicago.	*190
1900—W. V. Thompson, Interclub.	*197 11-12
1901—Fred Worden, Anson.	*201 7-9
1902—J. E. Berlin, Sheridan.	*201 7-9
1903—Fred Worden, Star.	.643
1904—Andrew Hall, Chicago.	.630
1905—E. Wicnold, Monroe.	.711
1906—James Foley, Union.	.682
1907—C. Heitschmidt, Lake View.	.649
1908—Dan Ward, Tossells.	.687
1909—Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest.	.678
1910—Andrew Hall, Chicago.	.725
1911—Arthur Anderson, Lake View.	.665
1912—George Hang, Chicago.	.671
1913—Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs.	.721
1914—Al Toemmel, Planters.	.634
1915—H. M. Lampert, Ellis.	.700
1916—Chris Kaad, Hotel Planters.	.694

*Averages.

ALL EVENTS.

1904—H. Steers, Chicago.	1,903
1905—Al Toemmel, Chicago.	1,769
1906—D. Woodbury, Chicago.	1,826
1907—August Trapp, Chicago.	1,851
1908—Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis.	1,854
1909—Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago.	1,841
1910—Phil Wolf, Chicago.	1,836
1911—W. V. Thompson, Chicago.	1,882
1912—Fred Collins, Chicago.	1,826
1913—Al Toemmel, Chicago.	1,877
1914—George Ahlbeck, Cappers.	1,883
1915—J. Danek, Flenners.	1,855
1916—Julie Lelinger, Chicago.	1,890

Illinois Bowling Association Officials (1916).
 President, Oscar W. Schmidt, Chicago; treasurer, Otto C. Black, Chicago; auditor, Ray Davis, Chicago; secretary, J. C. Mueller, Chicago.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Year.	Team.	FIVE-MAN TEAMS.	Score.
1904—5—Hoffmanns.			2,885
1905—6—Kloempkens.			2,874
1906—7—Quirk No. 1.			2,896
1907—8—Eclipse.			2,827
1908—9—Leders.			2,885
1909—10—Roller Pianos.			2,961
1910—11—Song's Springs.			2,899
1911 (December)—Goodfriends.			2,990
1912—El Utilas.			2,960
1913—O'Learys.			2,876
1914—O'Learys.			2,906
1915—Nienstadts.			2,957

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

1904—5—Meyer-Peterson.	1,283
1905—6—Faetz-Schneider.	1,221

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1906-7-Woodbury-Stolke	1,246
1907-8-Ehlman-Weeks	1,240
1908-9-Feifer-Steers	1,239
1909-10-Kenner-Collier	1,203
1910-11-Nelson-Metcalf	1,303
1911 (December)-Blouin-Roife	1,312
1912-Toemmel-Kelly	1,310
1913-Meyer-Bangart	1,219
1914-Gaede-Arnhorst	1,225
1915-Hahn-Trapp	1,268

SINGLES.

1904-5-George A. Rost	671
1905-6-Robert Winold	659
1906-7-James Hartwell	678
1907-8-Charles Nelson	684
1908-9-E. D. Peifer	659
1909-10-H. A. Walker	697
1910-11-R. Kirch	676
1911 (December)-Ned Nelson	711
1912-Joe Shaw	674
1913-Jay Thompson	676
1914-P. McGuire	676
1915-Frank Kafora	710

ALL EVENTS.

1905-Eddie Meyer	1,845
1906-Matt Faetz	1,876
1907-D. Woodbury	1,957
1908-James Blouin	1,912
1909-Charles Langmeyer	1,892
1910-H. A. Walker	1,942
1911-Al Toemmel	1,902
1911 (December)-Ned Nelson	1,870
1912-Al Toemmel	1,843
1913-William Metcalf	1,888
1914-M. Faetz	1,892
1915-Frank Kafora	1,895
Officers: Chicago Bowling Association (1916)-	
President, Frank Padeloup; first vice-president,	
Walter L. Trischmann; second vice-president,	
Elmer H. Baumgarten; secretary, J. C. Mueller;	
treasurer, Albert Lea.	

YACHTING.

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

The Chicago Yacht club's thirteenth annual long distance race was sailed July 22-25, 1916, from Chicago to Mackinac Island over a course of 331 miles. The winner was the class P sloop Intrepid, owned and sailed by Frank J. Snite and Roy M. Barcal. Rough weather delayed all the contesting boats, the time of the winner being more than 72 hours. The Dorello, Paul Tietgen's class N sloop, was second and Harry Higinbotham's yawl Priscilla third in the race. Winners of the event to date:

1904-Vencedor.	1911-Mavourneen.
1905-Mistral.	1912-Polaris.
1906-Vanadis.	1913-Olympian.*
1907-Vencedor.	1914-Olympian.
1908-Valmore.	1915-Leda.
1909-Valmore.	1916-Intrepid.
1910-Valmore.	

*To Petoskey, Mich.

The best record to Mackinac island, 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavourneen in 1911.

MICHIGAN CITY RACES.

The twenty-fifth annual Michigan City race of the Columbia Yacht club of Chicago was sailed June 17, 1916, and was won by the thirty-five foot class P sloop Intrepid, owned by Frank J. Snite and Roy M. Barcal. It made the distance across the lake from Chicago to Michigan City in 6:31:30 corrected time. The actual time was 7:02:10. Second place was taken by H. M. Higinbotham's thirty foot A class boat Priscilla. The class winners, with corrected time of each, follow:

20 foot class-Renegade.	7:37:22.
25 foot class-Pequod.	6:47:04.
30 foot class-Ste. Claire.	6:41:51.
30 foot (B) class-Susan.	7:05:43.
R class-Banshee.	6:48:33.
Schooners-Briar.	7:25:50.
Yawls-Lobe II.	6:35:10.
35 foot sloop-Intrepid.	6:31:30.
Mixed class-Priscilla.	6:33:40.

JACKSON PARK Y. C. RACE.

The Jackson Park Yacht club's annual race from Chicago to Michigan City was sailed Sept. 2, 1916, and the winner was the Snite-Barcal sloop Intrepid, the victory bringing with it the Merchants' trophy and the Commodore Lawton Cup. Summary of the race:

Yawl Class.

	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Priscilla	7:29:20	7:29:20

Thirty-Five Foot Class.

Intrepid	4:20:00	3:52:05
Mavourneen	4:45:48	4:14:40
Larikin	4:54:55	4:20:34
Ircquois	5:45:57	5:13:30

Twenty One Foot Cabin Class.

Columbia	5:19:22	4:25:42
Edith	5:25:20	4:29:19
Cherry	5:26:43	4:32:13
Chevron	5:35:41	4:42:59

R Class.

XXIX.	5:10:44	4:00:12
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Thirty Foot A Class.

Ste. Claire.	5:29:34	4:28:54
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Twenty-Five Foot Class.

Seminole	6:29:36	5:16:15
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LAKE MICHIGAN Y. A. REGATTA.

The annual fall regatta of the Lake Michigan Yachting association took place Sept. 4 over the Lincoln Park Yacht club's triangular course with start and finish off Fullerton avenue. A feature of the regatta was the final race for and capture of the Sir John Nutting cup by the Banshee. Summary of racing:

20 FOOT SLOOPS AND SMALL YAWLS-START 10:05.

	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Rascal	12:14:30	2:07:30	1:44:10
Lobe II.	12:08:03	2:03:03	1:39:30
Mudhen	12:42:10	2:37:10	2:13:46
Owl	12:21:05	2:13:05	1:57:23

25 FOOT SLOOPS-START 10:10.

	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Wenonah II.	12:05:10	1:55:11	1:31:33
Seminole	12:14:10	2:04:10	1:43:37
Diamond	12:08:50	1:58:50	1:37:28
Spartan	12:14:10	2:04:10	1:42:48
Pequod*	12:01:22	1:51:22	.....
Cock Robin.	12:06:50	1:55:50	1:37:29
Cyma	12:03:07	1:58:07	1:39:39
Renegade	12:03:19	1:53:19	1:28:10

*Measurement protested.

R CLASS RACEABOUTS AND 30 FOOT B SLOOPS-

START 10:15.

	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
XXIX.	12:05:08	1:50:08	1:30:33
Banshee	11:59:32	1:44:32	1:25:17
Maia	12:14:06	1:59:06	1:40:06
Vandal	12:02:00	1:47:00	1:26:27
Rival	12:03:47	1:48:47	1:29:17

YAWLS AND SCHOONERS-START 10:20.

	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Priscilla	11:51:10	1:31:10	1:31:10
Kayoshk	12:22:06	2:02:06	1:51:01
Arcacla	.....	.....	.....
Arcacla	did not finish.		

30 FOOT A SLOOPS-START 10:25.

	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Capsicum	12:09:13	1:44:13	1:28:12
Ste. Claire	12:15:02	1:50:02	1:33:03
Mildred II.	12:05:05	1:40:15	1:24:17
La Rita	.....	.....	.....
La Rita	did not finish.		

21 FOOT CABIN CLASS AND 35 FOOT SLOOPS-

START 10:30.

	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Cherry	12:08:25	1:38:25	1:23:20
Columbia	12:06:08	1:36:08	1:21:39
Edith II.	12:03:39	1:33:39	1:18:04
Larikin	12:04:32	1:34:32	1:24:51
Mavourneen	12:07:25	1:57:25	1:28:32
Intrepid	11:55:15	1:25:15	1:17:29
Naniwa	12:06:42	1:36:42	1:25:28

TRISTATE RACING CRUISE.

The annual tristate racing cruise of the Chicago Yacht club was sailed June 23, 24 and 25, 1916, the course being as usual from Chicago to Michigan City, Ind., thence to St. Joe, Mich., and

back to Chicago. The contest was won by the Snite-Barcel class P sloop Intrepid. The run from Chicago was made by the Intrepid in 5:07:15 elapsed time, or 4:28:42 corrected time. The second leg from Michigan City to St. Joe was won by Harry Higinbotham's Priscilla, which made the run in 5:16:30. The third leg from St. Joe to Chicago was won by the Intrepid, which made the run in 9:36:55 elapsed time, or 8:56:20 corrected time.

THE LIPTON CUP.

There were no contests in 1914, 1915 or 1916 for the silver cup donated by Sir Thomas Lipton to the Columbia Yacht club of Chicago, to be competed for annually by 21 foot cabin class yachts. The races for the America's cup having been postponed at the request of the challenger on account of the war in Europe, in which his country was a participant, the Columbia Yacht club deemed it an act of courtesy to postpone the Lipton cup contest likewise.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

1902—La Rita, Chicago.	1908—Chicago, Chicago.
1903—La Rita, Chicago.	1909—Spray, Chicago.
1904—Ste. Claire, Detroit.	1910—Spray, Chicago.
1905—Ste. Claire, Detroit.	1911—Columbia, Chicago.
1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1912—Susan II, Chicago.
1907—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1913—Susan II, Chicago.
	1914, 1915, 1916, no race.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

Winner.	Time.	Winner.	Time.
1910—Valmore	...3:24:10	1912—Polaris	1:45:50
1911—Valmore	...2:35:28	1914—Valiant	...1:49:03
1912—Michigan	...2:45:05	1915, 1916—No races.	

SIR JOHN NUTTING CUP.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

1906—Pequod.	1912—Invader.
1907—Pequod.	1913—No race.
1908—No race.	1914—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.	1915—Banshee.
1910—Invader.	1916—Banshee.
1911—Invader.	

ATHLETICS.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR.

The Chicago Athletic association team won the annual championship indoor athletic tournament of the Central A. A. U. in the Northwestern university gymnasium April 8, 1916, with a total of 61 points. The other point winners were: Illinois A. C., 31; Dubuque college, 8; unattached, 7; University of Wisconsin, 5; University of Chicago, 3; First regiment, I. N. G., 3; Northwestern university, 1. Joe Loomis, C. A. A., won the 50 yard low hurdles in :06½, a new Central A. A. U. mark. He also won the 50 yard dash in :05½—a new record. The 50 yard high hurdles race was won by H. Goeltz, C. A. A., in :06½. In the pole vault "Red" Graham, unattached, and E. Knourek, I. A. C., were tied for a record of 12 feet 10½ inches each. This was a new C. A. A. U. record.

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR.

The University of Illinois won the sixth annual indoor field and track meet held in Patten gymnasium, Evanston, March 18, 1916, with 41½ points. Wisconsin was second with 28½ points and Chicago third with 23 points. Purdue, Minnesota, Northwestern and Ohio State followed in the order named. Winners and time: 50 yard dash—Pershing, Chicago. Time, :05½. 1 mile run—Mason, Illinois. Time, 4:24. 2 mile run—Mason, Illinois. Time, 9:43½. 60 yard high hurdles—Ames, Illinois. Time, :08. 440 yard run—Dismond, Chicago. Time, :52½. Shotputs—Mucks, Wisconsin. Distance, 48 feet 7½ inches. ½ mile run—Harvey, Wisconsin. Time, 2:02½. Pole vault—Culp, Illinois, and Huston, Wisconsin, tied. Height, 12 feet. Running high jump—Webster, Illinois. Height, 5 feet 11 inches. 1 mile relay—Chicago. Time, 3:34.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC.

The fifteenth annual interscholastic meet of the University of Chicago took place on Stagg field June 10, 1916. The Oregon (Ill.) High school was first with 37 points owing to the excellent performances of Sherman Landers and Frank Loomis of that institution. The Urbana (Ill.) High school was second with 15 points and the North Central High school of Spokane, Wash., was third with 11 points. Winners: 100 yard dash—Landers, Oregon, Ill.; :10½. 220 yard dash—Landers, Oregon, Ill.; :22½. 440 yard run (A)—Euard, Kewanee, Ill.; :53½. 440 yard run (B)—Parker, Colfax, Wash.; :53. 440 yard run (C)—Crane, Algona, Iowa; :54. 880 yard run (A)—Carter, St. Albans, Washington, D. C.; 2:03½. 880 yard run (B)—Ryan, Freeport, Ill.; 2:02½. 1 mile run (A)—Dice, Kewanee, Ill.; 4:39½. 1 mile run (B)—Porter, Webster City, Iowa; 4:42½. 120 yard high hurdles—Gilfillan, Joliet; :16. 220 yard low hurdles—Loomis, Oregon, Ill.; :25. Running high jump—Addems, Mantens and Pratt, Lane High school, Chicago, tied for first; 6 ft. 3-16 inch. Running broad jump—Dowding, Bowen High school, Chicago; 22 ft. ¾ inch. Discus throw—Allman, Urbana, Ill.; 135 ft. 9 in. 12 pound hammer throw—Allman, Urbana, Ill.; 150 feet 8¾ inches. 12 pound shotput—Allman, Urbana, Ill.; 49 feet 8 inches. Javelin throw—Angier, Beardstown, Ill.; 159 feet 9 inches. Pole vault—Landers, Oregon, Ill.; 12 feet.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS INTERSCHOLASTIC.

In the interscholastic meet held under the auspices of the University of Illinois at Urbana, May 13, 1916, the Joliet high school won in class A with 30 points. Urbana was second with 16 points, while LaGrange and Springfield were tied for third place with 15 points each. The winner in class B was Harrisburg with 20 points, in class C the Evanston academy won with 51 points.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING.

MILWAUKEE-CHICAGO RECORD.

Sidney Hatch, unattached, ran from Milwaukee to Chicago in the record time of 14:50:30 Oct. 17-18, 1916, the distance by the course he took being 95.7 miles. The previous record for this run was held by Albert Corey, who on Oct. 4, 1907, made 91.6 miles in 18:37:00. Hatch left Milwaukee at 8 p. m., Oct. 17, and arrived at the finishing line in Chicago at 10:50 a. m., Oct. 18. Record of run:

Miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.
5.....	39:32	55.....	8:37:35
10.....	1:24:17	60.....	9:24:32
15.....	2:09:46	65.....	10:09:28
20.....	3:00:00	70.....	11:01:25
25.....	3:50:00	75.....	11:45:02
30.....	4:35:03	80.....	12:37:47
*35.....	5:19:40	85.....	13:20:26
40.....	6:10:00	90.....	14:03:03
45.....	6:55:47	95.....	14:45:32
150.....	7:41:02	95.7.....	14:50:30

*Kenosha stop. †Waukegan stop. ‡Highland Park stop.

Average time per mile, 9:18; miles per hour, 6.44.

SWIMMING.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR.

1 mile—Won by Clement Browne, Hamilton club, in Hamilton club tank, Jan. 13. Time, 23:49½ (new Central A. A. U. record). 500 yards—Won by Clement Browne in Hamilton club tank Feb. 10. Time, 6:18¾. 200 yards, breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, I. A. C. in the Chicago A. A. tank, Feb. 16. Time, 2:40½. Plunge for distance—Won by J. P. Lichter, C. A. A., in C. A. A. tank, Feb. 16. Time, :19. 880 yards—Won by Perry McGilivray, I. A. C., in the I. A. C. tank, March 2. Time, 11:25.

150 yards, back stroke—Won by Harry Hebner, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, March 2. Time, 1:55½.
 440 yards, relay—Won by I. A. C. (McGillivray, Hebner, Raithel and Vosburgh), in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 2. Time, 3:48½.
 220 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray in the Detroit A. C. natatorium, March 4. Time, 2:27½.
 100 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray in Detroit A. C. natatorium, March 4. Time, 1:56½.
 Fancy diving—Won by Arthur Hartung, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. natatorium, March 4.
 Water polo—Won by C. A. A., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 8, by 7 goals to 5 for the I. A. C.

Junior Championships.

100 yards—Won by D. L. Jones, I. A. C., in Cincinnati Gymnasium A. C. tank, Feb. 25. Time, 1:58½.
 500 yards—Won by W. L. Wallen, Jr., Hamilton club, in Cincinnati G. A. C. tank, March 24. Time, 6:32½.
 100 yards, breast stroke—Won by B. Ward, C. G. A. C., in Cincinnati G. A. C. tank, March 24. Time, 1:13½.
 100 yards, back stroke—Won by Schaffer, C. G. A. C., in Cincinnati G. A. C. tank, March 24. Time, 1:17.

OUTDOOR.

220 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in Chicago, July 8. Time, 2:36½.
 100 yards, back stroke—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., in Chicago, July 8. Time, 1:20½.
 880 yards—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., in Chicago, July 15. Time, 12:29½.
 High diving—Won by W. P. Heyn, C. A. A., with 130.2 points.
 220 yards, breast stroke—Won by M. McDermott, I. A. C., at Put-in-Bay, O., July 19. Time, 2:45.
 1 mile—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., at Chicago. Time, 25:59½.
 440 yards, relay—Won by I. A. C. team (Raithel, Vosburgh, Hebner, McGillivray), at Chicago, Aug. 5. Time, 4:02½.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

The eighth annual Chicago river swim under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club took place July 29, 1916. It was won by W. L. Wallen of the Hamilton club, who covered the distance of approximately 2½ miles from the Sportsmen's clubhouse at the foot of Randolph street to Wells street bridge in 35:17. Herman Laubis of the Missouri A. C., St. Louis, was second and Larry Sparks of the same club third. Miss Rebecca Wells, a 16 year old girl, was among those who finished. Record of the event:

Year and winner.	Time.
1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C.	44:41½
1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.	36:12½
1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	38:03
1911—Joseph Stener, unattached.	43:21
1912—W. R. Vosburgh, Univ. of Illinois.	1:03:22
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	46:54½
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	40:02
1915—No contest account Eastland disaster.	
1916—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club.	35:17

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about 1½ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2½ miles; in 1913, 2 miles; in 1914, 1½ miles, and in 1916, 2½ miles.

TRAP SHOOTING.

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

The fortieth annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association was held at LaSalle May 22-25, 1916. The Interstate association's amateur championship, 100 targets, 16 yards' rise, was won by C. G. Burmeister of Chicago with a clean score of 100. The state amateur championship, 50 targets, 18 yards rise, was won by E. W. Anderson of Pecatonica after a shootoff with W. E. Graham, Mark Arle, Daniel Voorhees and Charles Shade, all having been tied with 50 hits each. The Chicago board of trade diamond badge was won by Carl E. Bosley of Tonica, who made a score of 99 out of 100 at the 19 yards rise. The women's championship was won by Mrs. Harold Almert of Chicago.

A. C. Connor of Springfield won the L. C. Smith cup with a score of 24 on a 25 target shoot-off. He shot from the 20 yard mark. The world's squad record of 493 out of 500 targets was equaled by Mark Arle, Homer Clark, William Hoon, John Jahn and Frank Graper.

The 1917 tournament will be held in Streator. Ray Loring of Marseilles is president of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association and Art Van Loon is secretary-treasurer.

CHICAGO GRAND HANDICAP.

The seventh annual Chicago grand distance handicap shoot took place on the grounds of the Chicago Gun club June 11, 1916. John Kammerman of Grant Park, Ill., was the winner after a shootoff with H. Chisholm of Chicago, each having scored 95 out of a possible 100 from the 19 yard mark. In the shootoff Kammerman made 19 hits to his opponent's 15. Winners of event to date:

1910—Albert Southard, Pecatonica, Ill.	94
1911—W. F. Biley, Chicago, Ill.	93
1912—Henry Carstens, Lowell, Ind.	93
1913—J. F. Caldwell, Concordia, Kas.	98
1914—Sam Hunter, Vancouver, B. C.	90
1915—P. J. Krueger, Blue Island, Ill.	95
1916—John Kammerman, Grant Park, Ill.	95

SKI JUMPING.

MEET AT CARY, ILL.

In the ski jumping meet held at Cary, Ill., Feb. 13, 1916, Ragnar Omtvedt of the Norge club, Chicago, won first place among the professionals with 285 points. Krist Jellum of the same club led the amateurs. Summary:

PROFESSIONALS.

Pos.	Points.
1. Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago Norge.	285
2. Henry Hall, Steamboat Springs, Col.	278½
3. Fred Bruun, Chicago Norge.	266
4. Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	210
5. Anders Haugen, Milwaukee, Wis.	198
6. Carl Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.	196
7. Thorleif Knudsen, Milwaukee.	196
8. Barney Reilly, Blair, Wis.	189
9. Sigurd Overbye, Hudson, Wis.	174
10. Ole Bjerke, Chicago Norge.	166

AMATEURS.

1. Krist Jellum, Chicago Norge.	
2. Gilbert Hegene, Mount Horeb, Wis.	
3. Anders Olsen, Iola, Wis.	
4. Arne Sletner, Chicago Norge.	
5. Einar Jensen, Chicago Norge.	

LONGEST JUMPS.

	Feet.
Henry Hall, Steamboat Springs, Col.	131
Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago Norge.	128
Gilbert Hegene, Mount Horeb, Wis.	126
Sigurd Overbye, Hudson, Wis.	121
Krist Jellum, Chicago Norge.	117
Fred Bruun, Chicago Norge.	116
Anders Olsen, Iola, Wis.	115

BICYCLING.

SIX DAY RACE IN CHICAGO.

Reggie McNamara and Robert Spears of Australia won a six day, 72 hour team bicycle race in the Coliseum, Chicago, Feb. 3-8, 1916, with a score, under the Berlin system of counting points, of 72. The record for a 72 hour race, 12 hours a day, was broken by Thomas Smith and William Coburn of Newark, N. J., who made 1,542 miles and 1 lap.

PULLMAN RACE.

Peter Himschoot of the Belgian-American Athletic club won the 11 mile Pullman bicycle road race under the auspices of the 2550 Cycle club Jan. 1, 1916, making the distance in 39:00½. Paul Anderson, unattached, was second in 39:00¼. It was the twenty-fourth annual New Year's run of the club.

BLUE ISLAND RACE.

Henry Quirk won the annual 25 mile Blue Island bicycle road race Sept. 4. His brother Norman took second place. Both were given liberal time allowances.

MOTORCYCLING.

HAWTHORNE MEET.

The annual races of the North Shore Motor-cycling club took place on the Hawthorne track, Chicago, May 28 and 30, 1916, with the following results:

- 10 mile open professional, 61:00 class—Won by Ray Creston, Springfield, Mass., Indian; Glen Stokes, Los Angeles, Cal., Excelsior, second; Bob Perry, Joliet, Ill., Excelsior, third. Time, 8:42.
- 5 mile open professional, 30:50 class—Won by Joe Wolters, Chicago, Excelsior; Creston, second; Don Marks, Akron, O., Thor, third. Time, 5:06½.
- 5 mile national F. A. M. championship—Won by Creston; Stokes, second; Lorenzo Boido, Phoenix, Ariz., Excelsior, third. Time, 4:21¾.
- 5 mile open professional, 61:00 class—Won by Creston; Stokes, second; Perry, third. Time, 4:23.
- 15 mile open—professional, 61:00 class—Won by Creston; Boido, second; Stokes, third. Time, 13:08¾.
- 5 mile open professional, 61:00 class—Won by Stokes; Hilliard, Terre Haute, Excelsior, second; Boido, third. Time, 5:07.
- 5 mile open professional, 30:50 class—Won by Creston; Wolters, second; Stokes, third. Time, 5:01¾.
- 10 mile F. A. M. championship—Won by Stokes; Perry, second; Hilliard, third. Time, 9:04¾.
- 5 mile stock machines, private owners—Won by H. Jensen, Indian; E. Wimmer, Excelsior, second; W. R. Wanner, Indian, third. Time, 5:09.
- 5 mile open professional, 61:00 class—Won by Perry; Hilliard second, Wolters third. Time, 4:34.
- 10 mile open professional, 61:00 class—Won by Perry; Hilliard, second; Boido, third. Time, 9:15¾.
- 3 mile lightweight machines—Won by Wolters; Stokes, second; Boido, third. Time, 4:42¾.

WRESTLING.

C. A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Central A. A. U. wrestling championships were decided in the Illinois A. C. gymnasium Jan. 28-29, 1916. Winners in their respective classes were:

- 125 lbs., John Vorres, Greek O. A. C.
145 lbs., William Hallas, Greek O. A. C.
Light heavyweight, Morris Nygaard, Danish A. A. C.
115 lbs., Calman Bersits, Gary Y. M. C. A.
175 lbs., J. Peterson, Danish A. A. C.
158 lbs., H. Peterson, Danish A. A. C.
135 lbs., S. Vorres, Greek O. A. C.

I. G. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship wrestling tournament of the International Gymnastic union was held in Hoerber's hall, Chicago, Feb. 6, 1916. Winners:

SENIORS.

- 115 lbs., S. Pammow, Chicago Hebrew institute.
125 lbs., P. Torps, Slepner A. C.
135 lbs., A. Forst, Pilsen Sokol.
145 lbs., G. Greenspahn, Chicago Hebrew institute.
158 lbs., C. Cheveriat, Chicago Turngemeinde.
175 lbs., G. Walstrom, Swedish American Athletic association.
Heavyweight, F. Larsen, Swedish American A. A.

JUNIORS.

- 115 lbs., M. Gans, Chicago Hebrew institute.
125 lbs., H. Hoyda, Pilsen Sokol.
140 lbs., H. Magida, Chicago Hebrew institute.
Heavyweight, F. Meyer, Chicago Hebrew institute.

POWER BOAT RACING.

RACE TO MICHIGAN CITY.

In a motor boat race from Chicago to Michigan City, Ind., held in connection with the Columbia Yacht club's annual race to the same point June

17, 1916, the fifty-footer Avis made the best time, 3:47:06. Results by classes:

30-FOOT CLASS.		Special Call.....6:00:15	
Mitchpe	4:42:05	40-FOOT CLASS.	
Bonita	4:54:10	Chlo II.....4:14:17	
Minnie F.....	5:04:05	Triton II.....4:40:46	
Weewee	6:09:15	Bud II.....4:48:47	
35-FOOT CLASS.		50-FOOT CLASS.	
Nautilus	4:35:25	Avis	3:47:06
Comrade	4:48:40	Ducky	3:53:03
Uknowit	4:55:55	Lark	4:01:56
Pempest	4:59:45		

RIFLE SHOOTING.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Illinois state rifle and revolver indoor championships were determined in a three day tournament held in the First regiment armory, Chicago, May 15-17, 1916. Summary:

Individual rifle championship—A. J. Huebner, Willow Ridge club, 72; C. F. Westergaard, Willow Ridge club, 72; Dr. C. E. Sayre, Illinois Rifle association, 72; John Turner, First cavalry, 72; Robert W. Larke, Illinois Rifle club, 72; A. C. Gual, Evanston Rifle club, 71; Peter Rosenwicz, company F, Seventh regiment, 69; Capt. C. M. Gale, First infantry, 69; Samuel Peterson, First infantry, 69; H. A. Clauson, Evanston Rifle club, 69.

Three man team, rifle—Troop A, First cavalry, 209; Willow Ridge club, 205; Chicago Rifle club, 204; company C, First infantry, 203.

Five man team, rifle—Centennial Rifle club, 358; Illinois Rifle club, 348; First infantry, 330.

Five man team, rifle, high schools—Carl Schurz, 420 (L. Conlan, 89; S. Du Buclet, 83; G. Straford, 86; R. Moeller, 80; R. O'Connor, 77); Crane first team, second, 385; Crane second team, third, 368.

REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Individual revolver championship—W. P. Northcott, Chicago Revolver club, 177; Samuel Peterson, police department, 173; J. C. Gooch, police department, 173; R. R. Palmer, Chicago Revolver club, 169; E. M. McConville, police department, 169.

Five man team, revolver—Sportsmen's club, 976; police department, 969; National Revolver club, 891.

ICE SKATING.

NORTHWEST DERBY.

The Northwest Skating club won the annual skating derby held under its own auspices in Garfield park, Feb. 6, 1916, with 35 points. The Milwaukee A. C., Norwegian Turners and Optimates Canoe club were tied for second place with 5 points each. The Slepner A. C. had 3 points and the Walton A. C. 1 point. Winners of some of the principal events were:

½ mile, class A—Arthur Staff, Northwest S. C. Time, 1:37¾.

1 mile, class A—Arthur Staff. Time, 2:35.

3 miles, class A—Robert Reed, Optimates C. C. Time, 10:00.

MOTORING.

Aside from the racing on the Maywood speedway the interest of the Chicago motoring world centered on the outcome of the ninth annual interclub reliability team match between the Chicago Athletic association and the Chicago Automobile club. This occurred June 22-23, 1916, and consisted of a run to Indianapolis, Ind., and return to Chicago. The team representing the Athletic association took first honors, with only 277 penalization points as compared with 605 marked up against the Automobile club team.

Al Schillo, driving a Mercer, won the title of master driver of the Chicago Automobile club, Oct. 19, by checking in at Peoria with a perfect score after a run of 185 miles under adverse weather and road conditions. The run was to have been extended to Clinton, Ia., but impassable roads caused the plan to be given up.

HORSE RACING.**AMERICAN DERBY.**

The American Derby, formerly run at the Washington park racetrack, was renewed in 1916 at the Hawthorne racetrack, when Dodge, carrying 126 pounds and ridden by F. Murphy, won in 2:04½. The value of the stake was \$10,000, the winner getting \$6,850. The record of winners in the American Derby, 1½ miles (1¼ in 1916), for 3 year olds, is as follows—year, winner, weight, time and value of stake being given in order:

1884—Modesty, 117; 2:42½; \$30,700.
 1885—Volante, 123; 2:49½; \$9,570.
 1886—Silver Cloud, 121; 2:37¼; \$8,160.
 1887—C. H. Todd, 118; 2:38¼; \$13,690.
 1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123; 2:40½; \$14,340.
 1889—Spokane, 121; 2:41¼; \$15,440.
 1890—Uncle Bob, 115¼; 2:55¼; \$15,200.
 1891—Strathmeath, 122; 2:49¼; \$18,610.
 1892—Carlsbad, 122; 3:04¼; \$16,930.
 1893—Boundless, 122; 2:36; \$49,500.
 1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122; 2:36; \$19,750.
 1895-1897—No racing.
 1898—Pink Coat, 127; 2:42¾; \$9,425.
 1899—No race.
 1900—Sidney Lucas, 122; 2:40¼; \$9,425.
 1901—Robert Waddell, 119; 2:33; \$19,325.
 1902—Wyeth, 123; 2:40; \$20,125.
 1903—The Picket, 115; 2:33; \$27,275.
 1904—Highball, 122; 2:33; \$28,325.
 1905-1915—No racing.
 1916—Dodge, 126; 2:04½; \$6,850.

TENNIS.**ILLINOIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.**

In the Illinois state tennis tournament held in Chicago July 22-30, 1916, the championship in men's singles was won by Heath Byford, who defeated Walter T. Hayes in the finals by the scores of 7-9, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3. The doubles championship was won by Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick, who defeated Al Green, Jr., and Marshall G. Ketchum, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4. The women's state title in singles went to Miss Carrie B. Neely, who won from Mrs. W. A. Ellis, 6-3, 6-2. The women's doubles title was taken by Miss Mary K. Voorhees and Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill, Jr., who defeated Mrs. Ellis and Miss Frances Hourston 6-1, 6-1.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the Chicago tennis championship tournament held on the courts of the Wanderers' club June 17-25, 1916, the men's doubles title was won by Walter T. Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick, who defeated M. G. Ketchum and Al Green, Jr., 6-2, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4. The men's singles championship only reached the semifinal round in which Walter T. Hayes defeated M. G. Ketchum 6-4, 7-5, 7-5.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Miss Carrie B. Neely won the women's tennis singles championship of Chicago, June 22-28, 1916, by defeating Miss Amanda Falkner on the clay courts of the Wanderers' club 6-1, 6-2. Miss Neely and Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill, Jr., won the championship in doubles by defeating Miss Lillian Litt and Miss Marian Leighton 6-1, 6-1.

GOLF.**CHICAGO DISTRICT TITLE.**

Robert A. Gardner of Hinsdale won the third annual amateur championship of the Chicago District Golf association at Midlothian June 22-23, 1916. He had a total of 315 for the seventy-two holes, leading Warren K. Wood of Bloomer by five strokes. Winners of event to date with club each represented and score made:

1914—Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater; 295.
 1915—Donald Edwards, Midlothian; 311.
 1916—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale; 315.

CHICAGO WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Melvin Jones of the Glen Oak Country club won the Chicago women's golf championship July 27, 1916, by defeating Miss Corella Lukens of the Edgewater Golf club 2 up and 1 to play in the final.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING.

[Compiled by Fred N. Peet, 1424 Wells street, Chicago, Ill.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Following are the records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

All round championship fly and bait casting—Call J. McCarthy, 44 demerits, Newark, N. J., Aug. 23 to 26, 1916.
 Salmon casting—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (rod 15 feet), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
 Long distance fly—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod unlimited), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1915.
 Long distance fly—H. C. Golscher, 116 feet (5 ounce rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1915.
 Dry fly delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30%, Racine, Wis., Aug. 15, 1907.
 Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 55 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsythe, 99 13-15%, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1910.
 Dry fly accuracy at buoys 20, 27½, 35, 42½, 50 feet—F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15% (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914.
 ½ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—C. G. Chatter, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
 ¼ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75 and 80 feet—William Stanley, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914.
 ½ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 222 feet, 1 inch (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
 ¼ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 177 feet 5 inches (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
 ½ ounce long distance bait casting, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 243 feet 3 inches, Chicago, Aug. 17, 1912.
 ½ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Oscar Lane, 240 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1915.
 ¼ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Fred N. Peet, 153 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
 Two handed surf casting, 2½ ounce—F. B. Rice, 269½ feet, New York, Aug. 21, 1909.

AMERICAN RECORDS.

Salmon casting (world record)—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (15 foot rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
 Switch fly casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, Central park, New York, 1887.
 Long distance fly casting (heavy rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet; rod 11 feet, 10 ounces; San Francisco, 1915.
 Long distance fly casting (5 ounce rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches; San Francisco, 1902.
 Dry fly casting for delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15%, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3, 1906.
 Long distance bait casting, ¼ ounce, longest cast—B. F. Flegel, 193 feet 4 inches, Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
 Long distance bait, ½ ounce, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 243 feet 3 inches, Chicago, Aug. 17, 1912.

SURF CASTING.

Under the rules of the Association of Surf Angling clubs.

3 or 4 ounce lead—John E. Clayton (total five casts), 1,679 feet 3 inches, Newark, N. J., June 17, 1916.
 Long distance accuracy, 3 or 4 ounce lead—Charles T. Maginnis (total five casts), 1,384 feet 6 inches, Newark, N. J., June 17, 1916.
 Longest cast of five, 3 or 4 ounce lead—John E. Clayton, 346 feet 7 inches, Newark, N. J., June 17, 1916.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

General headquarters, city hall.

No. Location.	No. Location.	No. Location.	No. Location.
1. 333 S. 5th avenue.	44. 3133 W. Lake street.	87. 8701 Escanaba-av.	3. 158 West Erie street.
2. 2421 Lowe avenue.	45. 4602 Cottage Grove.	88. 3500 W. 60th street.	4. 214 West 22d street.
3. 855 West Erie street.	46. 9321-23 S. Chicago-av.	89. 4456 N. Knox avenue.	5. 1125 West 12th street.
4. 1244 N. Halsted street.	47. 7541 Dobson avenue.	90. 1016 W. Division-st.	6. 117 N. Franklin-st.
5. 328 S. Jefferson street.	48. 4005 Dearborn street.	91. 3000 Elbridge avenue.	7. 455 N. Lincoln street.
6. 535 Maxwell street.	49. 1642 W. 47th street.	92. Fullerton-av. bridge.	8. 2865 S. Loomis street.
7. 636 Blue Island-av.	50. 4649 Wentworth-av.	93. 331 South 5th avenue.	9. 61 E. South Water-st.
8. 1931 Archer avenue.	51. 6345 Wentworth-av.	94. 326 S. Jefferson-st.	10. 1613 Hudson avenue.
9. 2527 Cottage Grove-av.	52. 4714 S. Elizabeth-st.	95. 4000 Wilcox street.	11. 9 East 36th place.
10. 733 S. LaSalle-st.	53. 40th and Packers-av.	96. 439 N. Waller-av.	12. 2256 W. 13th street.
11. 10 E. Austin avenue.	54. 8023 Eberhart-av.	97. 13359 Superior-av.	13. 2756 N. Fairfield-av.
12. 1641 W. Lake street.	55. 2740 Sheffield avenue.	98. 202 E. Chicago-av.	14. 918 West 19th street.
13. 209 N. Dearborn-st.	56. 2214 Barry avenue.	99. 3042 S. Kedvale-av.	15. 4600 Cottage Grove.
14. 509 W. Chicago-av.	57. 2412 Haddon avenue.	100. 6843 Rosalie-av.	16. 1405 East 62d place.
15. 1154 W. 22d street.	58. 92d street bridge.	101. 6900 Justine street.	17. 3323 S. Chicago-av.
16. 23 West 31st street.	59. 826 Exchange avenue.	102. 7077 N. Clark street.	18. 4738 Halsted street.
17. 558 W. Lake street.	60. 1315 E. 55th street.	103. 1459 W. Harrison-st.	19. 1129 W. Chicago-av.
18. 1123 W. 12th street.	61. 5300 Wentworth-av.	104. 1401 Michigan-av.	20. 446 West 69th street.
19. 3444 Rhodes avenue.	62. 34 E. 114th street.	105. 2337 W. Erie street.	21. 1529 Belmont avenue.
20. 1318 Rawson street.	63. 6328-30 Maryland-av.	106. 2754 N. Fairfield-av.	22. 2545 Foster avenue.
21. 14 W. Taylor street.	64. 6244 Ladin street.	107. 2258 W. 13th street.	23. 4837 Lipps avenue.
22. 520 Webster avenue.	65. 2714 W. 39th street.	108. 4835 Lipps avenue.	24. 10400 Vincennes road.
23. 1702 West 21st place.	66. 2856 Fillmore street.	109. 2358 S. Whipple-st.	25. 7077 N. Clark-st.
24. 2447 Warren avenue.	67. 4666 Fulton street.	110. 2230 Foster avenue.	26. 4002 Wilcox street.
25. 1976 Canalport-av.	68. 1462 N. Kostner-av.	111. 1701 North Washtenaw avenue.	27. 30 East 14th street.
26. 451 N. Lincoln street.	69. 4017 N. Tripp-av.	112. 1732 Byron street.	28. 1621 N. Robey street.
27. 1244 Wells street.	70. 2100 Eastwood-av.	113. 4653 Lexington-st.	29. 441 N. Waller avenue.
28. 2867 Loomis street.	71. Weed-st. bridge (fireboat Chicago).	114. 3542 Fullerton-av.	30. 6017 S. State street.
29. 740 West 35th street.	72. 7914 Burnham-av.	115. 1940 S. Peoria-st.	31. 1401 Michigan-av.
30. 1125 N. Ashland-av.	73. 8630 Emdrald avenue.	116. 5929 S. Wood street.	32. 2360 S. Whipple-st.
31. 2012 W. Congress-st.	74. 10615 Ewing avenue.	117. 816 N. Laramie-av.	33. 4457 Marshall-av.
32. 59 E. South Water-st.	75. 12054-56 Wallace-st.	118. 13401 Indiana-av.	34. 1024 East 73d street.
33. 2208 Clybourn-av.	76. 3519 Cortland street.	119. 6030 Arondale-av.	
34. 114 N. Curtis street.	77. 1224 S. Kaschaskia-av.	120. 11035 Homewood-av.	
35. 1625 N. Robey street.	78. 1052 Waveland-av.	121. 95th and Charles.	
36. 2346 W. 25th street.	79. 5358 N. Ashland-av.	122. 6856 Indiana-av.	
37. Foot of N. Franklin street (fireboat Graeme Stewart).	80. 623 East 108th street.	123. 5218 S. Western-av.	
38. 2246 S. Ridgeway-av.	81. 10458 Hoxie avenue.	124. 44 N. Kedzie-av.	
39. 1618 West 33d place.	82. 761 East 95th street.		
40. 119 N. Franklin-st.	83. 1219 Lafayette place.		
41. Throop street bridge.	84. 5721 S. Halsted-st.		
42. 230 W. Illinois-st.	85. 3700 W. Huron-st.		
43. 2183 State street.	86. 2414 Cuyler avenue.		

FIRE INSURANCE PATROLS.

No. Location.
1. 179 W. Monroe street.
2. 111 South Green-st.
3. 15 West 23d street.
4. Union stockyards.
5. 221 Whiting street.
6. 334 S. Hoyne avenue.
7. 1628 W. Division-st.
8. 324 N. Michigan-av.

CHICAGO WEATHER.

[Compiled in Chicago office of the weather bureau.]

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.					PRECIPITATION.		WEATHER.		
	Highest, degrees.	Lowest, degrees.	Mean for month, degrees.	Normal, degrees.	Date.	Inches per month.	Normal, inches.	Clear days.	Partly cloudy days.	Cloudy days.
1915—November.....	75	23	30	44.2	39.2	2.03	2.50	9	10	11
December.....	42	23	20	29.1	29.3	1.31	2.07	5	9	17
1916—January.....	62	27	13	28.8	23.7	4.84	2.00	10	4	17
February.....	50	22	7	25.0	25.4	4.87	2.16	10	5	14
March.....	72	25	12	34.6	34.4	2.48	2.55	7	9	15
April.....	77	42	26	45.0	45.9	4.60	2.88	8	8	14
May.....	90	26	40	59.3	56.5	2.93	3.37	9	11	11
June.....	88	29	50	63.5	66.3	7.25	3.66	10	10	10
July.....	102	30	60	78.4	72.4	2.22	3.64	28	2	1
August.....	97	21	57	76.6	71.2	1.05	2.88	18	9	4
September.....	80	7	39	64.4	64.6	2.24	2.02	14	7	9
October.....	87	5	35	54.4	53.2	3.88	2.55	18	6	7

COLDEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

The cold spell ending Jan. 7, 1912, established a record for duration of below zero weather in Chicago—72 hours. The maximum reached was 16 degrees below zero. The longest previous below zero stretch was 71 hours, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1883, when the maximum reached was 17 degrees below zero. Following are the coldest days officially recorded in Chicago:

Dec. 24, 1872.....—23	Jan. 25, 1897.....—20
Jan. 29, 1873.....—16	Feb. 9, 1899.....—21
Jan. 9, 1875.....—20	Jan. 25, 1904.....—15
Jan. 3, 1879.....—18	Feb. 13, 1905.....—18
Jan. 22, 1883.....—17	Jan. 7, 1912.....—16
Jan. 5, 1884.....—18	Jan. 23, 1915.....—8
Feb. 9, 1888.....—18	Jan. 13, 1916.....—6
Jan. 15, 1893.....—16	

HOTTEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

July 21, 1901, when the temperature rose to 102.9 degrees above zero, was the hottest day in the history of Chicago so far as the weather bureau records go. The longest continuous hot wave in Chicago was from July 12 to July 31, 1916, when the temperature ranged from 81 to 101.7. The hottest days in each year since 1899 were:

Sept. 5, 1899.....98	July 11-Aug. 3, 1908.....96
Aug. 5, 1900.....94	Aug. 8, 1909.....93
July 21, 1901.....103	June 24, 1910.....97
June 12, 1902.....91	July 5, 1911.....101.5
July 1-Aug. 24, 1903.....92	Aug. 31, 1912.....95
July 17, 1904.....94	June 30-July 29, 1913.....99
July 13, 1905.....95	July 23, 1914.....99
June 28, 1906.....93	Sept. 14, 1915.....90
Aug. 11-Sept. 1, 1907.....92	July 30, 1916.....101.7

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

The following is a statement of the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property and the amount of taxes levied each year from 1838 to 1915, inclusive:

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.	Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.			
1838..	\$235,993	.....	\$235,996	\$8,849.86	1895..	192,498,842	50,977,983	243,476,825	14,239,685.13			
1839..	94,803	.....	94,803	4,654.85	1896..	195,684,875	48,672,411	244,357,286	12,290,151.21			
1840..	94,437	.....	94,437	4,721.85	1897..	184,632,905	47,393,755	232,026,660	12,399,333.10			
1841..	127,024	.....	127,024	10,004.67	1898..	178,801,172	42,165,275	220,966,447	12,927,906.82			
1842..	108,757	42,585	151,342	9,181.27	1899..	260,265,058	84,931,361	345,196,419	13,359,270.53			
1843..	962,221	479,093	1,441,314	8,647.89	1900..	202,884,012	73,681,868	276,565,880	17,086,408.36			
1844..	1,992,085	771,186	2,763,281	17,166.24	1901..	259,254,598	115,325,842	374,580,440	14,245,294.12			
1845..	2,273,171	791,851	3,065,022	11,077.58	1902..	276,509,730	125,985,401	402,495,131	14,039,030.68			
1846..	3,664,425	857,231	4,521,656	15,825.80	1903..	289,371,249	122,053,031	411,424,280	14,815,338.81			
1847..	4,985,456	853,704	5,839,170	18,159.01	1904..	291,329,703	111,951,487	403,281,190	15,994,410.68			
1848..	4,998,266	1,302,174	6,300,440	22,051.54	1905..	295,514,443	112,477,182	407,991,625	16,845,974.19			
1849..	5,181,637	1,495,047	6,676,684	30,045.09	1906..	303,033,228	123,250,068	426,283,296	17,434,168.80			
1850..	5,685,965	1,534,284	7,220,249	25,270.87	1907..	346,843,590	131,078,386	477,921,976	22,605,709.45			
1851..	6,804,262	1,758,455	8,562,717	63,385.87	1908..	344,499,927	132,680,472	477,180,399	22,668,543.94			
1852..	8,190,769	2,272,645	10,463,414	76,948.96	1909..	556,253,655	212,574,401	833,150,897	24,078,060.98			
1853..	13,130,677	3,711,154	16,841,831	135,662.68	1910..	603,022,875	245,971,661	848,994,536	23,485,538.22			
1854..	18,990,744	5,401,495	24,392,239	199,081.64	1911..	663,376,027	228,578,274	927,747,492	27,311,841.58			
1855..	21,637,500	5,355,393	26,992,893	206,209.03	1912..	670,652,219	195,473,058	940,540,171	24,733,839.48			
1856..	25,892,308	5,843,776	31,736,084	396,652.39	1913..	688,387,352	214,318,184	981,787,576	27,122,666.16			
1857..	29,307,628	7,027,653	36,335,281	572,046.00	1914..	707,366,879	217,979,761	1,000,797,060	22,255,665.35			
1858..	30,175,325	8,516,407	35,991,732	430,190.00	1915..	749,905,059	219,879,969	1,047,788,676	27,816,928.94			
1859..	30,732,313	8,821,067	36,553,380	513,164.00	1916..	724,470,336	218,435,740	.....	.....			
1860..	31,198,135	8,555,377	37,053,512	373,315.29	The valuation since 1875 is the equalized valuation fixed by the state board of equalization.				.....			
1861..	31,814,749	8,067,681	36,352,380	559,968.00	From 1867 to 1875 the valuation was made by the city for the city tax. From 1893 to 1908, inclusive, the assessed value was one-fifth of the actual value. In 1909 the rate was fixed at one-third. The total valuation includes capital stock and railroads.				.....			
1862..	31,587,545	8,552,390	37,139,945	564,038.06	ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.				.....			
1863..	35,143,252	7,524,072	42,667,324	853,346.00	Includes equalized valuation of railroads and capital stock of corporations.				.....			
1864..	37,148,023	11,584,759	48,732,782	974,655.64	1902..	\$433,489,922	1909..	\$587,212,850	.....			
1865..	44,065,499	20,644,478	64,710,177	1,294,183.50	1903..	445,028,259	1910..	915,895,947	.....			
1866..	66,495,116	29,458,134	95,953,250	1,719,064.05	1904..	437,850,426	1911..	997,787,837	.....			
1867..	141,445,920	53,580,924	195,026,844	2,618,472.00	1905..	441,990,246	1912..	1,012,882,262	.....			
1868..	174,890,660	55,756,240	230,647,000	3,223,457.80	1906..	461,813,707	1913..	1,056,910,697	.....			
1869..	211,371,240	54,653,640	266,024,880	3,990,373.20	1907..	514,757,122	1914..	1,079,824,261	.....			
1870..	223,643,600	52,342,950	275,986,550	4,139,798.70	1908..	514,750,532	1915..	1,121,624,954	.....			
1871..	236,898,650	52,847,820	289,746,470	4,297,464.70	The above figures are one-fifth of the actual valuation down to and including 1908. The rate was changed to one-third in 1909.				.....			
1872..	239,154,890	45,042,540	284,197,430	4,462,961.45	CHICAGO TAX RATES FOR 1916.				.....			
1873..	262,969,820	49,103,175	312,072,995	5,467,313.91	Town.	State County	City	School	Sanitary	Park	Town	Total
1874..	258,549,310	45,155,830	303,705,140	5,466,692.54	West town.....	.80	.66	1.97	1.87	.38	.70	6.40
1875..	125,468,605	48,295,641	173,764,246	5,108,981.40	South Chicago..	.80	.66	1.97	1.87	.38	.41	6.11
1876..	128,832,403	39,165,754	167,998,157	4,046,805.80	North Chicago..	.80	.66	1.97	1.87	.38	.53	6.12
1877..	116,082,533	32,317,615	148,400,148	4,013,410.44	Lake View.....	.80	.66	1.97	1.87	.38	.56	6.10
1878..	104,420,653	27,563,386	131,983,439	3,777,757.23	Lake.....	.80	.66	1.97	1.87	.38	.41	6.11
1879..	91,152,229	26,517,806	117,670,035	3,776,450.79	Hyde Park.....	.80	.66	1.97	1.87	.38	.41	6.11
1880..	89,032,038	28,101,688	117,133,726	3,899,126.98	Jefferson.....	.80	.66	1.97	1.87	.38		6.70
1881..	90,099,045	29,053,743	119,152,788	4,136,608.38	Totals include .02 for forest preserve, .01 for lake shore protection (N. Chicago); .13 for Lincoln park bonds (N. Chicago and Lake View) and .34 for local park districts (Jefferson).							
1882..	95,881,714	29,479,022	125,360,736	4,227,402.98	STREET LIGHTING IN CHICAGO.							
1883..	101,596,795	31,616,893	133,213,688	4,540,506.13	Type of lamp.							
1884..	105,606,743	31,720,237	137,326,980	4,872,456.60	Gas standard, rented...	1914.	12,067	21.17	9,708	21.65		
1885..	107,146,881	32,811,411	139,958,292	5,152,366.03	Gas ornamental, rented	95	\$23.37	800	\$23.39			
1886..	122,980,123	35,516,009	158,496,132	5,368,409.76	Gasoline	5,025	29.82	4,723	27.95			
1887..	123,169,455	38,035,080	161,204,535	5,602,712.56	Total	46,919		50,726				
1888..	123,292,358	37,349,365	160,641,723	5,723,067.25	The following table shows the relative cash cost of lighting the city during the years 1914 and 1915:							
1889..	127,372,634	40,763,213	168,135,847	5,958,335.00	1914.							
1890..	170,553,654	48,800,514	219,354,168	6,558,335.00	Gas	\$257,680.47		\$228,919.29				
1891..	203,353,701	53,245,783	256,599,574	10,459,270.41	Gasoline	149,793.80		132,016.36				
1892..	190,614,636	53,117,502	243,732,138	12,142,448.75	Rented electric	113,682.95		134,227.29				
1893..	189,299,120	56,491,231	245,790,351	11,810,969.69	Municipal electric	614,941.94		718,808.62				
1894..	190,960,897	56,461,825	247,422,722	12,267,643.62	Total	1,136,099.16		1,213,971.66				

Synopsis of number of lamps in service in Chicago in 1914 and 1915 and the annual cash costs:

Type of lamp.	1914.	1915.
Flame arc.....	9,916	9,882
Incandescent alternating current arc.....	6,289	2,291
Open direct current arc.....	39.38	.....
600 candle pr. tungsten.....	3,500	22.54
100 candle power incandescent	4,925	10.56
Subway, municipal.....	1,062	3.97
Subway, contract.....	2,837	7.80
Flame arc, rented.....	1,156	75.35
Magnetite arc, rented.....	.....	10
Tungsten, rented.....	47	25.35

CHICAGO STREET GRADES.

The grade of the streets in the central portion of Chicago has been raised three times. In 1855 it was raised from 2 to 3 feet above the then existing surface, and it was again raised

by about the same amount in 1857 and 1872, making the present level fourteen feet above "city datum," which is the low-water mark of the lake in 1847.

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[From reports of health department.]

Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths. Deaths.	Deaths in 1,000 of population	Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths. Deaths.	Deaths in 1,000 of population
1844.....	10,170	336	33.04	1902.....	1,801,255	26,455	14.69
1845.....	12,088	394	28.46	1903.....	1,850,542	28,914	15.62
1846.....	14,169	344	27.81	1904.....	1,899,829	26,311	13.85
1847.....	16,859	572	33.93	1905.....	1,949,116	27,212	13.96
1848.....	20,023	638	31.86	1906.....	1,998,402	29,043	14.54
1849.....	23,047	1,701	73.80	1907.....	2,047,690	33,198	15.72
1850.....	29,963	1,467	48.96	1908.....	2,096,977	30,383	14.49
1851.....	34,000	927	27.26	1909.....	2,146,264	31,296	14.58
1852.....	38,734	1,809	46.70	1910.....	2,195,551	33,241	15.14
1853.....	59,130	1,325	22.41	1911.....	2,244,835	32,672	14.55
1854.....	65,872	4,217	64.02	1912.....	2,294,120	33,998	14.68
1855.....	80,023	2,181	27.26	1913.....	2,344,018	35,298	15.06
1856.....	84,113	2,086	24.80	1914.....	2,393,325	33,952	14.19
1857.....	87,600	2,414	27.56	1915.....	2,447,845	34,894	14.25
1858.....	90,000	2,255	25.06	1916*	2,497,722	15,927	15.24
1859.....	93,000	2,008	21.59	NOTE.—The population is for midyear. *First six months.			
1860.....	109,206	2,264	20.73	STATISTICS FOR 1915.			
1861.....	120,000	2,279	18.98	DEATHS BY AGES.			
1862.....	138,186	2,835	20.52	Under 1 year.....	6,205		
1863.....	150,000	3,875	25.83	1 to 2 years.....	1,359		
1864.....	169,353	4,448	26.26	2 to 5 years.....	1,216		
1865.....	178,492	4,029	22.57	5 to 10 years.....	811		
1866.....	200,418	6,524	32.55	10 to 20 years.....	1,341		
1867.....	225,000	4,773	21.21	20 to 30 years.....	1,326		
1868.....	259,054	5,984	23.74	30 to 40 years.....	3,607		
1869.....	280,000	6,488	23.17	40 to 50 years.....	4,140		
1870.....	306,605	7,323	23.85	50 to 60 years.....	4,512		
1871.....	324,270	6,976	20.87	60 to 70 years.....	3,952		
1872.....	367,396	10,156	27.64	70 to 80 years.....	2,953		
1873.....	380,000	9,557	25.15	Over 80 years.....	1,472		
1874.....	395,408	8,025	20.30	BY IMPORTANT CAUSES.			
1875.....	400,600	7,899	19.72	Typhoid fever.....	132		
1876.....	407,661	8,573	21.03	Measles.....	240		
1877.....	430,000	8,026	18.67	Scarlet fever.....	78		
1878.....	436,731	7,422	16.99	Whooping cough.....	59		
1879.....	491,516	8,614	17.53	Diphtheria and croup.....	679		
1880.....	503,185	10,462	20.79	Influenza.....	287		
1881.....	540,000	14,101	26.11	Tuberculosis of lungs.....	3,629		
1882.....	560,693	13,234	23.60	Other tuberculosis.....	575		
1883.....	580,000	11,555	19.92	Cancer.....	2,081		
1884.....	629,885	12,471	19.80	Diabetes.....	396		
1885.....	665,000	12,474	18.76	Meningitis, simple.....	120		
1886.....	703,715	13,699	19.47	Cerebrospinal fever.....	51		
1887.....	760,000	15,409	20.27	Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1,002		
1888.....	802,651	15,772	19.65	Convulsions (infants).....	3,382		
1889.....	935,000	16,946	18.12	Heart disease, organic.....	3,380		
1890.....	1,099,850	21,856	19.87	Bronchitis, acute.....	148		
1891.....	1,148,795	27,764	24.16	Bronchitis, chronic.....	161		
1892.....	1,199,730	26,219	21.85	Pneumonia (all forms).....	3,860		
1893.....	1,253,022	27,083	21.61	Diarrhea and enteritis.....	3,005		
1894.....	1,308,682	25,892	19.72	Under 2 years.....	2,623		
1895.....	1,366,813	24,219	17.72	Over 2 years.....	382		
1896.....	1,427,527	23,257	16.29	Appendicitis and typhilitis.....	401		
1897.....	1,490,937	21,809	14.63	Cirrhosis of liver.....	426		
1898.....	1,557,164	22,793	14.64	Nephritis, acute.....	163		
1899.....	1,626,333	25,503	15.68				
1900.....	1,698,575	24,941	14.68				
1901.....	1,751,968	24,406	13.93				

CHICAGO CITY TREASURERS SINCE 1837.

Hiram Pearson.....	1837-1838	W. H. Rice.....	1861-1862	Peter Kolbassa.....	1891-1892
George W. Dole.....	1839	David A. Gage.....	1863-1864	M. J. Bransfield.....	1893-1895
Walter S. Gurnee.....	1840, 1843-1844	A. G. Throop.....	1865-1866	Adam Wolf.....	1896-1897
N. H. Bolles.....	1840-1841	Willard F. Wentworth.....	1867-1869	Ernst Hummel.....	1897-1899
W. L. Church.....	1845-1846, 1848-1849	Daniel O'Hara.....	1873-1875	Adam Ortseffen.....	1899-1901, 1903-1905
Andrew Getzler.....	1847	Clinton Briggs.....	1876-1878	Charles F. Gunther.....	1905-1907
Edward Manierre.....	1850-1853	William R. Larrabee.....	1877-1878	Frederick W. Block.....	1907-1909
Uriah P. Harris.....	1854	William C. Seipp.....	1879-1881	John E. Trager.....	1907-1909
William F. DeWolf.....	1855	Rudolph Brand.....	1881-1883	Isaac N. Powell.....	1909-1911
O. J. Rose.....	1856	John M. Dunphy.....	1883-1885	Henry Stuckart.....	1911-1913
C. N. Holden.....	1857	William M. Devine.....	1885-1887	Michael J. Flynn.....	1913-1915
Alonso Harvey.....	1858-1860	C. Herman Plautz.....	1887-1889	Charles H. Sergel.....	1915-1917
Charles H. Hunt.....	1860	Bernard Roesing.....	1889-1891		

CHICAGO WARDS AND ALDERMEN.

Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.	Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.	Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.	Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.
1837-1838.....	6	10	1867-1862.....	10	20	1876*-1888.....	18	36	1889-1901.....	34	68
1839-1846.....	6	12	1863-1869.....	16	32	1888-1889.....	24	48	1901-1917.....	35	70
1847-1856.....	9	18	1869-1875.....	20	40						

*Under the general incorporation act of 1875 Chicago was divided into eighteen wards.

CHICAGO SCHOOL FINANCES.

Auditor's statement of receipts and expenditures for year ending June 30, 1916.

SCHOOL TAX BUILDING FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	\$264,062.66
Tax levy, 1914.....	2,077,844.29
Tax levy, 1915.....	2,915,363.38
Sale of buildings.....	18,573.00
Rebates.....	2,562.99
Miscellaneous.....	7,006.12
Donation.....	1,600.00
Temporary loans.....	3,535,000.00
Total.....	8,822,012.44

EXPENDITURES.

School sites.....	1,061,693.73
New buildings.....	2,726,798.46
Improvements.....	273,668.03
Special assessments.....	135,252.76
General repairs.....	464,466.60
Rental sites, buildings.....	63,544.82
Interest on loans.....	12,903.43
Inspection.....	21,075.02
Total.....	4,759,402.85
Less discounts.....	376.24
Total.....	4,759,027.61
Temporary loans paid.....	3,960,000.00
Tax adjustment.....	2,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1916.....	100,984.83
Total.....	8,822,012.44

SCHOOL TAX EDUCATIONAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	\$55,145.99
Tax levy, 1914.....	4,639,860.06
Tax levy, 1915.....	5,862,289.76
Miscellaneous.....	2,797.40
Rentals.....	13,636.79
Sale books.....	4,944.79
Fuel and light.....	3,937.59
Fees, summer high schools.....	22,086.00
Fees, evening schools.....	12,194.75
Tax adjustment.....	2,000.00
Temporary loans.....	7,253,000.00
Total.....	17,871,943.04

EXPENDITURES.

Business administration.....	229,966.93
Educational administration.....	233,744.79
Normal college, instruction.....	114,114.45
Practice schools, instruction.....	167,578.84
Secondary day schools, instruction.....	2,063,753.64
Elementary day schools, instruction.....	8,417,211.42
Evening schools, instruction.....	201,339.98
Community centers, instruction.....	30,197.54
Vacation schools, instruction.....	4,618.26
Summer high schools, instruction.....	28,318.16
Parental schools, instruction.....	60,394.17
School for boys, instruction.....	9,397.21
Normal college, operation.....	14,447.24
Practice schools, operation.....	23,437.14
Secondary day schools, operation.....	240,977.01
Elementary day schools, operation.....	1,389,443.37
Evening schools, operation.....	41,488.41
Community centers, operation.....	9,675.47
Vacation schools, operation.....	3,482.25
Summer high schools, operation.....	895.44
Parental school, operation.....	24,211.68
School for boys, operation.....	2,262.43
Contingent fund, operation.....	24,557.62
Miscellaneous—Interest on loans.....	26,922.23
Pensions.....	120,000.00
Total educational.....	13,482,485.68

Less amount charged school fund.....	\$2,072,891.05
Less amount charged accounts payable.....	2,133.20
Less discounts.....	715.48
Total.....	11,406,745.95
Advances—Cooking teachers.....	1,417.58
Charges—Lunchroom.....	278.02
Charges—City playgrounds.....	36.39
Supply stock.....	56,495.50
Normal printing plant.....	6,518.73
General fund.....	39.66
Temporary loans paid.....	6,333,000.00
Cash in hands treasurer June 30, 1916.....	67,411.21
Total.....	17,871,943.04

SCHOOL FUND INCOME ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	\$5,867.12
Rentals.....	529,263.42
State tax.....	1,451,662.17
Interest on investments.....	57,651.00
Interest on deposits.....	5,050.15
Tuition fees.....	6,530.85
Back rentals.....	36,039.52
Miscellaneous.....	332.82
From educational fund.....	8,488,500.00
Total.....	10,580,896.85

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	10,561,391.05
School fund expense.....	2,176.30
Cash on hand June 30, 1916.....	17,329.50
Total.....	10,580,896.85

SCHOOL FUND PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	\$761.19
Chicago bonds.....	700.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1916.....	61.19
Total.....	761.19

EXPENDITURES.

Principal's office.....	\$816,704.93
General studies.....	6,390,427.47
Kindergartens.....	371,920.58
Manual training.....	207,412.75
Household arts.....	192,865.83
Physical education.....	75,410.08
Blind.....	7,961.98
Deaf.....	32,311.46
Fund text books.....	14,795.98
Supplementary reading.....	21,371.37
Anemic.....	23,980.26
Subnormal.....	75,951.29
Truants.....	15,201.52
Epileptics.....	4,240.14
Frances juvenile home.....	375.80
German.....	11,338.77
Refuge for girls.....	1,522.15
Penny lunches.....	11,619.49
Detention home.....	9,005.59
Tuberculosis sanitarium.....	2,451.86
Crippled children.....	43,381.47
Construction.....	15,353.76
Correct speech.....	8,913.00
Art.....	36,901.96
Music.....	19,255.09
School gardens.....	378.99
Playgrounds.....	1,428.70
Transportation.....	4,729.25
Total.....	8,417,211.42

SHERIFFS OF COOK COUNTY (1871-1914).

1871-1874—Timothy M. Bradley, Rep.
 1874-1876—Francis Agnew, Peo.
 1876-1878—Charles Kern, Dem.
 1878-1880—John Hoffman, Rep.
 1880-1882—O. L. Mann, Rep.
 1882-1886—Seth F. Hanchett, Rep.
 1886-1890—Canute R. Matson, Rep.
 1890-1894—James H. Gilbert, Rep.
 1894-1898—James Pease,† Rep.

1898-1902—Ernest J. Magerstadt, Rep.
 1902-1906—Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.
 1906-1910—Christopher Strassheim, Rep.
 1910-1914—Michael Zimmer, Dem.
 1914-1918—John E. Traeger, Dem.

*Term changed from two to four years. †Also appointed to serve unexpired term of Thomas E. Barrett, who died in March, 1906.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY CHRONOLOGY.

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 9, 1853.

Horse Cars—South side: First line on State street, between Randolph and 12th streets, open April 25, 1859. West side: Madison street line, halted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph street line opened July 15, 1859. North side: Wells street line, river to Chicago avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South side: First cable line in Chicago operated on State to 39th street; began business Jan. 28, 1882; Cottage Grove avenue line built same year. North side: Clark street line opened March 27, 1888; Wells street line opened same year; Lincoln avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1889; Clybourn avenue line opened May 2, 1891. West side: Madison street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island avenue line opened July 28, 1893.

Electric Cars—South side: First electric line in city began operating Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th street and Stony Island avenue to South Chicago; trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West side: Trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North side: All cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906.

Elevated Railways—South side: South side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress street and 39th street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 19, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1898. West side: Lake street line (Chicago & Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield park and Douglas park lines completed in 1902. North side:

Northwestern line opened for business May 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907; through routing of trains between north and south sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads began Nov. 3, 1913.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified Management—Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5 cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Ordinances passed by city council Feb. 4, 1907; vetoed by mayor and passed over veto Feb. 11, 1907; approved by people on referendum vote April 2, 1907.

Systems to be reconstructed and rehabilitated within three years.

City to supervise rehabilitation through board of three engineers.

Life of grant not to extend in any event beyond Feb. 1, 1927.

City to receive 55 per cent and companies 45 per cent of the net profits from the operation of the roads.

Twenty-one through routes specified and provision made for others.

Fares for adults to be 5 cents for continuous trips in one general direction within the present or future city limits.

Transfers to be given at all connecting points on and to all lines except in section on south side between 12th street and the river. (By merger ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, transfers are given in all parts of the city.)

Motive power of cars to be electricity applied by the overhead or underground trolley system.

Cars to be of the latest and most approved pattern and to be kept clean and warm and well lighted.

Cars to be operated singly after one year.

Companies to pay \$5,000,000 toward the construction of subways in the downtown section at the city's option.

City given the right to purchase the property of both the present great systems at any time upon giving six months' notice.

ILLINOIS EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Oak Park.
First Vice-President—Mrs. George A. Soden, Chicago.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Judith Weil Lowenthal, Chicago.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Katherine Porter, Chicago.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Margaret B. Dobyne, Chicago.

Treasurer—Mrs. Jack Bowers, Chicago.

Auditor—Miss Nellie Carlin, Chicago.

Board of Directors—Mrs. Harrison M. Brown,

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The object of the association is to secure for women full suffrage, to stimulate interest in civic affairs and to work for political, legal and industrial equality.

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WM. F. GRAUPNER, Cashier M. A. BEHRENS, Assistant Cashier

Report of the condition before the commencement of business on the 13th day of September, 1916:

Capital Stock.....	\$50,000.00	Deposits	\$566,473.89
Surplus Fund Earned.	27,000.00	Total Resources	647,781.37
Total Liabilities....	\$647,781.37		

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS, PRECINCTS AND STATIONS.

General headquarters, city hall. Traffic division, 152 Illinois street. Detective division, 179 North LaSalle street.

Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.
1.....	1.....	*180 North LaSalle street.
2.....	2.....	*625 South Clark street.
3.....	3.....	*210 West 22d street.
4.....	4.....	*2523 Cottage Grove avenue.
5.....	5.....	*454 East 35th street.
6.....	10.....	*5233 Lake Park avenue.
7.....	12.....	5001 South State street.
8.....	13.....	*6344 Harper avenue.
9.....	15.....	834 East 75th street.
10.....	16.....	*2938 East 89th street.
11.....	17.....	3525 East 106th street.
12.....	18.....	9..... 11113 Commercial avenue.
13.....	19.....	*200 East 115th street.
14.....	20.....	*6347 Wentworth avenue.
15.....	21.....	8501 South Green street.
16.....	22.....	*4736 South Halsted street.
17.....	23.....	1700 West 47th street.
18.....	24.....	West 35th street.
19.....	25.....	2913 Loomis street.
20.....	26.....	*3900 South California avenue.
21.....	27.....	*943 Maxwell street.
22.....	28.....	2075 Canalport avenue.

Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.
15.....	23.....	1700 West 21st place.
16.....	25.....	*2656 South Lawndale avenue.
17.....	26.....	2250 West 13th street.
18.....	27.....	*4901 Fillmore street.
19.....	28.....	120 North Desplaines street.
20.....	29.....	137 West Lake street.
21.....	30.....	*2433 Warren avenue.
22.....	31.....	*4250 West Lake street.
23.....	32.....	5610 West Lake street.
24.....	33.....	*1123 West Chicago avenue.
25.....	34.....	1312 West North avenue.
26.....	35.....	2256 West North avenue.
27.....	36.....	*2138 North California avenue.
28.....	37.....	*3973 Milwaukee avenue.
29.....	38.....	4905 Grand avenue.
30.....	39.....	*113 West Chicago avenue.
31.....	40.....	1501 Hudson avenue.
32.....	41.....	2126 North Halsted street.
33.....	42.....	*2742 Sheffield avenue.
34.....	43.....	*3600 North Halsted street.
35.....	44.....	3801 North Robey street.
36.....	45.....	*1940 Foster avenue.
37.....	46.....	7075 North Clark street.

*District headquarters.

WORK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (1915).

PERSONS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number.....	99,954	14,671	114,625
Married.....	41,589	6,344	47,933
Single.....	58,365	8,327	66,692
Under 16.....	16	1	17
From 16 to 20 incl.....	9,736	1,183	10,919
From 21 to 25 incl.....	25,251	4,564	29,805
From 26 to 30 incl.....	20,903	3,425	24,328
From 31 to 40 incl.....	25,461	3,440	28,901
From 41 to 50 incl.....	12,184	1,505	13,689
From 51 to 60 incl.....	4,858	427	5,285
More than 60.....	1,545	136	1,681
Total.....	99,954	14,671	114,625

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Actors.....	130		130
Agents.....	1,474		1,474
Artists.....	88		88
Attorneys.....	225		225
Bakers.....	520		520
Barbers.....	651		651
Barkeepers.....	85		85
Billposters.....	855		855
Blacksmiths.....	182		182
Bollemakers.....	185		185
Brokers.....	189		189
Butchers.....	741		741
Carpenters.....	1,134		1,134
Chauffeurs.....	8,047		8,047
Cigarmakers.....	174		174
Clergymen.....	30		30
Clerks.....	4,464		4,464
Confectioners.....	90		90
Cooks.....	855		855
Dentists.....	75		75
Detectives.....	20		20
Draftsmen.....	68		68
Druggists.....	106		106
Electricians.....	774		774
Engineers.....	574		574
Farmers.....	251		251
Firemen.....	106		106
Florists.....	106		106
Grocers.....	368		368
Harnessmakers.....	37		37
Horseshoers.....	125		125
Housekeepers.....	5,649		5,649
Janitors.....	853		853
Jewelers.....	124		124
Junk dealers.....	323		323
Laborers.....	21,927		21,927
Lathers.....	93		93
Letter carriers.....	25		25
Liverymen.....	70		70
Machinists.....		2,192	2,192
Masons.....		535	535
Merchants.....		2,144	2,144
Midwives.....		27	27
Milkmen.....		131	131
Miners.....		246	246
Molders.....		191	191
Musicians.....		15,899	15,899
No occupation.....		1,641	1,641
Painters.....		28	28
Patternmakers.....		2,786	2,786
Peddlers.....		459	459
Physicians.....		240	240
Plasterers.....		476	476
Plumbers.....		13	13
Policemen.....		1,510	1,510
Porters.....		896	896
Printers.....		15	15
Prostitutes.....		137	137
Roofers.....		217	217
Sailors.....		3,676	3,676
Salesmen.....		863	863
Saloonkeepers.....		814	814
Servants.....		260	260
Shoemakers.....		13	13
Soldiers.....		305	305
Steamfitters.....		45	45
Stonecutters.....		286	286
Street car employees.....		496	496
Students.....		2,327	2,327
Tailors.....		7,539	7,539
Teamsters.....		138	138
Tinsmiths.....		57	57
Undertakers.....		54	54
Upholsterers.....		18	18
Wagonmakers.....		235	235
Watchmen.....		15,594	15,594
Other occupations.....			

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Americans.....	58,645	7,920	66,565
Americans, colored.....	6,676	2,832	9,508
Austrians.....	1,771	139	1,910
Bohemians.....	890	126	1,016
Canadians.....	409	84	493
Chinese.....	112	112	224
Danes.....	327	22	349
English.....	608	120	728
French.....	152	72	224
Germans.....	4,157	582	4,739
Greeks.....	2,129	15	2,144
Hollanders.....	188	9	197
Italians.....	2,838	143	2,981
Irish.....	2,158	407	2,565
Lithuanians.....	1,408	166	1,574
Norwegians.....	618	51	669
Polanders.....	6,816	828	7,644
Russians.....	4,964	623	5,587
Scotch.....	351	63	414
Slavonians.....	337	52	389
Swedes.....	1,716	152	1,868
Swiss.....	74	6	80
Other nativities.....	2,620	259	2,879
Total.....	99,954	14,671	114,625

DISPOSITION OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Held to the grand jury.....	3,569
Held to the Juvenile court.....	2
Capias arrests.....	1,208
Sentenced to hang.....	312
Sentenced to penitentiaries.....	151
Sentenced to the reformatory.....	178
Sentenced to the county jail.....	2,912
Sentenced to the house of correction.....	2
Sent to other corrective institutions.....	40,250
Fined.....	1,955
Released on probation.....	156
Released on peace bonds.....	1,071
Ordered to make weekly payments.....	504
Bonds forfeited.....	173
Otherwise disposed of.....	845
Turned over to United States authorities.....	69,730
No bills by grand jury.....	3,473
Discharged, nolle, etc.....	
Pending.....	

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES.

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Abandonment of child.....	1	10	9	11	1
Abduction.....	4	23	19	36	22
Abortion.....	47	43	17	25	17

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	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Arson or attempt to commit arson	69	63	85	73	100
Bigamy	33	33	22	25	21
Burglary	1,538	1,766	985	1,012	1,183
Burglary, attempt to commit	79	93	56	81	87
Children in crime against	116	160	131	100	80
Child's contributing to delinquency of	1,158	1,929	1,528	821	666
Confidence game	1,040	993	681	740	641
Conspiracy	835	101	71	29	53
Counterfeiting	8	4	2	3	7
Embezzlement	271	258	199	167	272
Forgery	98	81	63	89	87
Having burglar's tools	32	28	12	23	5
Kidnaping	15	7	10	9	18
Larceny and larceny as bailee	5,935	5,840	4,532	4,138	3,977
Larceny, accessory to	34	31	38	41	35
Larceny, attempt to commit	71	60	23	19	18
Malicious mischief	375	297	250	227	212
Manlaughter	68	72	43	81	33
Mayhem	14	12	14	16	25
Murder	194	229	219	170	88
Murder, accessory to	49	62	33	13	15
Murder, assault to commit	235	281	246	238	391
Perjury	17	23	25	53	16
Receiving stolen property	637	716	451	240	389
Robbery	1,384	1,158	835	866	852
Robbery, accessory to	30	27	7	16	18
Robbery, assault to commit	203	219	180	224	138
Threats to murder	65	65	68	133	.....

MISDEMEANORS.

Abandonm't of wife or children	1,778	1,066	1,171	1,017	1,104
Assault	871	880	977	1,241	875

SUMMARY OF POLICE

Year.	No. officers and men.	Arrests.*	Fines imposed.
1886	1,032	44,261	\$202,036.00
1887	1,145	46,505	259,249.00
1888	1,255	50,432	305,176.00
1889	1,624	48,119	275,925.00
1890	1,900	62,230	363,938.00
1891	2,306	70,550	464,850.02
1892	2,726	89,833	615,822.10
1893	3,189	96,676	523,359.00
1894	3,188	88,323	452,340.00
1895	2,850	83,464	301,555.00
1896	3,003	96,847	300,319.00
1897	3,551	83,680	216,384.00
1898	3,594	77,441	212,055.00
1899	3,267	71,349	203,687.00
1900	3,314	70,438	219,902.00
1901	2,782	69,440	258,060.00
1902	2,732	70,814	245,440.00
1903	2,773	77,763	330,026.00
1904	2,676	79,026	393,003.00
1905	2,590	82,572	440,021.00
1906	3,578	91,471	527,450.00
1907	4,110	63,132	477,069.00
1908	4,293	68,220	384,518.00
1909	4,706	70,575	364,509.00
1910	4,260	81,269	445,232.00
1911	4,437	84,838	531,316.00
1912	4,436	86,950	539,615.00
1913	4,443	109,764	743,344.00
1914	4,420	116,895	802,340.00
1915	5,331	121,714	801,102.00

*Charges brought.

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Alex. Lloyd.....1837-1838	A. C. Gilbert..... 1849	D. J. Swenle..... 1858	Wm. H. Musham.1901-1904
A. Calhoun..... 1839	C. P. Bradley.1850-1851	U. P. Harris...1859-1867	John Campton.1904-1906
L. Nicholl..... 1840	U. P. Harris...1852-1853	R. A. Williams.1867-1873	James Horan...1906-1910
A. Sherman.....1841-1843	J. M. Donnelly. 1854	Matt. Benner.1873-1879	C. F. Seufferlich1910-1914
S. F. Gale.....1844-1846	S. McBride.....1855-1857	D. J. Swenle...1879-1901	Thos. O'Connor. 1914
C. E. Peck.....1847-1848			

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Assault with deadly weapon	1,551	1,558	1,396	1,128	1,193
Carrying concealed weapon	836	1,038	1,192	1,129	1,203
Compound'g a felony	3	4	3	1	4
Cruelty to animals	161	263	255	212	100
Cruelty to children	9	2	1	1	12
Disorderly conduct	54,400	52,823	54,738	43,635	49,384
Gaming devices, having	.....	.....	7	3	29
Gaming house, inmates of.....	2,763	3,151	4,127	2,112	2,579
Gaming house, keepers of.....	306	415	1,256	2,318	330
Intimidation	110	14	7	10	24
Impersonating an officer	54	64	44	53	43
Opium den, inmates of.....	11	69	99	358	34
Resisting an officer	354	359	167	133	350
Riot	48	3	.....	10	18
Selling liquor to minors or drunkards	63	111	124	20	32
Vagrancy	1,685	1,138	935	850	795
Violation speed ordinance	6,932	4,774	4,962	2,233	2,357
Total*	121,714	116,895	109,764	86,950	84,838

*Including crimes not specified in above list.

HOMICIDES IN 1915.

Disposition of cases by coroner, grand jury and in the Criminal court.	Total number—234.
Cases without arrests—51.	Persons arrested—227.
Exonerated—42.	Acquitted—34.
No bills—45.	Suicide after crime—20.
Sentenced to Joliet—39.	Sentenced to Pontiac—10.
Sentenced to insane asylums—3.	Sentenced to hang—0.
Cases pending at close of year—54.	

WORK BY YEARS.

Property recovered.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous expenditures.	Total expenditures.
\$149,988.52	\$1,084,258.25	\$108,510.31	\$1,322,756.56
168,022.03	1,199,022.23	106,539.72	1,305,562.07
193,141.67	1,297,379.20	177,556.12	1,475,135.32
206,822.12	1,432,189.25	170,405.35	1,602,594.60
228,885.73	2,066,308.92	133,818.04	2,200,126.96
309,585.45	2,485,981.24	136,067.21	2,622,048.45
319,305.00	2,822,220.27	212,823.65	3,035,048.92
294,129.83	3,287,530.84	263,026.86	3,550,567.70
392,082.14	3,433,129.30	210,806.87	3,643,936.17
360,358.32	3,253,195.20	166,619.60	3,419,814.80
429,832.00	3,150,569.19	153,839.58	3,304,408.77
390,628.89	3,290,419.66	167,153.69	3,457,593.35
373,217.73	3,231,092.08	160,777.77	3,441,589.85
339,914.59	3,257,256.17	181,318.28	3,438,574.45
414,181.37	3,230,627.63	154,532.41	3,385,160.04
381,654.45	3,260,608.80	148,398.15	3,409,066.95
436,792.73	3,179,948.96	158,833.67	3,338,782.63
392,181.63	3,420,079.92	149,397.85	3,569,477.77
298,696.07	3,363,059.47	182,882.36	3,545,941.83
382,159.61	3,551,447.60	409,826.87	3,961,274.47
545,043.35	3,796,430.94	274,771.42	4,091,204.86
498,571.63	4,822,509.36	565,000.65	5,388,110.91
663,285.17	5,407,117.87	296,739.46	5,703,917.32
735,957.75	5,544,545.68	268,072.89	5,810,618.57
1,148,851.00	5,611,840.47	213,614.40	5,825,454.87
1,634,148.46	5,846,167.52	295,644.80	6,141,632.32
1,762,599.26	6,343,897.35	329,554.63	6,637,451.98
1,260,619.02	6,288,502.09	334,152.81	6,662,654.90
1,884,153.64	6,621,923.91	365,981.07	6,985,904.98
2,107,738.76	6,901,426.14	375,013.70	7,276,439.84

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I. RATES BY DISTANCE.

For first half-mile (or fraction thereof) for one person.....40 cents
 For each succeeding quarter-mile (or fraction thereof).....10 cents
 For each additional person for the whole journey.....15 cents
 For each four minutes of waiting (or fraction thereof).....10 cents
 Waiting time shall include (a) the time during which the taxicab is not in motion, beginning ten minutes after call time at the place to which it has been called; (b) the time consumed by unavoidable delay at street crossings or bridges, and (c) the time consumed while standing at the direction of the passenger.

No charge shall be made (a) for time lost for inefficiency of the taxicab or its operator, or (b) for time consumed by the premature arrival in response to a call.

II. HOUR RATES.

For trip of two miles or more.

Car seating two persons, \$2.50; minimum charge for trip, \$1.

Seating three to five persons, \$3.50; minimum charge for trip, \$1.50.

Seating more than five persons, \$4.50; minimum charge for trip, \$2.

Where the trip is for two miles or more and the passenger at the time of hiring any such vehicle expressly elects, as such passenger may do, to pay therefor by the hour, the operator in charge of such vehicle shall supply the passenger with a card upon which shall appear the name of the owner, the name and license number of the operator and the exact time of the hiring, and the charge for such service, in the absence of such express agreement, shall not exceed the rates prescribed above as the "hour rate."

The rate of fare to be asked or demanded for such vehicles shall be determined in accordance with the time in which the vehicle is in use by the passenger or passengers engaging the same.

In determining the seating capacity of any such vehicle neither the operator's seat nor any portion thereof shall be computed, but the said capacity shall be determined by the number of persons which can be accommodated in the interior or tonneau of such vehicles.

No charge shall be made for the time consumed in responding to a call or in returning to the place from which such vehicle is called.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any public automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without extra charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed fifty pounds. A fee of 20 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the vehicle bureau, department of police, in the city hall.

CAB AND CARRIAGE FARES.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

1. For one or two passengers, not exceeding one mile.....\$0.50
 2. For each additional passenger, 25 cents for the first mile or part thereof only..... .25
 3. For one or more passengers for the second

mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 25 cents for all for each such mile or part thereof\$0.25

4. For children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.

5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:

For the first hour.....1.00

For each additional hour or part thereof at the rate of \$1 an hour.

6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

1. For one or two passengers not exceeding one mile.....\$1.00

2. For each additional passenger, 50 cents each for the first mile or part thereof only. .50

3. For one or more passengers for the second mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 50 cents for all for each mile or part thereof50

4. Children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.

5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:

For the first hour.....2.00

For each additional hour or part thereof, at the rate of \$1.50 an hour.

6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged, the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

Hiring by the Hour—Must be so specified at the time of hiring. In all cases where the hiring of any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article is not at the time of such hiring specified by the person hiring same to be by the hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile, and for any detention exceeding a total period of fifteen minutes during the whole period of such hiring, when so working by the mile, the driver may demand pay for such period of detention at the rate of \$1.50 per hour in addition to the rate per mile.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle without charge therefor his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed in weight seventy-five pounds.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the driver of such vehicle shall upon the discovery of such package, baggage or goods forthwith deliver the same to the board of inspectors of passenger vehicles.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (1864-1920.)

1864-1876—Charles H. Reed, Rep.

1876-1884—Luther Ladin Mills, Rep.

1884-1888—Julius S. Grinnell, Dem.

1888-1892—Joel M. Longenecker, Rep.

1892-1896—Jacob J. Kern, Dem.

1896-1904—Charles S. Deneen, Rep.

1904-1908—John J. Healy, Rep.

1908-1912—John E. W. Wayman, Rep.

1912-1920—Maclay Hoyne, Dem.

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- Abrahamson, Rev. L. G.—Royal North Star, Sweden.
 Adams, Milward—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold; Belgium; Crown, Italy; White Elephant (officer), Slam; Savior (officer), Greece; Niham Iftikhar (commander), Tunis; Merit Agricole (commander), Portugal.
 Andreen, Rev. Gustav—Royal North Star, Sweden.
 Antonsen, Carl—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
 Birkhoff, George, Jr.—Orange-Nassau (officer), Holland.
 Bjorn, Emil—St. Olaf, Norway.
 Bryan, Charles Page—Order of Rising Sun (Highest grand cordon), Japan.
 Burry, William—Legion of Honor, France.
 Burton, Le Grand S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
 Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C.—Isabella the Catholic, Spain; Garter, Spain; St. James, Portugal; Legion of Honor, France; Crown of Italy and Knighthood of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy.
 Cooley, Edwin G.—Francis Joseph, Austria.
 Cuneo, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
 Cutting, Starr W.—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
 Dan, Rev. Adam—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
 Daee, Dr. A.—St. Olaf, Norway.
 Deering, Charles—Legion of Honor, France; Crown (class III.), Prussia.
 Devries, Herman—Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Instruction, France; Officer Niham Iftikhar, Tunis.
 D'Urso, Luigi—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
 Eddy, Arthur J.—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.
 Ericson, John E.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
 Fischer, Gustave F.—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
 Frantzen, Fritz—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
 Furber, Harry J.—Legion of Honor, France.
 Guenzel, Louis—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
 Gass, Martin—Lion of Zaeringen, Baden.
 Grevstad, Nicolay—St. Olaf, Norway.
 Hachmeister, Henry—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
 Hille, Edward G.—Crown (class II.), Prussia.
 Hanson, Christian H.—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
 Henlius, Dr. Max—Dannebrog (commander), Denmark.
 Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen M.—Leopold, Belgium; Palmes Academiques, France; Officer of Public Instruction, France; Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
 Hertz, Henry—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
 Henschen, Henry S.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
 Hutchinson, Charles L.—Redeemer, Greece.
 Judson, Prof. Harry Pratt—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia; Legion of Honor (officer), France.
 Klein, Dr. S. R.—"Goldenes Verdienst Kreuz mit der Krone," "Militaer Kreuz" and "Jubiläum's Medallie," Austria; Takova Orden (class IV.), Serbia.
 Klenz, Prof. Camillo von—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
 Kozminski, M. W.—Legion of Honor, France.
 Kraus, Adolf—Francis Joseph, Austria.
 Lagorio, Dr. Antonio—Crown (knight), Italy.
 Lindgren, John R.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
 Laverde, Giuseppe—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
 Mareschalchi, Arturo—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
 Miller, Harry I.—Order of the Sacred Treasure, Japan.
 Murphy, John B.—Knight of Order of St. Gregory the Great, Pope.
 McCormick, R. S.—Order of St. Alexander of Nevsky, Russia.
 McCormick, Mrs. R. S.—Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
 McEwen, Walter—Legion of Honor, France.
 Nelson, H. P.—St. Olaf, Norway.
 Nelson, N. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
 Onahan, William J.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle, pope.
 Palmer, Mrs. Potter—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium.
 Peterson, W. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
 Reichle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
 Revell, Alexander H.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
 Rubens, Harry—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
 Schinkel, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
 Schlenker, Joseph—Frederick (class II.), Wuerttemberg; Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
 Schmidt, William—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
 Skiff, Frederick J. V.—Sanctified Treasure (class II.), Japan; Legion of Honor (commander), France; Crown, Italy; Leopold, Belgium.
 Smulski, John F.—Cross of Knightly Order of Francis Joseph, Austria.
 Starr, Prof. Frederick—Leopold II (commander), Belgium; Knight Commander, Liberia.
 Tree, Lambert—Leopold (commander), Belgium.
 Urbano, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
 Urgos, Francesco—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
 Vollnd, Dr. Camillo—Crown (knight), Italy.
 Ziegfeld, Carl—Officer of French Academy of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France.
 Ziegfeld, Dr. F.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.

CHICAGO CITY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1837.

N. B. Judd.....	1837-1839	Elliott Anthony.....	1858	George A. Trude.....	1893-1895
Samuel L. Smith.....	1839	George F. Crocker.....	1859	Roy O. West.....	1895-1897
Mark Skinner.....	1840	John Lyle King.....	1860	Miles J. Devine.....	1897-1899
George Manierre.....	1841, 1843	Ira W. Buell.....	1861	Andrew J. Ryan.....	1899-1902
Henry Brown.....	1842	George A. Meech.....	1862	John E. Owens.....	1902-1903
Henry W. Clarke.....	1844-1845	Francis Adams.....	1863-1864	John F. Smulski.....	1903-1905
Charles H. Larrabee.....	1846	Daniel D. Driscoll.....	1865-1866	Frank D. Ayers.....	1905-1907
Patrick Ballingall.....	1847, 1854	Hasbrouck Davis.....	1867-1869	John R. Caverly.....	1908-1910
Giles Spring.....	1848	Israel N. Stiles.....	1869-1873	Clyde L. Day.....	1910-1911
O. R. W. Lull.....	1849	Egbert Jameson.....	1873-1875	Nicholas L. Piotrowski.....	1911-1915
Henry H. Clark.....	1850-1851	R. S. Tuthill.....	1876-1878	Charles R. Francis.....	1915
Arno Voss.....	1852-1853	Julius S. Grinnell.....	1879-1885		
J. A. Thompson.....	1855	Hempstead Washburne.....	1885-1889		
E. L. Marsh.....	1856	George F. Sugg.....	1889-1891		
John C. Miller.....	1857	Jacob J. Kern.....	1891-1893		

The city attorneyship became an appointive office in 1905.

CHICAGO CITY CLERKS SINCE 1837.

I. N. Arnold.....	1837	Abraham Kohn.....	1860	James R. B. Van Cleave.....	
George Davis.....	1837-1838	A. J. Marble.....	1861-1862		
William H. Brackett.....	1839	Albert H. Bodman.....	1865-1869	Charles D. Gastfield.....	1893-1895
Thomas Hoyne.....	1840-1841	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	1869-1873	William Loeffler.....	1897-1903
James M. Lowe.....	1843	Joseph K. C. Forrest.....	1873-1875	Fred C. Bender.....	1893-1905
E. A. Rucker.....	1844-1845	Caspar Butz.....	1876-1878	A. C. Anson.....	1905-1907
William S. Brown.....	1845	P. J. Howard.....	1883-1885	John R. McCabe.....	1907-1909
Henry B. Clarke.....	1846-1847	C. Herman Plautz.....	1885-1887	F. D. Connery.....	1909-1915
Sidney Abeil.....	1848-1850	D. W. Nickerson.....	1887-1889	John Siman.....	1915-1917
H. W. Zimmerman.....	1851-56, 1863-64	Frantz Amberg.....	1889-1891		
H. Kreisman.....	1857-1859				



"CHICAGO'S BEST TEAMING SERVICE."

Willet Teaming Service Records.

1. **CAPACITY**—One three-horse, ball-bearing Willett wagon hauled in one load an entire carload of Stollwerck Bros. chocolate, weighing 37,253 lbs.

2. **REGULARITY**—The Willett paper teams for The Daily News, the Herald and the Tribune never vary, day in and day out, five minutes from their schedule time.

3. **VOLUME**—During the Christmas rush of 1915 Willett teams hauled for one firm in one day 624 loads of mail.

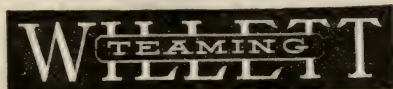
4. **SPEED**—Twice a week throughout the year, at the Rock Island Freight Depot, Willett teams empty an entire train of ten to twelve carloads within two hours after the cars are set for delivery.

5. **FLEXIBILITY**—Willet Teaming Service is as efficient for a one-box delivery as for an entire train-load. Twenty teams serve two hundred customers whose accounts average less than one dollar per day.

6. **EQUIPMENT**—Three hundred teams and motor trucks provide the proper variety of equipment; motors from one to ten thousand pounds capacity for long hauls; teams from one to twenty thousand pounds capacity for short hauls.

A. T. WILLET COMPANY

75 EAST SOUTH WATER STREET



RULES OF THE ROAD FOR MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES.

[From Chicago police ordinances.]

All vehicles shall keep as close to the right hand curb as prudence and safety shall permit, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle and except when running within car tracks. An overtaken vehicle must at all times be passed on its left side, except that in case of motor vehicles and motorcycles passing street cars or other vehicles when running within the car tracks; in such case such motor vehicle or motorcycle shall not turn to the left into the track reserved for street cars and vehicles moving in the opposite direction, but shall pass to the right of such street car or vehicle so overtaken.

Vehicles upon overtaking any street car which is stopped for the purpose of discharging or taking on passengers must not approach nearer than ten feet of it nor pass it while it is so stopped.

No vehicle, unless in charge of a driver, is permitted to stand more than 30 minutes in any street or alley in the district bounded by Lake street, Wabash avenue, Harrison and Market streets.

Mufflers and horns or bells are required on all automobiles and motorcycles. Light showing license number to be controlled from outside. Headlights must not be so bright as to dazzle or confuse.

No vehicle shall proceed at a speed greater than the law allows and which is safe and proper under the conditions obtaining. The state law prohibits a speed greater than ten miles an hour in business and fifteen miles an hour in residence districts of cities and villages.

No vehicle shall cross any street at a speed exceeding one-half its legal speed.

No vehicle shall emerge from any alley, stable or garage at a pace faster than a walk.

On all thoroughfares the heavy and slow moving vehicles shall, as far as conditions permit, keep to the right, to allow the rapid moving and lighter traffic to proceed independently.

A vehicle meeting another shall turn to the right.

A vehicle turning into another street to the right shall turn the corner as near the right hand curb as possible.

A vehicle turning into another street to the left shall circle around the center of the street intersection.

A vehicle crossing from one side of the street to the other shall keep to the right.

No vehicle shall stop with the left side to the curb.

No vehicle shall stand backed up to the curb except when actually loading or unloading.

No vehicle shall, except in emergencies, stop in any street or highway except near the right hand curb so as not to obstruct a crossing.

No vehicle shall back to make a turn in any street if by so doing it interferes with other vehicles, but shall go around the block or to a

street wide enough to turn in without blocking the traffic.

Vehicles will enter north and south alleys and all L-shaped alleys from the north and leave from the south; east and west alleys from the east and leave from the west.

Horse drawn vehicles have the right of way over power driven vehicles, street cars excepted.

Motor vehicles are not permitted to stand within fifteen feet of a hydrant.

PUBLIC VEHICLE STANDS.

1. South side of Randolph, between Clark and LaSalle.
2. North side of Washington, between Clark and LaSalle.
3. North side of Washington, between Wabash and Michigan.
4. North side of Madison, between Clark and LaSalle.
5. South side of Monroe, between State and Dearborn.
6. South side of Van Buren, between Wabash and Michigan.
7. South side of Congress, between State and Wabash.
8. South side of Congress, between Wabash and Michigan.
9. North side of Harrison, between 5th avenue and Franklin.
10. North side of Park row, between Michigan avenue and Illinois Central.
11. South side of Ohio, between Rush and Cass.
12. West side of Wabash, between Congress and Harrison.
13. West side of Wabash, between Randolph and first alley north.
14. East side of Dearborn, between Randolph and Washington.
15. East side of Dearborn, between Van Buren and Jackson.
16. West side of Plymouth court, between Polk and Harrison.
17. West side of Clark, between Randolph and Washington.
18. East side of Clark, between Jackson and Adams.
19. West side of LaSalle, between Monroe and Adams.
20. West side of LaSalle, between Jackson and Van Buren.
21. East side of Canal, between Madison and Washington.
22. East side of Canal, 354 feet south from Madison.
23. East side of Canal, 21 feet north from Adams.
24. West side of Plymouth court, 100 feet south from Jackson.
25. South side of Madison, between Michigan and State.
26. North and south side of 8th, between State and Wabash.

PARKING FOR AUTOMOBILES.

The only free parking place for automobiles in Chicago is in Grant park, across from Van Buren street.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS.

Austin—Red and white.	Englewood—Purple and white.	McKinley—Orange and black.
Bowen, James H.—Purple and gold.	Farragut—Red and white.	Medill—Maroon and white.
Calumet—Maroon and light blue.	Hyde Park—Blue and white.	Phillips, Wendell—Red and black.
Carl Schurz—Purple and gold.	Jefferson—Purple and gold.	Senn—Green and white.
Crane, Richard T.—Crimson and royal blue.	Lake—Old blue and gold.	South Chicago—Purple and gold.
Curtis, George W.—Red and green.	Lake View—Red and white.	Tuley—Old gold and blue.
	Lane Technical—Myrtle green and old gold.	Waller, Robert A.—Royal blue and yellow.
	Marshall—Maroon and old gold.	

WIDTH OF TIRES REQUIRED IN CHICAGO.

The wide tire ordinance passed by the Chicago city council Feb. 4, 1908, requires that all four wheeled vehicles shall have tires proportionate to the load they carry, as follows:

Load.	Tires, inches.
3,000 pounds or under.....	1½
Between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds.....	2
Between 4,000 and 6,000 pounds.....	2½

Load.	Tires, inches.
Between 6,000 and 8,000 pounds.....	3¼
Between 8,000 and 10,000 pounds.....	3½
Between 10,000 and 14,000 pounds.....	4¼
Between 14,000 and 18,000 pounds.....	6
Over 18,000 pounds.....	8

The width for two wheeled trucks is double.



In Millions of Homes

GOOD LUCK is served daily. Because it is the best spread for bread; and because it helps reduce the high cost of living. Don't be prejudiced—try

JELKE GOOD LUCK MARGARINE

The Finest Spread for Bread

and give your family a real treat. Always the same fine flavor—the same delicious taste; the relish and enjoyment of a pure, wholesome, appetizing food. Everybody likes it.

Get Your Package To-Day.



Insist on this package.

Churned by

JOHN F. JELKE COMPANY,
Chicago

CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.*

Year.	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1870.....	12,739	3,049,265	12,433	2,983,942
1871.....	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235
1872.....	12,824	3,059,752	12,531	3,017,790
1873.....	11,858	3,225,911	11,376	3,338,893
1874.....	10,827	3,195,633	10,720	3,134,078
1875.....	10,488	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,051
1876.....	9,621	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,264
1877.....	10,233	3,274,332	10,284	3,311,083
1878.....	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139
1879.....	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300
1880.....	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382
1881.....	13,048	4,583,558	12,957	4,228,689
1882.....	13,351	4,949,950	13,626	4,904,959
1883.....	11,967	3,812,446	12,015	3,980,873
1884.....	11,354	3,756,979	11,473	3,751,723
1885.....	10,744	3,653,936	10,798	3,652,286
1886.....	11,157	3,926,318	11,215	3,950,762
1887.....	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560
1888.....	10,989	4,393,768	11,106	4,496,898
1889.....	10,804	5,102,790	10,984	5,155,041
1890.....	10,507	5,138,263	10,547	5,150,665
1891.....	10,224	5,254,852	10,294	5,606,700
1892.....	10,556	5,966,626	10,567	5,698,337
1893.....	8,754	5,566,637	8,789	5,449,470
1894.....	8,269	5,181,260	8,329	5,211,160
1895.....	9,212	6,359,209	9,363	6,392,497
1896.....	8,663	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203
1897.....	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,185,324
1898.....	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,686,448
1899.....	8,346	6,335,715	8,429	6,390,260
1900.....	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105
1901.....	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,883
1902.....	8,083	7,179,053	8,164	7,229,342
1903.....	7,650	7,587,410	7,721	7,720,225
1904.....	6,631	6,430,088	6,671	6,514,934
1905.....	7,236	7,364,192	7,268	7,375,963
1906.....	7,017	7,969,621	7,055	7,665,709
1907.....	6,745	8,057,062	6,736	7,995,211
1908.....	6,787	7,241,845	6,805	7,296,745
1909.....	6,390	8,772,867	6,390	8,785,841
1910.....	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572

Year.	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911.....	6,252	8,787,585	6,284	8,859,007
1912.....	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209
1913.....	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,000
1914.....	6,118	9,781,986	6,132	9,794,928
1915.....	5,767	10,132,476	5,808	10,307,777

*Comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.

TONNAGE OF THE CHICAGO DISTRICT (1915).

Port.	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Chicago.....	5,055	7,739,174	5,097	7,894,152
Michigan City.....	45	10,846	41	8,444
Waukegan.....	115	114,912	121	118,949
Gary.....	342	1,467,321	343	1,565,604
Indiana Harbor.....	210	800,223	206	788,628
Total.....	5,767	10,132,476	5,808	10,307,777

RECEIPTS BY LAKE

IN 1915.	
Coal, hard, tons.....	807,674
Coal, soft, tons.....	958,766
Salt, tons.....	111,043
Iron ore, tons.....	4,247,135
Iron, manufac- tured, tons.....	82,845
Cement, tons.....	480
Lumber, M.....	134,887
Lath, M.....	2,472
Railroad ties, pieces.....	37,100
Wood, cords.....	3,708
Sugar, tons.....	57,555
Wheat, bushels.....	658,000
Corn, bushels.....	123,250
Flaxseed, bush- els.....	1,132,120
Oats, bushels.....	45,000

*Exclusive of 2,403,916

tons received at Gary, Ind. and 700,338 tons received at Indiana Harbor, Ind.

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE IN 1915.

Flour, tons.....	261,034
Wheat, bushels.....	164,492
Corn, bushels.....	24,947,371
Oats, bushels.....	3,916,167
Barley, bushels.....	40,000
Grass seed, tons.....	127,339
Millstuffs, tons.....	235,282
Oil cake, tons.....	891
Iron, manufac- tured, tons.....	29,930
Pork, barrels.....	1,614
Cement, tons.....	43,648
Mdse., unclassi- fied, tons.....	459,669

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (1909-1915).

[From board of trade reports.]

RECEIPTS.

Article.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Pork, brls.....	9,260	24,953	5,306	9,050	9,737	2,989	18,571	15,401
Other meats, lbs.....	235,477,393	207,405,620	180,881,600	228,741,800	153,990,300	112,942,000	236,531,000	172,990,000
Lard, lbs.....	77,301,132	70,852,783	44,735,400	42,171,300	61,228,100	58,399,000	64,384,000	106,780,000
Butter, lbs.....	316,694,782	284,546,835	318,985,500	334,932,400	287,798,800	286,220,000	311,557,000	344,879,000
Wool, lbs.....	66,018,883	91,695,097	55,407,700	71,810,800	55,778,600	44,636,000	70,182,000	80,327,000
Hides, lbs.....	136,729,644	150,636,892	155,993,000	166,130,800	149,058,500	106,662,000	124,357,000	115,734,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	2,119,335	1,199,119	1,388,300	959,500	2,298,500	2,801,000	1,448,000	1,292,000
Other seeds, lbs.....	83,583,558	91,132,313	66,143,600	37,644,100	44,120,000	56,807,000	74,191,000	73,071,000
Salt, brls.....	1,829,030	1,728,395	1,725,825	1,659,799	2,008,694	2,204,594	2,144,113	1,814,920
Lumber, 1,000 ft.....	2,053,639	2,584,518	2,519,357	2,134,567	2,693,305	2,804,420	2,215,696	2,379,720
Flour, brls.....	9,496,037	8,526,200	8,006,283	5,859,396	7,070,898	10,268,000	9,709,000	10,306,600
Wheat, bu.....	21,168,442	26,985,192	27,540,100	37,118,100	35,914,000	50,372,000	99,290,000	75,386,000
Corn, bu.....	91,169,147	90,894,922	102,592,850	108,550,500	112,690,000	127,773,000	106,600,000	105,242,000
Oats, bu.....	92,529,017	87,884,238	101,859,000	94,099,300	118,491,300	124,405,000	138,400,000	147,292,000

SHIPMENTS.

Article.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Pork, brls.....	168,265	182,222	126,728	105,913	138,752	144,014	176,821	222,049
Other meats, lbs.....	720,804,686	720,032,586	562,203,800	550,849,300	566,627,100	614,048,000	650,510,000	870,314,000
Lard, lbs.....	402,779,488	255,062,422	268,702,900	302,699,100	252,176,100	273,725,000	302,500,000	325,641,000
Butter, lbs.....	269,178,313	235,648,837	266,288,900	285,685,400	271,109,500	274,542,000	295,784,000	333,993,000
Wool, lbs.....	83,267,793	118,156,595	94,226,200	139,688,000	99,691,000	100,031,000	102,781,000	107,710,000
Hides, lbs.....	199,176,628	180,677,234	185,626,000	194,764,900	162,800,300	165,565,000	173,964,000	189,976,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	213,364	150,831	244,000	125,500	409,100	138,000	31,000	33,000
Other seeds, lbs.....	83,387,119	76,048,562	56,227,200	36,964,200	59,513,000	61,014,000	60,405,000	54,203,000
Salt, brls.....	1,421,121	1,406,359	402,966	523,653	671,830	714,254	808,112	813,034
Lumber, 1,000 ft.....	771,539	961,822	962,776	803,923	1,002,373	954,159	1,019,056	1,133,417
Flour, brls.....	9,180,355	8,316,943	7,038,351	5,781,092	6,268,876	6,190,000	7,448,000	10,306,000
Wheat, bu.....	22,579,044	28,484,171	18,679,100	23,339,500	35,726,100	45,999,000	85,468,000	75,386,000
Corn, bu.....	69,692,749	72,835,839	78,623,100	87,930,600	73,739,100	92,530,000	62,259,000	105,242,000
Oats, bu.....	79,857,557	77,288,653	77,890,100	77,428,500	102,077,000	98,377,000	122,756,000	147,292,000

EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated November, 1898.

President—J. Seymour Currey.
Vice-President—Frank R. Grover.
Treasurer—John F. Hahn.
Secretary—William C. Levere.

The Evanston Historical society has rooms in the Public Library building there. It has a library of 2,000 volumes, 1,000 pamphlets and a large amount of historical data.

WEBB'S Gas Roasted Coffee

Did you ever drink a cup of coffee which you pronounced excellent?

We have made arrangements whereby all readers of The Daily News Almanac can get the coffee from their retail dealer in one, two and three pound tins under the

Trade Mark Blend

*If your dealer does not
carry it, insist upon his get-
ting it through our Dept. A.*

Our years of experience and complete equipment devoted to producing the highest degree of perfection in the art of coffee blending insure the utmost satisfaction to the consumer.

Puhl-Webb Company

Coffee Roasters

624-626-628 West Randolph St., Chicago

CHICAGO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[From report of Rivers McNeill, collector.]

IMPORTS.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption and withdrawn from warehouse, with amounts of duty collected thereon, for the calendar year 1915 at the port of Chicago:

Articles free of duty.	Value.	Duty.
American whisky, retd. (int. rev. tax).....	\$1,455	\$1,929.00
American goods retd., other	361,670	
Apparatus, scientific.....	24,677	
Art works over 100 years old	67,974	
Art works, original paintings	130,571	
Art works, statuary, etc.....	21,409	
Brass, old.....	69,758	
Breadstuffs.....	15,466	
Burlaps.....	650,961	
Chemicals.....	172,882	
Coffee.....	52,836	
Copper, old.....	17,050	
Eggs.....	23,605	
Fish.....	52,536	
Hair.....	33,366	
Hides.....	418,875	
Household and personal effects	212,003	
India rubber.....	22,730	
Iron and steel, steel rails.....	768,004	
Iron and steel in pigs.....	61,226	
Iron and steel, machinery.....	109,474	
Iron and steel, needles, etc.....	37,739	
Meat, beef, fresh.....	338,251	
Meat, pork, fresh.....	321,824	
Meat, sausage casings.....	423,153	
Oils.....	118,900	
Paper, text books, foreign, etc.	83,856	
Paper, printing paper.....	313,506	
Seeds.....	85,523	
Tea.....	2,232,523	
Tin.....	1,114	
Wood, lumber, sawed.....	366,204	
Wood, pulp woods.....	20,640	
Wood, cabinet woods.....	47,404	
Sulphur ore, pyrites.....	68,970	
All other free articles.....	765,015	

Total free..... 9,032,692 1,929.00

Articles subject to duty.		
Art works.....	\$13,150	\$1,972.50
Beads and beaded trimmings.....	51,732	21,808.85
Breadstuffs.....	258,670	38,273.83
Brushes.....	34,764	12,167.40
Cheese.....	448,102	89,620.40
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	977,459	264,706.32
China and glassware.....	617,301	299,325.60
Clocks, watches and parts of	311,149	65,159.90
Cocoa and chocolate.....	128,984	11,488.48
Cutlery.....	23,321	9,002.70
Diamonds, precious stones.....	252,347	46,657.00
Dry goods.....	5,416,100	2,198,673.47
Fish.....	339,034	87,063.59
Fruits and nuts.....	350,034	208,951.62
Furs and manufactures of.....	34,433	9,521.15
Glass, plate and window.....	14,302	3,555.60
Gold and silver, manufactures	26,173	12,056.45
Hops.....	159,160	102,849.12
Iron and steel manufactures.....	288,581	52,580.01
Jewelry.....	21,895	13,137.00
Lead in pigs, bars, etc.....	9,768	2,971.49
Leather, gloves.....	851,993	271,117.35
Leather, manufactures, other	34,075	10,313.15
Matches.....	61,160	7,219.85
Matting of straw, etc.....	54,798	17,599.11
Metals and manufactures of.....	699,725	79,648.04
Millinery goods.....	186,730	112,038.00
Musical instruments.....	192,588	67,510.80
Oilcloth and linoleum.....	59,836	19,795.10
Oils.....	775,569	144,245.10
Paints and varnishes.....	52,755	7,242.98
Paper, mfrs., books, music, etc.	107,222	16,441.47
Paper, mfrs., not printed.....	217,249	59,296.84
Pickles, sauces, etc.....	232,845	51,496.77
Seeds, plants and bulbs.....	566,820	97,587.31
Soap.....	13,942	1,525.55
Spirits, malt liquors.....	31,487	15,349.01
Spirits, distilled.....	458,978	666,164.08
Sugar, cane, beet and maple.....	50,227	16,473.60

	Value.	Duty.
Tobacco, leaf.....	\$990,218	\$556,390.98
Tobacco, cigars, etc.....	128,303	96,219.85
Tobacco, all other.....	3,120	2,721.55
Toys and dolls.....	395,700	138,495.00
Wines, champagne.....	123,447	63,715.20
Wines, still.....	167,141	98,648.63
Wines, other beverages.....	87,712	19,521.10
Wood, manufactures.....	111,652	21,638.80
All other dutiable articles.....	1,114,696	234,432.78

Total dutiable..... 18,107,677 6,439,414.33
Total free..... 9,032,692 1,929.00

Total free and dutiable..... 27,140,369 6,441,343.33

Total, 1914.....	35,195,487	9,147,600.09
Total, 1913.....	33,284,156	11,127,638.42
Total, 1912.....	30,278,600	10,698,891.11
Total, 1911.....	28,089,068	10,131,150.12
Total, 1910.....	28,281,331	10,102,062.56

CHICAGO IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Total value of merchandise entered for consumption and for warehouse during the year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

Countries.	Value.
Argentina.....	\$128,621
Australia and Tasmania.....	705,012
Austria.....	279,421
British India.....	848,720
Canada.....	4,097,212
East Indies, other British.....	36,857
China.....	889,039
Cuba.....	934,000
Denmark.....	141,350
England.....	3,412,007
France.....	2,310,989
Germany.....	2,381,412
Greece.....	376,909
Hongkong.....	137,725
Ireland.....	1,171,265
Italy.....	1,278,358
Japan.....	2,176,937
Netherlands.....	828,405
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	10,072
Norway.....	486,400
Philippine islands.....	414,843
Scotland.....	496,711
Spain.....	372,691
Sweden.....	130,284
Switzerland.....	554,429
Venezuela.....	312,425
All other countries.....	480,902

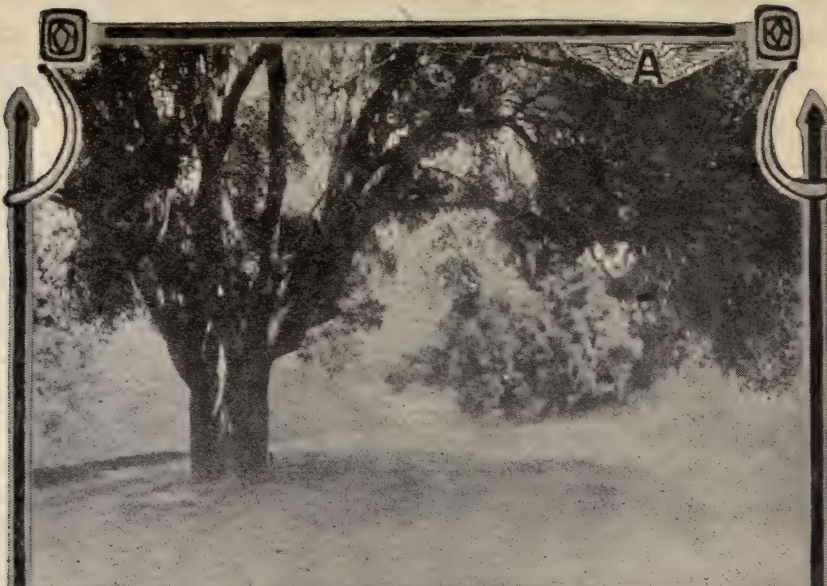
Total..... 25,393,239

EXPORTS.

Value of domestic merchandise exported directly from the port of Chicago during the year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

Countries and articles.	Value.
Canada.....	
Breadstuffs—Corn.....	\$771,698
Cornmeal.....	420
Oats.....	444,707
Preparations for table food.....	250
Wheat.....	7,315,698
Wheat flour.....	6,165
All other.....	1,049
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.....	5,389
Cotton, manufactures of.....	55,965
Glucose.....	3,605
Iron and steel, mfrs., billets, ingots and blooms.....	528,389
Iron and steel, mfrs., pipes and fittings, wrought.....	5,005
Iron and steel, mfrs., wire, all other.....	2,055
Household and personal effects.....	755
Meat and dairy products, pork, pickled.....	1,300
Oils, refined, gasoline.....	159,563
Paints, dry colors.....	366
Paints, all other.....	2,436
Sugar and molasses, sirup.....	3,446

Total..... 9,304,776



The Best-
efforts of the most
talented stars combined with
the rustic beauties of nature, vividly
and artistically portrayed.
in
American Mutual Movies
AMERICAN FILM CO., INC.
Chicago

England—	
Breadstuffs—Wheat	\$458,560
Miquelon, Langley, etc.—Breadstuffs—	1,100
Wheat flour and Labrador—Bread-	2,009
stuffs—Mill feed	25,960
Wheat flour	37,558
Meat and dairy products, pork,	
pickled	65,527
Total	2,790
Scotland—	
Breadstuffs—Wheat flour	2,025
Oatmeal	4,815
Total	9,834,778
Total exports	

CUSTOMS INSPECTION REPORT (1915).

Weighted—Tobacco (pounds).....	1,769,357
Zinc ore (pounds).....	48,174,320
Miscellaneous (pounds).....	44,177,615
Total	94,121,292
Wheat (bushels)	494,633
Linseed (bushels).....	101,206
Rock, crushed (tons).....	8,186
Gauged—Wine (gallons).....	96,331
Whisky (gallons).....	14,294
Brandy (gallons).....	4,993
Gin (gallons).....	658
Rum (gallons).....	334
Beer (gallons).....	21,619
Olives (gallons).....	313,819
Olive oil (gallons).....	381,650
Peanut oil (gallons).....	347,178
Benzol oil (gallons).....	210
Sad oil (gallons).....	99
Carbolacene (gallons).....	2,300
Vinegar (gallons).....	576
Arrac (gallons).....	50
Honey (gallons).....	840
Molasses (gallons).....	5,052
Ink (gallons).....	152
Cresylic acid (gallons).....	6,511
Total	1,196,816
Boxberries (quarts).....	238,261
Packages—Liquor (stamped).....	3,864
Measured—Tile (square feet).....	15,565
Plate glass (square feet).....	139
Marble (cubic feet).....	490
Lemons (cubic feet).....	866
Lumber (feet).....	17,520

Admeasured—Steam vessels.....	4
Gasoline vessels.....	24
Total	28
Cars transferred.....	689
Cars inspected for export.....	341
Cars discharged.....	9,715
Vessels discharged.....	269
Consignments transported in bond.....	373
Consignments received by rail.....	11,459
By vessel.....	874
By express.....	2,602
By postoffice.....	450
Total	15,385
Rail and vessel—Packages transferred.....	92,291
Inspected for export.....	110,579
Transported in bond.....	26,712
Total	229,582
Packages received by rail.....	1,098,320
By vessel.....	206,272
By express.....	3,617
By postoffice.....	9,073
Total	1,317,282
Packages delivered to consignee.....	921,741
To appraiser.....	47,725
To warehouse.....	347,816
Total	1,317,282

CHICAGO INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections in first district, Illinois, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916. [From report of Julius F. Smetanka, internal revenue collector.]	
Income tax (corporation).....	\$5,109,164.99
Income tax (individual).....	4,848,593.96
Beer stamps.....	7,568,200.00
Documentary and proprietary stamps.....	3,943,249.05
Wine and cordial stamps.....	175,042.96
Tobacco stamps.....	2,033,417.16
Snuff stamps.....	498,537.51
Cigar stamps.....	646,405.31
Cigarette stamps.....	5,074.94
Spirits stamps.....	532,079.87
Oleomargarine stamps.....	414,735.43
Butter stamps.....	33,903.66
Special tax.....	731,335.51
Opium orders.....	553.90
Playing cards.....	3,167.00
Penalties, etc.....	742,318.61
Total, 1916.....	27,280,779.86
Total, 1915.....	19,329,868.17

TERMS OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO ELECTIVE OFFICIALS.

Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.
State—Representatives	2	Treasurer	4	Aldermen	2
Senators	4	Coroner	4	City clerk	2
Governor	4	State's attorney	4	City treasurer	2
Lieutenant-governor	4	Superintendent of schools.....	4	Municipal court judges.....	6
Secretary of state	4	County clerk.....	4	Chief justice Municipal court.....	6
Treasurer	2	Recorder	4	Clerk Municipal court.....	6
Auditor	4	County judge	4	Balliff Municipal court.....	6
Attorney-general	4	Probate judge	4	Sanitary district trustees.....	6
Supt. public instruction	4	Clerk Probate court	4	President sanitary board	6
University trustees	4	Circuit court judges	6	County officers throughout the state are elected for four years. Township officers, such as supervisors, assessors, collectors and town clerks, are elected for one-year terms. Highway commissioners are elected for three years.	
Members board equalization.....	4	Clerk Circuit court.....	4		
Judges Supreme court	6	Judges Superior court	6		
Clerk Supreme court	6	Clerk Superior court.....	4		
Appellate court clerks.....	6	Clerk Criminal court.....	4		
Cook County—Commissioners.....	2	Assessors	6		
Pres. county commissioners.....	2	Members board of review.....	6		
Sheriff	4	Chicago—Mayor	4		

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

In Lincoln park, opposite Center street.

President—Dr. John M. Coulter.
 Secretary—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood.
 Trustees—La Verne W. Noyes, president; Charles F. Gunther, Charles A. Heath, Louis E. Ladin, Henry J. Furber, Charles Dickinson, Ira J. Geer, Charles S. Raddin, Henry S. Henschen, William H. Rehm, Frances Dickinson, Carroll H. Sudler, Eugene Garnett, Dr. John M. Coulter (ex officio), Timothy J. O'Byrne (ex officio).
 The museum is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays and from 1 to 5 p. m. on Sundays.

There is no charge for admission. The academy is in co-operation with the public and private schools of the city in the promotion of nature study and scientific courses of instruction. Lecture courses, classroom instruction and laboratory work are given at the academy for the benefit of teachers, children and members. Field excursions are conducted during the fall and spring months and museum material is loaned to the schools.

New York

Thos. Cusack Company

Chicago

OUR aims and ideals are not alone to render service to our clients through the medium of *painted display*, but to create, to originate, to construct, to co-operate in every way which will tend to the greater exploitation of their products. We are *Creators* and *Builders* of

Dominant

Distinctive

Imposing

Productive

Publicity

New York

Thos. Cusack Company

Chicago

LICENSE RATES IN CHICAGO NOV. 1. 1916.

Per year unless otherwise specified.

THEATERS—AMUSEMENTS.		Rate.			Rate.
(a) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, \$1.00 or more.....	\$1,000.00		Air domes, sideshows, etc., per day.....		\$10.00
(b) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 50c, but is less than \$1.00.....	400.00		Swimming and diving shows, per week.....		2.00
(c) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 30c, but does not exceed 50c.....	300.00		Platform, walk-around, etc., shows, per week.....		2.00
(d) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 20c, but does not exceed 30c.....	250.00		Skill and strength testing devices, per week.....		.50
(e) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, does not exceed 20c.....	200.00		Merry-Go-Rounds, Coasters, Etc.—		
Lectures, art exhibits, etc.....	200.00		(a) Highest fee or fare for one ride does not exceed 5c, per week.....		2.00
Concerts.....	100.00		(b) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 5c, but does not exceed 10c, per week.....		5.00
Penny arcades, etc.....	200.00		(c) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 10c, per week.....		10.00
Halls for Lances, Bazaars, Etc.—			Pony or animal rides, etc., per week....		.50
(a) Seating capacity not exceeding 300 persons.....	25.00		Fireworks exhibitions, per day.....		50.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 300 persons, but not exceeding 500 persons....	50.00		Entertainment not included in the foregoing, per day.....		5.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not exceeding 800 persons....	75.00		Note—Where a license fee is fixed at so much per week, no license to issue for a less period than ten weeks. Annual licenses may be issued in two periods of six months each.		
(d) Seating capacity exceeding 800 persons.....	100.00		MISCELLANEOUS.		
Summer gardens, per week.....	20.00		Acetylene gas, collection or compression of.....	\$150.00	
Amusement parks, per week.....	40.00		Acetylene gas, sale or distribution of.....	5.00	
Picnic grounds.....	10.00		Auctioneers.....	300.00	
Roller or ice skating rinks.....	200.00		Auctioneers, special sales, per day.....	10.00	
Baseball, Football, Etc., Fields—			Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating three persons or less.....	2.50	
(a) Seating capacity 15,000 persons or more.....	1,000.00		Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating four to eight persons.....	5.00	
(b) Seating capacity less than 15,000 persons, but not less than 10,000 persons.....	700.00		Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating nine to twenty persons.....	10.00	
(c) Seating capacity less than 10,000 persons, but more than 4,000 persons....	300.00		Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating more than twenty persons.....	25.00	
(d) Seating capacity not exceeding 4,000 persons.....	75.00		Automobiles, public passenger (not on stands).....	5.00	
Wrestling Matches—			Automobiles, passenger, 35 horse power or less (wheel tax).....	10.00	
(a) Seating capacity 500 persons or less, per day.....	5.00		Automobiles, passenger, more than 35 horse power (wheel tax).....	20.00	
(b) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not more than 1,000 persons, per day.....	10.00		Automobile delivery wagons, capacity less than one ton (wheel tax).....	15.00	
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,000 persons, but not more than 2,000 persons, per day.....	20.00		Automobile trucks (wheel tax).....	30.00	
(d) Seating capacity more than 2,000 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day.....	30.00		Automobiles, demonstrating or testing vehicle (wheel tax), each.....	1.00	
(e) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 4,000 persons, per day.....	40.00		Automobiles (State Fee)—		
(f) Seating capacity more than 4,000 persons, but less than 5,000 persons, per day.....	50.00		25 horse power or less.....	4.00	
(g) Seating capacity 5,000 persons or more, per day.....	60.00		35 horse power and more than 25 horse power.....	6.00	
Poultry, Horse, Stock, Dog, Etc., Shows—			50 horse power and more than 35 horse power.....	8.00	
(a) Highest admission fee exceeds 75c, per day.....	25.00		More than 50 horse power.....	10.00	
(b) Highest admission fee exceeds 50c, but does not exceed 75c, per day.....	15.00		Electric vehicles.....	6.00	
(c) Highest admission fee exceeds 10c, but does not exceed 50c, per day.....	10.00		Manufacturers of and dealers in.....	5.00	
(d) Highest admission fee does not exceed 10c, per day.....	1.00		Bakeries.....	5.00	
Circuses, Menageries, Etc.—			Bar permits.....	6.00	
(a) Seating capacity more than 6,000 persons, per day.....	150.00		Bathing beaches, etc.....	15.00	
(b) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 6,000 persons, per day.....	50.00		Billiard and pool tables, each.....	5.00	
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,500 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day.....	35.00		Bill posting, with wagons.....	100.00	
(d) Seating capacity more than 750 persons, but not more than 1,500 persons, per day.....	25.00		Bill posting, without wagons.....	25.00	
(e) Seating capacity more than 400 persons, but not more than 750 persons, per day.....	10.00		Boarding stables.....	10.00	
(f) Seating capacity not more than 400 persons, per month.....	10.00		Boats, launches, etc., \$2.00, \$10.00 and.....	25.00	
			Bowling alleys, each.....	5.00	
			Brewers.....	500.00	
			Brokers.....	25.00	
			Cabs, public.....	1.00	
			Carbonated waters, etc.....	20.00	
			Cars, elevated railway, each.....	50.00	
			Cartridges and shells, \$10 and.....	25.00	
			Catch basins and sewers, cleaners of, per wagon.....	10.00	
			Chaufeurs (state fee)—Original.....	5.00	
			Chaufeurs (state fee)—Renewal.....	3.00	
			Chaufeurs (see operators of public motor vehicles).....		
			Cigarette dealers.....	100.00	
			Coupes, public.....	1.00	
			Deadly weapons, dealers in.....	25.00	
			Delicatessen stores.....	5.00	
			Distillers.....	500.00	
			Dispensaries, medical.....	20.00	
			Dog, male or spayed female.....	2.00	
			Dog, unspayed female.....	3.00	



The Sign of Good Merchandise

**Everything for the Farm
and Home**

**MAIN OFFICE
PUGH TERMINAL BUILDING, 365 E. ILLINOIS ST.
CHICAGO**

Drain layers.....	\$5.00	Moving picture films, permit for exhibition of, each.....	\$25.00
Drivers of public passenger horse drawn vehicles.....	1.00	Moving picture films, storage of.....	25.00
Drug stores.....	5.00	Moving picture operators (original).....	3.00
Dry cleaners.....	15.00	Moving picture operators (renewal).....	3.00
Electrical contractor, certificate of registration (renewal \$10.00).....	25.00	Moving picture operators (assistant).....	1.00
Employment agency (state fee).....	50.00	Naturatoriums and swimming pools.....	15.00
Engineers, stationary.....	2.00	Nurseries, public.....	10.00
Fireworks, sale of.....	10.00	Omurbuses, public.....	5.00
Fireworks, permit to discharge.....	10.00	Operators of public motor vehicles (original).....	2.00
Fishmongers.....	15.00	Operators of public motor vehicles (renewal).....	1.00
Fishing (State fee)—		Pawnbrokers.....	300.00
For each 100 yards of seine or less (except minnow seines).....	5.25	Peddlers—Basket.....	10.00
For each dip net.....	1.25	Coal, charcoal and coke.....	5.00
For each hoop net.....	.75	Fish (Thursdays and Fridays only).....	15.00
For each fyke net.....	1.25	Hand cart.....	25.00
For each basket or trap net.....	.75	Oil, per wagon.....	10.00
For each steam tug used in operating gill or pound nets.....	25.25	Pack.....	15.00
For each gasoline launch used in operating gill or pound nets.....	15.25	Wagon, each.....	50.00
For each sailboat or rowboat used in operating gill or pound nets.....	10.25	Wood, per wagon.....	10.00
Fish market, wholesale.....	10.50	Plumbers, master or employing (renewal \$10.00).....	50.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling high explosives).....	5.00	Plumbers, journeymen.....	1.00
Garages.....	25.00	Poultry.....	15.00
Gunpowder and explosives, sale or use of.....	25.00	Public cart, automobiles ("express").....	15.00
Hacks, public.....	2.50	Public cart, horse-drawn ("express"), each.....	1.00
Hospitals.....	100.00	Public passenger horse-drawn vehicles (not on stands).....	5.00
Housemovers.....	1.00	Rendering tanks, each.....	20.00
Hunting (state fee).....	1.00	Restaurants.....	15.00
Ice dealers, retail, per wagon.....	10.00	Roofers, composition.....	10.00
Junk dealers.....	50.00	Runners.....	25.00
Junk wagons, each.....	10.00	Sale stable.....	25.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (one to six gallons).....	50.00	Saloon or dramshop.....	1,000.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (more than six gallons at a time).....	500.00	Scavengers, night.....	50.00
Liquors, spirituous, wholesale.....	100.00	Scavengers, offal.....	100.00
Liquors, vinous, wholesale.....	50.00	Scavengers, private, per wagon.....	5.00
Liquors, malt and vinous, in amusement places (by special permit), per day.....	6.00	Second-hand dealers.....	50.00
Livery stables.....	10.00	Shooting galleries.....	25.00
Lumber yards.....	100.00	Slaughtering, rendering, etc.....	300.00
Marriage (county).....	1.50	Soap factories.....	50.00
Mason contractor (renewal \$25.00).....	50.00	Tanneries.....	50.00
Meat food products establishment.....	15.00	Tenders, boiler or water.....	1.00
Meat markets.....	15.00	Ticker.....	1.00
Milk dealers.....	15.00	Undertakers.....	10.00
Milk peddlers, per wagon.....	10.00	Undertakers' assistant (permit).....	5.00
Motor bicycles and motor tricycles (wheel tax).....	3.00	Vehicles, Horse-Drawn (Wheel Tax)—	
Motor bicycles (state fee).....	2.00	One horse.....	5.00
		Two horse.....	10.00
		Three horse.....	15.00
		Four horse.....	25.00
		Six (or more) horse.....	35.00
		Weighers, public.....	10.00
		Workshops.....	2.00
		Not—Further information relative to licenses may be obtained from the city clerk, rooms 107-3 city hall, phone main 447.	

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. James W. Morrison; secretary, Miss Susan P. Ryerson.

Chicago Civil Service League, room 301, 189 West Madison street—President, Edward M. McNamara; secretary, James M. Grimm.

Chicago Political Equality League, 410 South Michigan avenue—President, Mrs. Harriet S. Thompson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Florence V. Gray.

Chicago Single Tax Club, 508 Schiller building—President, Otto Cullman; secretary, Ernest Batten.

Citizens' Association of Chicago (nonpartisan), room 33, 104 North LaSalle street—President, Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, Shelby M. Singleton.

City Club, 315 Plymouth court—President, Allen B. Pond; secretary, Henry P. Chandler; civic secretary, George E. Hooker.

Civic Federation (nonpartisan), room 416, 103 South LaSalle street—President, Joseph E. Otis; secretary, Douglas Sutherland.

Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, 951 Marquette building—President, Russell Whitman; secretary, R. E. Blackwood.

County Voters' League—301, 35 North Dearborn

street; president, Edward T. Lee; secretary, C. F. Manahan.

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Room 603 Tower building—President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Oak Park; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret Dobyne, Chicago.

Illinois Republican Woman's League—President, Mrs. John W. Blackledge; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lucy Roth.

Legislative Voters' League of Illinois (nonpartisan), 1314, 10 South LaSalle street. President, Clifford W. Barnes; secretary, Ralph Ellis.

Municipal Voters' League (nonpartisan)—President, Frederic B. Johnstone; secretary, William D. Bangs.

United Societies for Local Self-Government, 202, 153 North Dearborn street—President, William Kramer; secretary, A. J. Cermak.

Woman's Party of Cook County, 1103 Masonic Temple—President, Mrs. Charlotte C. Rhodes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jenny M. Magrlein.

Locations and secretaries of semipolitical social clubs like the Hamilton (rep.) and the Iroquois (dem.) will be found under "Chicago Clubs and Clubhouses."



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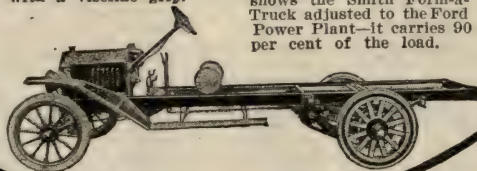
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The heavy illustration shows the Smith Form-a-Truck adjusted to the Ford Power Plant—it carries 90 per cent of the load.



OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 15, 1916.

In the following list of men and women who have lived in the city or its suburbs for sixty-six years or more there are doubtless many omissions, though an effort has been made to make it as complete as possible. Additions to, changes of residence and other corrections of this list, which will be continued in future editions of this publication, will be gladly received. Names marked with an * are those of persons born in Chicago or Cook county. Ages when known are given in parentheses:

1827—Griffin, Ella, 2451 Seminary avenue.
1829—Le Beau, Mrs. Emily Beaubien (91), 4363 Lake Park avenue.

1831—Outhet, Miss Elizabeth (85), 219 Franklin avenue, River Forest.

1832—Keenon, Mrs. Eleanor H.* (84), 2145 West Adams street.

Goeden, Mrs. Susan (86), 1900 Estes avenue.
1834—Ludwig, Catherine, 1465 W. Superior street.

Rexford, Simeon A., 6519 Lafayette avenue.
1835—Gordon, Nellie Kinzie* (81), Savannah, Ga.

Harman, William (82), 3840 West End avenue.
Mason, J. A.* (82), Prairie View, Ill.

Sinclair, George (82), 4327 Berkeley avenue.
Thies, Mrs. A. C., 1157 West Van Buren-st.

1836—Agnew, John* (80), 40 Elm street.
Garrity, Maria, 5256 Sheridan road.

Morris, Mrs. Mary, 4145 Kenmore avenue.
Warner, Mrs. Roxana (84), 7116 Stewart-av.

1837—Bohlander, John (79), Hinsdale.
Doty, Harvey C. (83), 1104 Grand avenue.

Goodrich, Horace A.* (79), 522 Deming place.
Keefe, Edward (72), 3971 Ellis avenue.

1838—Blair, Claudius* (78), 7440 Rhodes avenue.
Clark, Catherine C.* (78), 7628 S. Sangamon-st.

Collins, W. M. (80), 5610 Princeton avenue.
Edbrooke, W. S. (78), 1646 N. Oakley avenue.

Flagg, Emma J. T.* (78), 612 Woodland park.
O'Neil, John J. (79), 3934 Lexington street.

Pitkin, Mary J.* (78), 55 West Schiller street.
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E. (78), 703 N. 3d avenue.

1839—Chase, Mrs. Benj. F. (82), 3527 W. Cale-av.
Gray, Allen W.* (77), 8213 Washington-bd.

Harpel, Eliza* (77), 51 East Oak street.
Lewis, Charles J. (78), 1900 Carroll avenue.

Lewis, John (86), 2414 Gladys avenue.
Perolat, Clemens F. (77), 3153 Cambridge-av.

Peters, Johanna, 1929 Bradley place.
Russell, Isaac (77), 2135 Carroll avenue.

Sampson, Mrs. R. R.* (77), 7380 Rogers-av.
1840—Falch, Charles H. (76), 541 E. 41st-pl.

Farrar, Mrs. Sophia E. (76), 3130 Dearborn-st.
Fuller, Mrs. Ann C. (77), 810 Oakwood-bd.

Hamilton, Henry E. (76), 817 N. Dearborn-st.
Schmidt, Louis, Bensenville, Ill.

Weich, James (91), 515 West Madison street.
1841—Broidt, Adam (78), 5612 N. Ashland avenue.

Ebert, Albert E. (76), 276 Michigan avenue.
Foster, Orrington C. (75), 1401 N. Dearborn-st.

Lewis, Eli R. (75), 7458 Normal avenue.
Lloyd, John A., 2110 Jackson boulevard.

Loring, Stella Dyer* (75), 4600 Ellis avenue.
Sauter, John* (75), 5916 Normal avenue.

Smith, Orson (75), 50 Bellevue place.
Tally, Alfred M.* (75), 3611 Vincennes avenue.

1842—Armstrong, John M. (74), 628 Briar place.
Athy, Stephen, 4743 Indiana avenue.

Barchard, John, Des Plaines, Ill.
Brettmann, Henry (74), 2069 Humboldt-bd.

Cowper, John H. (75), Montclair, N. J.
Cullerton, Ed. Edward F. (74), 4242 W. Harrison-st.

Curtis, DeWitt H. (77), 1302 Washington-bd.
Dickerman, Mrs. M. B.* (74), 5619 Normal-av.

Jax, Nicholas (80), 2310 Seminary avenue.
Mattes, Frank, 4936 North Irving avenue.

Merrill, George H. (77), 4236 Jackson-bd.
Muench, Johanne, 718 Roscoe street.

Murphy, Charles A., 4120 Wilcox avenue.
Russell, Mrs. Ellen I. (74), 2135 Carroll-av.

Vincent, Mrs. Sarah A. (90), 5117 Kimbark-av.
Weller, George W. (74), 7008 Normal boulevard.

Wiggins, John B., 4625 Greenwood avenue.
1843—Allmendinger, Peter (74), 433 Arlington-pl.

Feldman, Mary, 3828 Keystone avenue.
Follansbee, George A. (73), 767 Willow street.

Winnetka.
Ford, Elisha M. (80), 3209 Warren avenue.

Gavin, Rev. E. W.* (73), Waukegan.
Gubbins, George P., 3912 West 18th street.
Hickcox Mrs. Catherine (94), 417 See street,
Evanston.

Helen, William H. (73), 1143 Forest avenue,
Evanston.

Langdon, Addison L. (73), 916 East 62d street.
Magee, Henry W. (75), 5626 Dorchester avenue.

Sherman, Charles D.* (73), Riverside.
Spahn, Joseph M. (73), 10307 Indianapolis-av.

Weckler, Adam J. (74), 3446 Broadway.
1844—Arnold, Miss Katherine D.* (72), 674 Lin-

coln parkway.
Bennett, Robert J. (77), 4250 North Paulina-st.

Butts, Milton D. (78), 130 Keystone-av., River
Forest.

Fergus, John B.* (72), 923 Galt avenue.
Fergus, John Q.* (75), 3114 Vernon avenue.

Flanders, Isabel W. (87), 4917 Christiana-av.
Hoppe, Victoria, 529 Grant place.

Hoynes, Thomas M. (72), 3369 Calumet avenue.
James, Mrs. J. E., 822 Dakin street.

Kay, Joseph A.* (72), 5601 Elston avenue.
Lamb, Clinton S. (72), 1224 West Adams-st.

Mason, George (76), 1440 West Monroe street.
Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth G.* (72), 2245 North

Halsted street.
Rigney, Mary A., 5039 West Huron street.

Robins, Charlotte* (72), 5553 Wentworth-av.
Rozane, Henry (71), 2528 N. Spaulding avenue.

Schafer, John, Gross Point.
Schram, C. B. (82), 37 North Halsted street.

Seavert, E. G. (78), 641 Hamburg street.
Skinner, Miss Elizabeth (72), 612 Rush street.

Smith, Frederick A.* (72), 609 Rush street.
Snowden, Orpha (91), 853 Lill avenue.

Tebbetts, Elizabeth E.* (72), 4736 North Pau-
lina street.

Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. S. (72), 4510 Greenview
avenue.

Vincent, Mrs. Sarah A., 5117 Kimbark avenue.
1845—Batterman, Sophia L., 2022 Fremont-st.

Black, Mary, 3247 North Halsted street.
Brady, J. Harley (72), 697 Rush street.

Breese, A. K. (71), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Breese, Mrs. A. K. (71), 9711 Parnell avenue.

Bromilaw, Mrs. Minnie C.* (71), 7642 Green-
wood avenue.

Casey, Mrs. Helen M. (81), 4223 W. Monroe-st.
Clark, Mrs. David W.* (71), 3125 Warren-av.

Franzen, B. L., Bensenville.
Ford, John W., 3845 Lexington avenue.

Holdship, Barbara, 3117 Edgewood avenue.
Jackson, Oliver* (71), 4458 Oakwald avenue.

Kiehlman, John J., 1558 Fulton street.
Knickerbocker, A. V.* (71), 3301 Washington

boulevard.
Leady, George B., 3554 LaSalle street.

Robinson, W. R. (71), 556 W. Adams street.
Roth, Madeline, 4116 North Paulina street.

Rutherford, T. A. (78), Grand and Oak Park
avenues.

Schimmels, Christian* (71), 1410 S. Halsted-st.
Schnebel, Jacob, 82 North Robey street.

Trauscht, Anna M.* (71), 2481 Archer avenue.
Wayman, William, 5410 West Ohio street.

1846—Becker, Madalena, 1206 Wellington avenue.
Berger, Louis A. (83), 2129 Cuyler avenue.

Bourne, Mrs. A. E.* (70), 315 East 23d-st.
Boyd, Mrs. Charles L. (70), 5406 Blackstone-av.

Brachtendorf, Anton (72), 348 Mohawk street.
Brinkworth, Mrs. Emma A. (70), 834 Irving-pl.

Brown, Edward C. (71), 6056 Kenwood avenue.
Clark, John M. (80), 2000 Prairie avenue.

Culver, John (70), 2146 Railroad-av., Evanston.
Dayton, Mrs. Martha S. (70), 6950 Lowe-av.

Dunn, Mrs. Evaline (91), 4023 West Adams-st.
Evert, Barbara, 6014 North Robey street.

Fishback, Mrs. Mary (76), 6938 Wentworth-av.
Fitzpatrick, J. C., 5324 Wabash avenue.

Franzen, Joseph, 2631 North Halsted street.
Gauslaw, Mrs. Anna M. (70), 1254 57th ave-

nu, Cicero.
Gray, George L. (70), 2644 Indiana avenue.

Griffin, Mrs. F. A. (80), 907 West Monroe-st.
Gross, George M. (70), 1445 South State street.

Hayes, Michael (71), 4546 West Adams street.
Healy, James T. (70), 3220 Indiana avenue.

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- Hiltz, Louis J. (82), 95th-st. and Western-av.
 Hough, Albert J. (70), 4828 Kenwood avenue.
 Husted, Frank T. (70), 2331 South Morgan avenue.
 Kneiss, Morgan Park.
 Kemler, Lena, 3434 West 62d street.
 Klassen, Jacob (81), 3123 South Park avenue.
 Klossman, Charlotte (76), 4123 N. Kildare-av.
 Knight, Jennie H.* (70), 3336 Rhodes avenue.
 Lawrence, Theodore F. (69), 1995 N. Halsted-st.
 Lemmon, Vina (69), 1552 Lill avenue.
 McHenry, Abbie C.* (70), 1815 Indiana avenue.
 Monheimer, Conrad (83), 4033 Prairie avenue.
 Monroe, Benjamin F. (76), 850 East 65th street.
 Nelson, Andrew G. (90), 4635 Langley avenue.
 Niehoff, Katherine (76), 1028 Oakdale avenue.
 Polkey, Margaret (70), 5100 Sheridan road.
 Sears, Joseph (73), Kenilworth.
 Sebastian, Elizabeth, 5412 North Wayne avenue.
 Sickinger, Jacob* (70), 1434 Devon avenue.
 Smalley, Mrs. A. K.* (70), 2544 Kimball-av.
 Smith, James H. (72), 418 Oak street.
 Spaehr, Mary, 4812 Sheridan road.
 Stiation, Helen A., 2249 West Monroe street.
 Tyler, Albert S.* (70), Hyde Park boulevard.
 Weir, Robert (76), 6223 Yale avenue.
 Williams, Hobart* (70), Cheshire, Conn.
 Yoe, Lucien G.* (70), Highland Park.
 1847—Amberg, Mrs. William A.* (69), 1301 North State street.
 Barry, Rebecca A., 1916 Belle Plaine avenue.
 Bender, George A. (82), 3435 N. Harding-av.
 Beers, George T. (79), 3414 South Paulina-st.
 Bishop, Joseph H. (77), 690 York place.
 Brettmann, Mrs. Luisa (69), 2069 Humboldt-bd.
 Chapel, G. R., 3513 Carroll avenue.
 Clausen, Mrs. Lizzie* (69), 1752 Wells-st.
 Cook, John F., 1752 North Kedzie avenue.
 Curtis, Charles C.* (69), 1414 Astor street.
 Danenhower, Joseph L., 3857 Ellis avenue.
 Dibos, Margaret, 1838 Hudson avenue.
 Doetsch, Anton, Glenview.
 Haggard, John D. (69), 354 North Pine avenue.
 Hart, John E. (89), 303 Beehoven place.
 Henderson, Robert (69), 1460 Cullom avenue.
 Hettinger, Barbara, 1049 Webster avenue.
 Higgins, Mrs. L. A. R. (69), 5550 University-av.
 Hough, Charles H.* (69), 4828 Kenwood avenue.
 Hoxie, Mary H.* (69), 4440 Michigan avenue.
 Kugel, Eliza, 4046 Lowe avenue.
 Krummenacher, John, 621 Asbury avenue.
 Evanston.
 Lang, Andrew, 1635 Larrabee street.
 Lauer, Maria (86), 1744 Belmont avenue.
 Manierre, William R.* (69), 1507 Dearborn parkway.
 Morgan, William R.* (69), 310 North Mason-av.
 Mullen, John Y. (69), 412 Sherman street.
 Oyen, Georgiana, 1643 North Troy street.
 Rippberger, George, 1848 Belle Plaine avenue.
 Rohmer, Mrs. C., 58 S. Vine street, Hinsdale.
 Schnor, Nicolaus, 2051 Orchard street.
 Schubert, Mrs. Margaret (75), 5635 Princeton-av.
 Simon, William (78), 4624 North Clark street.
 Taylor, Mrs. Agnes M.* (69), 2631 Best avenue.
 Thiele, Heinrich (87), 2125 Cleveland avenue.
 Thiele, Maria (88), 2125 Cleveland avenue.
 Thilo, Mrs. Elizabeth (81), 1861 N. Halsted-st.
 Turner, John W.* (69), 1854 Addison street.
 Watson, Edward, 326 South Western avenue.
 Weyman, James B. (69), 4838 Kenmore-av.
 Whitehead, Edward J. (77), River Forest.
 1848—Bremner, David F. (77), 5009 Greenwood-av.
 Bryan, Frederick W.* (69), 1423 Kenilworth-av.
 Cornell, Sarah, 3332 Lexington street.
 Eberlein, George P.* (68), 1140 Wrightwood-av.
 Fennimore, William, 1447 Kenilworth avenue.
 Gray, P. W., 2563 North Winchester avenue.
 Greenebaum, Elias (94), 4510 Grand boulevard.
 Gunderson, M. A. (81), 2531 N. Francisco-av.
 Hector, Jacob S. (68), 3011 Archer avenue.
 Joyce, Thomas (82), 3426 Prairie avenue.
 Joyce, Mrs. Thomas (79), 3426 Prairie avenue.
 Langrath, J. F. (74), 1923 Waveland avenue.
 Letto, A. M., 1033 Wellington avenue.
 Monheimer, Leonard (83), 5008 Prairie avenue.
 Murphy, Joseph (93), 5648 Michigan avenue.
 McClevey, Mary, 2059 North Keeler avenue.
 McConnell, John* (68), 546 Hawthorne street.
 Olsen, Oliver (69), 3435 Melrose street.
 Parker, John D. (76), 216 East 56th street.
 Peck, Ferdinand W. (68), 1826 S. Michigan-av.
 Renich, Mrs. Helen (69), 1926 School street.
 Riley, John P. (71), 1920 Hudson avenue.
 Rofnot, Victor F. (68), 6354 Langley avenue.
 Rogan, John J. (70), 4203 South State street.
 Rudolph, John C. (91), 527 Briar place.
 Sampson, John C.* (68), 1243 East 47th-st.
 Schumels, Capt. C., 1410 South Halsted-st.
 Schlecht, Mrs. Catherine C. (73), 5504 Race-av.
 Schlossman, Joseph B. (68), 5341 Calumet-av.
 Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie (81), Oak Park.
 Schupp, Philip, 2426 Berwyn avenue.
 Scouton, T. B. (68), 4706 Magnolia avenue.
 Sheppard, Robert D.* (68), Evanston.
 Smyth, Thomas A.* (68), 2022 West Jackson-bd.
 Soelke, Henry, 2743 Washington boulevard.
 Spikings, William H. (68), 5031 N. Crawford-av.
 Starkweather, C. H.* (68), 5823 University-av.
 Stewart, Bridget (82), 1830 West 13th street.
 Swenle, Mrs. Martha (84), 1232 Arthur avenue.
 Vargas, Edward E. (68), 5325 N. Ashland-av.
 Weber, Herman (74), 742 Junior terrace.
 Wilco, George G.* (68), 900, 167 West Washington street.
 1849—Balken, Peter M. (79), 71 Keystone avenue.
 River Forest.
 Boyd, Robert (75), 1321 East 52d street.
 Bugzie, James (68), 10609 Drew street.
 Cobb, Weldon J.* (67), Wheaton.
 Curtis, Rev. Edw. H. (73), 6329 Woodlawn-av.
 Curtis, Henry M. (75), 4943 Blackstone avenue.
 Doyle, Austin J.* (67), 6544 Harvard avenue.
 Dundy, Kate, 2828 West Superior street.
 Fielding, William, 1118 North Western avenue.
 Furst, Conrad (86), 2430 Lincoln parkway.
 Gebert, Johanna, 2710 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Glasebrook, George (91), 2230 Flournoy street.
 Glasebrook, Mrs. Mary A. (87), 2280 Flournoy.
 Goodwillie, Mrs. Cecelia (87), 460 Roslyn-pl.
 Gould, John E. (67), 2216 Prairie avenue.
 Graham, John R. (85), 3340 Washington-bd.
 Gregory, Margaret, 3849 Belmont avenue.
 Grupe, Conrad (83), 2176 N. Maplewood avenue.
 Guthrie, Lawrence, Norwood Park.
 Hatch, William H. (67), 2703 North Halsted-st.
 Jaworski, Stephen D.* (67), 2743 Warren-av.
 Joslyn, Walter S. (73), 436 East 72d street.
 Lay, A. Tracy (92), Highland Park.
 Leopold, Mrs. C.* (67), 2666 N. Halsted street.
 Melvin, Thomas H. (67), 2508 N. Artesian-av.
 Moore, William J. (71), 311 Wendell street.
 O'Byrne, Mrs. E. (72), 2545 Washington-bd.
 Oliver, Lucy, Hicks (72), 899 Crescent place.
 Prindiville, William H.* (67), 2053 Burling-st.
 Ritchie, Hugh (92), 28 West Chestnut street.
 Rumsey, George D. (67), Congress hotel.
 Schneider, Martin, 1636 Granville avenue.
 Shepard, F. A.* (67), 540 Millard avenue.
 Smith, Frank Waldo* (66), 5539 Cornell avenue.
 Sullivan, Timothy (67), 4855 W. Van Buren-st.
 Sweeney, Eugene* (67), 225 North Waller-av.
 Theis, Theodore (71), 2729 Pine Grove avenue.
 Wachtler, Henry, 3938 North Hoyne avenue.
 Weber, Mrs. Barbara M. (81), 1880 Milwaukee avenue.
 1850—Baumann, Frederick (90), 43 Pine Grove-av.
 Bechtel, John, 4927 North Irving avenue.
 Benner, Mathias (79), 126 Loomis street.
 Bomhake, William* (66), 5442 Leland avenue.
 Butterfield, Caroline S. (66), 1225 Columbia-av.
 Clingingman, Chas. W.* (66), 4748 Kenwood-av.
 Dunne, Michael J. (76), 4901 Dorchester-av.
 Gonerer, Jacob, 4530 North Knox avenue.
 Finke, Mrs. Anna M. (87), 1342 Wolfram-st.
 Foley, Atele, 6238 South Aberdeen street.
 Gloor, Elizabeth, 6332 North Lakewood avenue.
 Grau, Amalia, 3227 Clifton avenue.
 Haake, George* (66), 621 Wellington avenue.
 Haines, George* (66), 544 Cicero avenue.
 Haines, Walter S.* (66), 1746 West Harrison-st.
 Hawes, Robert (81), 2935 Bonfield street.
 Heide, Otto, 2519 Cologne street.
 Horn, Eliza, 842 Diversey parkway.
 Howe, Miss Frances (66), 5024 Grace street.
 Jiroch, Joseph (70), 1827 McHawk street.
 Keller, Mary, 610 North Sangamon street.
 Kenser, Katharina, 3741 Bosworth avenue.
 Kotz, Charles E.* (66), 4889 Winthrop avenue.
 Lawson, Victor F.* (66), 1500 Lake Shore drive.
 Leander, J., 530 North Clark street.
 Lendrum, George* (65), 900 Hope street.

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Loehr, Justus P. C. (75), 2824 Burling street.
 Mahoney, David* (66), 4132 Indiana avenue.
 Mahoney, Timothy (67), 738 Racine avenue.
 Martin, Mrs. Mary (68), 6418 Langley avenue.
 Miller, Ed M. (63), 1906 South Turner avenue.
 Miller, Eliza, 2142 Clifton avenue.
 Morris, William (73), 4936 Kimbark avenue.
 Moser, George W. (66), 400 Maple avenue, Oak Park.
 Munsen, John (77), 3028 N. Sawyer avenue.
 Musham, Mrs. Catherine, 741 Rush street.
 Nurnberger, Mrs. Emile (73), 2968 S. State-st.
 Oelkerling, John H. (74), River Forest.
 O'Leary, David, 1333 East 71st street.
 Pinkerton, William A. (70), 199 East Oak-st.
 Pomy, Mrs. Anna (71), 431 Webster avenue.
 Schaffer, Ferdinand (67), Blue Island.
 Schuememann, John, 1440 N. Hermitage-av.
 Senf, Sofia (68), River Grove.
 Seyer, Virginia L. A., 1616 Rees street.
 Spaan, Martin, 4812 Sheridan road.
 Spry, Ellen (78), 5009 Dorchester avenue.
 Stender, C. F. G., 308 South Hamlin avenue.
 Sussman, John (70), 1067 W. Harrison street.
 Thiele, Christ, 22d and Wolf road, Hillside.
 Trapp, Margaret, 2827 South Park avenue.
 Walsh, David* (66), 3142 West 16th street.
 Wegesbaum, Joseph (66), 5007 N. Ashland-av.
 Welke, Mrs. Caroline (75), 5064 N. Winchester avenue.

DIED IN 1916.

Barbour, Emily C. H., in River Forest; arrived in Chicago in early '40s; died Jan. 1.
 Barney, John F. (84), Tiverton, R. I.; arrived in Chicago 1850; died July 26.
 Beatty, Mrs. Harriet K. (85), 1103 Maplewood avenue, Evanston; arrived 1836; died Dec. 29, 1915.
 Blodgett, A. Z. (84), Waukegan, Ill.; born in Chicago 1831; died June 8.
 Bonfield, James H. (73), 6353 Evans avenue; arrived 1844; died Dec. 22, 1915.
 Brennan, Matthew J. (80), 4018 Vincennes avenue; arrived 1849; died Dec. 25, 1915.
 Burton, Mrs. Alice E. (90), Waukegan; arrived 1837; died April 16.
 Bush, Mrs. Jennie, 5941 South LaSalle street; arrived 1833; died March 9.
 Campbell, Mrs. Ann (75), 5174 Indiana avenue; arrived 1849; died Nov. 23, 1915.
 Carey, Mrs. Elizabeth (90), 928 54th place; arrived 1855; died Feb. 2.
 Christian, William H. (75), Stephenville, Tex.; arrived 1844; died April 29.
 Cochran, Peter A. (82), 1205 Alsine street; born in Elk Grove, Cook county, 1834; died Jan. 16.
 Dony, Mrs. Celestine (90), 1504 Wells street; arrived 1850; died July 24.
 Fay, Mrs. Nancy C. (79), 4310 Greenwood avenue; lived in Chicago sixty years; died Jan. 27.
 Foote, George (83), 5446 Adams street; born in Chicago 1833; died June 19.
 Foster, B. Frank (68), 6932 Lakewood avenue; born in Chicago 1848; died Jan. 3.
 Gannon, John (105), 1163 Chatham court; died Oct. 16.
 Gillespie, Thomas (81), Kenosha, Wis.; arrived in Chicago 1849; died July 4.
 Hall, Mrs. Althea E. (88); arrived 1834; died Oct. 24.
 Heald, James H. (66), Oak Park; born in Chicago 1850; died June 25.
 Heneberry, Mrs. Rose Young (66), 4923 West End avenue; born in Chicago 1850; died July 3.
 Henrich, Mrs. Anna S. (63), Sheridan road; born in Chicago 1853; died May 15.
 Higgins, Caroline Van Arnam (85); arrived 1839; died Sept. 1.

Hills, Mrs. Dora E. (70), 5402 South Park avenue; born in Chicago 1845; died in Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 17, 1915.
 Hodova, John (65), 6819 Winchester avenue; born in Chicago 1851; died May 22.
 Hubbard, Gordon S. (78), Windsor Clifton hotel; born in Chicago 1833; died July 20.
 Hyde, Mrs. Harriet M. (83), Philadelphia, Pa.; lived in Chicago sixty years; died Jan. 27.
 Jewell, George H. (83), 51 North Lorel avenue; arrived 1850; died April 21.
 Kern, Mrs. Eleonora (78), 16 East Delaware place; arrived 1853; died Feb. 7.
 Kline, Mrs. Elizabeth (80), West Chicago; born in Turner Junction 1836; died Jan. 18.
 Kurz, Mrs. Kunigunda G. (97), 3800 North Avers avenue; arrived 1842; died Aug. 29.
 Landgraf, Henry (64), 2145 Sheffield avenue; born in Chicago 1851; died March 9.
 Lockey, Mrs. Fannie (87), 4845 South Michigan avenue; arrived 1847; died Jan. 24.
 Mahler, John M. (79), 856 Fullerton avenue; arrived 1846; died Dec. 26, 1915.
 Marth, Patrick J. (95), 311 East 60th street; arrived 1845; died Dec. 5, 1915.
 Mason, James Albert (70), 6319 Glenwood avenue; arrived 1846; died July 4.
 Mears, Charles H. (65), Pasadena, Cal.; born in Chicago 1851; died in Pasadena June 20.
 Murray, Edward S. (84), 3214 Washington boulevard; arrived 1854; died Jan. 31.
 Orman, Mrs. Louise (81), 832 North Paulina street; arrived 1850; died Jan. 23.
 Peck, Clarence I. (75), Oconomowoc, Wis.; born in Chicago 1841; died July 11.
 Phillips, Richard W. (71), 5503 Cornell avenue; arrived 1850; died May 6.
 Prescott, F. G. (83), Willow Springs; arrived 1838; died March 6.
 Price, James S. (67), 4872 Kenmore avenue; born in Chicago 1849; died Aug. 9.
 Rebber, Mrs. Clara (82), 1233 Wells street; arrived 1856; died Jan. 28.
 Rossner, Edward (81), 6423 Stewart avenue; arrived 1854; died Oct. 25.
 Ruger, William H. (74), 2501 North Rockwell street; arrived 1847; died Feb. 8.
 Schoellkopf, Henry (89), 19 West Chicago avenue; arrived 1851; died Jan. 2.
 Stack, Mrs. Bridget (86), 4227 Kenmore avenue; arrived 1848; died July 21.
 Stein, Maria A. (84), Blue Island; arrived 1848; died Jan. 4.
 Stevens, William P. (74), Hancock, Wis.; born in Fort Dearborn 1832; died March 20.
 Stose, Mrs. Caroline (87), Pasadena, Cal.; arrived 1834; died Feb. 25.
 Swenle, Mrs. Bridget (81), 2031 Bissell street; arrived 1847; died March 7.
 Taylor, Henry A. (70), Glencoe; born in Cook county 1846; died Jan. 15.
 Thiele, Christian (83), Proviso; arrived 1850; died Jan. 18.
 Tnohy, Mrs. Catherine R. (72), Rogers Park; born in Cook county 1844; died Jan. 18.
 Vannatta, Mrs. Nancy M. (79), 4542 Armitage avenue; born in Cook county 1836; died Dec. 31, 1915.
 Walter, Charles J. (69), Downers Grove; born in Chicago 1847; died April 23.
 Wells, Edwin S. (87), Lake Forest, Ill.; arrived in Chicago 1850; died June 10.
 White, Mrs. Harriet A. (95), West Brookfield, Mass.; born in Chicago 1821; died March 25.
 Whitehead, William H. (81), 2425 Park place, Evanston; born in Chicago 1835; died June 17.
 Williams, Mrs. Harriet L. (80), arrived 1849; died Jan. 6.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street.

President—Joseph P. Griffin.
 First Vice-President—John R. Mauff.
 Secretary—J. C. F. Merrill.
 Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
 Directors—Terms expire in 1917: Ralph A. Schuster, Leslie F. Gates, James F. Jones, George T. Carhart, John J. Seam. Terms expire in 1918: R. W. McKinnon, Adolph Kemper,

Charles G. King, John Tredwell, Harry E. Newell. Terms expire in 1919: Charles P. Randall, George E. Marcy, Theodore C. Cunningham, Louis C. Brosseau, Wilson H. Perrine. A gallery is set apart for the use of visitors, but admission is by card only. The trading hours are 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour is 12 o'clock noon.

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Children's
Garments



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Laces
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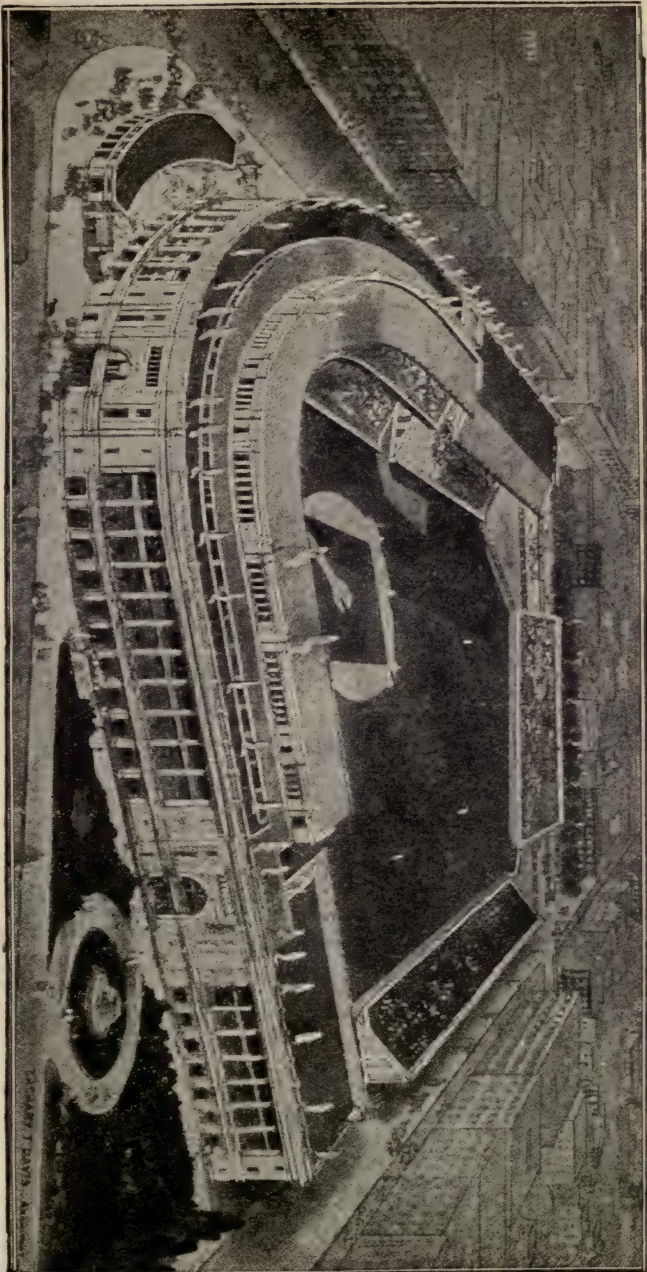
CHICAGO DEATH ROLL.

Dec. 1, 1915, to Dec. 1, 1916.

- Adams, Charles H. (1833), contractor, Nov. 5.
 Adams, Francis (1825), attorney, Dec. 27, 1915.
 Adams, Samuel O., commission merchant, Jan. 22.
 Agnew, John (1831), veteran city employe, Sept. 17.
 Aimer, George T. (1845), printer, Dec. 25, 1915.
 Aldrich, Benjamin F. (1863), clergyman, Nov. 5.
 Albert, Charles D. (1859), railroad official, July 19.
 Allen, Charles L. (1849), attorney, Feb. 11.
 Ames, Benjamin L. (1844), merchant, Dec. 31, 1915.
 Angell, William Arnold (1835), retired business man, Nov. 15.
 Apmadoc, William (1844), musician, Aug. 12.
 Arnold, Mrs. Joseph (1841), June 14.
 Atkinson, Peter C. (1865), Y. M. C. A. official, May 2.
 Ayres, Edgar (1827), former clerk of Morgan Park, in Oak, Ala., Jan. 15.
 Baker, Frank (1840), judge, at Hartland, Wis., July 9.
 Baker, Orris P. (1838), manufacturer, May 25.
 Ballard, Frank E. (1857), real estate dealer, April 5.
 Barlow, Louis N. (1862), physician, March 24.
 Barnum, William H., in Riverside, Dec. 10, 1915.
 Barrell, John W. (1833), near Havana, Ill., July 1.
 Barrett, John P. (1837), former fire department official, Dec. 28, 1915.
 Barrett, William E. (1864), lumber dealer, March 30.
 Baron, Enos M., business man and farmer, in Biloxi, Miss., May 3.
 Barton, Jesse B. (1850), attorney, in Hinsdale, April 18.
 Beach, George L. (1860), physician, March 8.
 Bean, Vernon L. (1875), lawyer and journalist, at Benton Harbor, Mich., Aug. 20.
 Beard, Charles H. (1845), surgeon, Jan. 3.
 Beck, Charles A. (1836), railroad official, June 24.
 Beck, Leonora (1855), physician, May 23.
 Beecher, Walter N. (1859), manufacturer, in Onekama, Mich., Aug. 14.
 Beers, John H. (1840), publisher, Dec. 15, 1915.
 Berg, Morris H. (1853), jeweler, in Flint, Mich., Dec. 25, 1915.
 Bergerson, Louis B. (1862), attorney, Feb. 6.
 Bishop, Edwin S., educator, July 31.
 Bjork, Carl A. (1846), clergyman, Oct. 29.
 Black, Stephen H. (1861), manufacturer, Jan. 4.
 Black, William P. (1841), civil war veteran, Jan. 3.
 Blair, Chauncey J. (1845), banker, May 10.
 Blum, Julius (1849), merchant, July 27.
 Bodine, Mrs. Eliza (1839), Jan. 6.
 Bogg, Mrs. Ada B., writer, Feb. 10.
 Bondfield, James A. (1842), police officer, Dec. 22, 1915.
 Bowen, Charles Farnell (1853), lumberman, Oct. 10.
 Boyarski, Peter (1865), editor, Oct. 20.
 Boyden, Noel B. (1824), lawyer, March 1.
 Boyles, Charles C. (1834), retired merchant, in Winnetka, Jan. 3.
 Bradley, Anna Marion, Dec. 28, 1915.
 Bradley, Mrs. William Harrison, in Ridgefield, Conn., Sept. 27.
 Brady, John (1855), bridge builder, June 3.
 Bronson, Leonard (1856), journalist, Dec. 26, 1915.
 Brosseau, Auguste (1852), grain dealer, Dec. 28, 1915.
 Brown, Adelbert E. (1839), dentist, May 13.
 Brown, Frederick S. (1854), engineering contractor, May 31.
 Brown, Henry James (1841), clergyman, March 4.
 Budd, Mrs. Annabella P. (1848), March 27.
 Buecking, Edward F. (1858), physician, July 29.
 Burke, Richard E. (1873), jurist, June 10.
 Burns, William H. (1841), clergyman, in Biloxi, Miss., April 4.
 Butler, James G. (1840), philanthropist, in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22.
 Calhoun, William J. (1843), diplomat, Sept. 19.
 Cameron, Dwight F. (1835), contractor, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 3.
 Campbell, David (1832), veteran of civil war, March 4.
 Campbell, David R. (1842), railroad official, Aug. 17.
 Campbell, James L. (1832), former alderman, Aug. 27.
 Campbell, John R. (1861), manufacturers' agent, March 2.
 Cartridge, Charles H. (1869), engineer, in Hinsdale, June 14.
 Carroll, John G. (1855), priest, July 18.
 Cass, Mrs. Ida A. F. (1864), April 25.
 Caschberry, William E. (1853), physician, in Lake Forest, July 11.
 Castie, Benjamin B. (1856), banker, in Tampa, Fla., Sept. 14.
 Caverno, Charles (1832), clergyman, in Lombard, Ill., Sept. 29.
 Chatfield, William N. (1869), real estate dealer, in Evanston, July 22.
 Cheney, Charles Edward (1836), bishop, Nov. 15.
 Chipman, George E. (1858), attorney, June 4.
 Chipman, James S. (1859), coal dealer, Dec. 10, 1915.
 Clark, Frederick W. (1857), builder, Feb. 5.
 Clifton, Theodore (1845), clergyman, Aug. 18.
 Coffey, Lawrence J., former county commissioner, Feb. 12.
 Coffin, Charles F. (1823), Quaker leader and prison reform advocate, Aug. 9.
 Cooke, Andrew (1878), banker, in Waukegan, Oct. 20.
 Cooley, Mrs. Lyman E., April 15.
 Coombs, Hiram (1855), real estate dealer, May 29.
 Corcoran, John J., accountant, June 8.
 Cotton, Arthur D. (1849), physician, July 12.
 Counselman, Willis (1859), broker, April 14.
 Cregan, J. (1850), priest, Jan. 22.
 Crilly, Mrs. Elizabeth S. (1841), July 19.
 Cummings, Jesse N. (1856), lumberman, in Flint, Mich., Sept. 22.
 Cutler, Wm. G. (1832), wool broker, Feb. 3.
 Cuyler, Stephen J. (1831), real estate dealer, Dec. 25, 1915.
 Dale, James (1835), printer, in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 15, 1915.
 Dattelzweig, Frederick M. (1871), physician, May 30.
 Davis, Albert (1840), Masonic official, Jan. 10.
 De Poe, Lewis (1839), lumberman and civil war veteran, July 14.
 De Jorghe, Peter (1864), hotel owner, Sept. 12.
 Delaware, Ambrose S. (1832), veteran of civil war, Aug. 6.
 Demarion, Marie P. (1851), singer, March 2.
 Dewar, Hamilton (1857), board of trade operator, Jan. 14.
 Dickinson, Frederick (1835), grain operator, Jan. 3.
 Dolores, Sister Mary (1853), nun, Jan. 28.
 Downing, John W. (1844), clergyman, Dec. 25, 1915.
 Drake, Earl R., musician, May 6.
 Driscoll, William (1842), railroad official, May 13.
 Duce, Herbert (1866), editor, Jan. 18.
 Duffy, Joseph J. (1831), contractor, May 3.
 Duncan, David (1847), physician, May 3.
 Durkee, Henry R. (1846), civil engineer, July 6.
 Dyrenforth, Philip C., attorney, in Evanston, Ill., July 5.
 Dwyer, Charles (1859), editor, Jan. 17.
 Eaton, Mabel, actress, Jan. 11.
 Eckhart, Charles G. (1845), attorney, Sept. 2.
 Ehrhorn, Gustav (1835), musical director, Dec. 29, 1915.
 Erskine, D. M. (1851), banker, in Highland Park, Oct. 26.
 Evans, Edward (1860), lake captain, Jan. 8.
 Evans, Hiram L. (1841), railroad official, May 26.
 Fallows, Mrs. Lucy B. (1840), July 30.
 Favill, Henry B. (1860), physician and publicist, in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 20.
 Favorite, Calvin (1841), packer, Oct. 8.
 Feiertag, John T. (1835), clergyman, Aug. 18.
 Ferguson, William (1853), manufacturer, Aug. 30.
 French, Charles (1861), member board of education, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 17.
 Field, Elisha C. (1847), railroad official, April 2.
 Fisher, Lucius G. (1843), paper manufacturer, capitalist, March 20.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BASEBALL PALACE

Comiskey Park, home of the "White Sox," 35th street between Wentworth and Shields avenues, containing fourteen acres, the largest field devoted to baseball in the United States and with a seating capacity of 35,000 persons, grandstand and bleachers. Twelve hundred tons of steel were used in the construction of the plant, which is re-enforced with concrete.



- Fisher, William B. (1843), business man, May 24.
 Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Annie (1841), Sept. 7.
 Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah R., conductor, Jan. 27.
 Fleming, John T., attorney, Feb. 19.
 Fliessen, Lem W. (1846), jeweler, Jan. 24.
 Fletcher, John Rice (1852), physician, April 28.
 Flood, George E. (1856), physician, Feb. 28.
 Foltz, Fritz (1843), architect, Feb. 1.
 Forbes, Daniel (1842), manufacturer, Aug. 6.
 Ford, Paty (1874), lumberman, July 25.
 Foster, Henry N. (1874), telephone official, May 4.
 Fredericks, Charles A. (1878), secretary, Jan. 11.
 Freeman, Henry V. (1842), former judge, on train near Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 5.
 Freeman, Theodore (1847), retired business man, Feb. 18.
 Frost, Mrs. Odile G. (1888), musician, in Evanston, Ill., July 30.
 Fuller, Frank K. (1863), wholesale druggist, Dec. 6, 1915.
 Furber, Henry J. (1840), financier, Aug. 25.
 Furst, Henry (1832), retired business man, Dec. 31, 1915.
 Gale, Julia H. (1844), in Oak Park, July 19.
 Gale, Walter H. (1859), druggist, in Oak Park, March 22.
 Gallup, Howard H. (1861), merchant, Feb. 3.
 Gansbergen, Frederick H. (1867), attorney, Feb. 20.
 Gardner, William A. (1859), railroad president, in Osterville, Mass., May 11.
 Garlick, Henry M. (1837), real estate dealer, Jan. 5.
 Garrity, Michael F. (1859), political leader, Oct. 13.
 Gedge, Frederick C. (1857), manufacturer, July 28.
 Gilman, John C. (1841), physician, June 21.
 Girling, George W. (1833), coal dealer, Dec. 24, 1915.
 Goggin, Miss Catherine (1856), teacher, Jan. 4.
 Grace, Edward (1843), hotel man, March 13.
 Graham, Andrew J. (1861), banker, May 1.
 Greeley, Council (1824), lawyer, April 16.
 Greeley, Samuel S. (1824), civil engineer, Mar. 8.
 Griesheimer, Morris (1842), merchant, March 12.
 Grover, Katherine, educator, June 22.
 Gunsaulus, Mrs. Mary J. (1830), March 6.
 Hafer, Henry (1837), coal merchant, Dec. 14, 1915.
 Haines E. H. (1847), manufacturers' agent, March 7.
 Hall, James T. (1835), inventor, May 19.
 Halladay, James C. (1850), dealer in railway supplies, May 3.
 Hamill, Theophilus W. (1845), retired business man, in Biloxi, Miss., Feb. 15.
 Hammond, Mrs. Helen E. (1846), philanthropist, in Hammond, Ind., Aug. 3.
 Hand, John A. (1831), band leader, Oct. 18.
 Harding, George F., Sr. (1830), attorney, Dec. 27.
 Harris, Norman Wait (1846), banker, at Lake Geneva, Wis., July 16.
 Hartzel, Charles J. (1846), business man, Jan. 31.
 Hartzell, Morton C. (1866), clergyman, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 17.
 Haskell, John W. C. (1844), manufacturer, Jan. 15.
 Haskell, Loomis D. (1826), dentist, Oct. 7.
 Hawkins, Charles B., comedian, Sept. 24.
 Heafford, George H. (1846), railroad official and realty dealer, Jan. 6.
 Height, Alexander B. (1830), veteran of Mexican war, Oct. 26.
 Herman, George K. (1854), leader in athletics, Sept. 12.
 Herrick, John J. (1845), attorney, Jan. 29.
 Hewitt, Charles M. (1857), manufacturer, at Palm Beach, Fla., March 16.
 Hildreth, Mrs. Armenia W. (1840), June 21.
 Hildrup, Jesse S. (1829), former U. S. marshal, Jan. 5.
 Hill, Edward N. (1845), express official, June 10.
 Hirsch, Solomon (1837), merchant, April 17.
 Hoagland, Andrew J. (1831), retired grain merchant, in Winnetka, March 27.
 Hoehn, Matthias (1826), clergyman, Sept. 15.
 Hollister, John C., physician, in Pasadena, Cal., May 6.
 Hogan, Ben (1829), philanthropist, Nov. 1.
 Holt, Frank H. (1870), physician, Aug. 3.
 Honore, Henry H. (1824), capitalist, Aug. 16.
 Hook, George A. (1838), hotel broker, April 3.
 Horn, John C. (1853), manufacturer, May 22.
 Howard, Mrs. Irma Killgallen, in Omaha, Neb., April 10.
 Howell, Cornelius D. (1858), manufacturer, in Evanston, Feb. 21.
 Hoxie, Robert F. (1863), economist, June 22.
 Hughtiff, Mrs. Marvin, in Lake Forest, Oct. 3.
 Hyde, William T. C. (1850), journalist, Oct. 31.
 Jackson, Samuel W. (1858), attorney, July 1.
 Jacobs, Henry, horseman, Sept. 22.
 Jennings, Charles H. (1827), real estate dealer, in Rogers Park, Dec. 31, 1915.
 Johnson, Mrs. Bertha, missionary, at Black Mountain, N. C., July 23.
 Johnson, George A. (1871), financial editor, Mar. 5.
 Johnson, James M. (1847), merchant, May 17.
 Johnson, Thomas Rea (1837), clergyman, May 16.
 Kammerer, Frank G. (1845), board of trade operator, Jan. 5.
 Kane, Edward (1872), sanitary district trustee, April 24.
 Katz, Bernhard (1843), merchant, Dec. 31, 1915.
 Keck, Karl (1851), clergyman, March 17.
 Keck, Michael C. (1845), former alderman, Mar. 3.
 Keefe, Louis (1844), commission merchant, Aug. 20.
 Kehoe, Martin C., confectioner, March 26.
 Kehoe, Miles (1849), former state senator, Feb. 16.
 Keith, Mrs. Harold H., Aug. 1.
 Kemp, Edward M. (1865), manufacturer, June 8.
 Kenny, Robert (1833), former detective, May 25.
 Kettles, Robert P. (1859), grain inspector, June 28.
 Kimbark, Charles A. (1860), capitalist, March 10.
 King, John A. (1834), banker, Sept. 12.
 Kirk, Milton W. (1846), manufacturer, Dec. 25, 1915.
 Kleinman, Abraham S. (1842), trap shooter, Aug. 12.
 Kiser, John W. (1857), manufacturer, Oct. 31.
 Koch, Charles R. E. (1844), civil war veteran, in Newtonville, Mass., July 21.
 Kraft, Carl F. (1847), clergyman, July 14.
 Kuznik, Maximilian (1878), physician, Jan. 8.
 Labahn, John P. (1843), manufacturer, May 23.
 La Buy, Michael A. (1843), former justice of the peace, June 25.
 Lacey, Edward S. (1835), banker, Oct. 2.
 Lacey, Martin (1861), fire chief, Nov. 8.
 Lathrop, Bryan (1844), real estate dealer and civic leader, May 13.
 Latimer, John M. (1831), church leader, Oct. 30.
 Lengacher, Oscar F. (1871), broker, Jan. 30.
 Lewis, Henry T. (1846), civil war veteran, Mar. 27.
 Lewis, Samuel C. (1840), publisher, Jan. 17.
 Lewy, Matthias (1818), jeweler, April 28.
 Linderholm, John (1844), commission merchant, Jan. 23.
 Lindsey, Mrs. Martha M. (1835), Feb. 2.
 Lister, Joseph (1833), manufacturer, July 18.
 Litchfield, Parker H. (1849), miller, June 16.
 Longerman, John (1838), merchant, June 5.
 Lord, George S., wholesale druggist, in Evanston, Ill., July 10.
 Lovensen, Carl (1860), artist, Jan. 17.
 Lytton, Mrs. Rose, Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 2.
 Macken, Michael (1853), priest, Jan. 28.
 MacVeagh, Mrs. Franklin, in Washington, D. C., May 17.
 Main, William B., civil war veteran, June 9.
 Manning, Alfred E. (1869), attorney, March 1.
 Manning, Michael (1833), civil war veteran, July 22.
 Manz, Jacob (1838), engraver, April 25.
 Marks, Charles (1830), cattle dealer, Oct. 15.
 Martin, Miss Ellen A., attorney, in Jamestown, N. X., April 27.
 Mastin, George C. (1853), lawyer, Oct. 3.
 Mayer, Leopold (1839), manufacturer, July 8.
 Meredith, Thomas C. (1856), music printer, Feb. 21.
 Messing, Aaron J. (1840), rabbi, Sept. 23.
 Metcalf, Edwin S. (1848), lawyer, Oct. 15.
 Miles, Hazen T. (1852), railroad official, June 2.
 Miley, George W. (1848), board of trade member, July 9.



CONGRESS HOTEL AND ANNEX

N. M. KAUFMAN, President

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S. D. CHILDS & COMPANY

136 SOUTH CLARK STREET

CHICAGO

Printers
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- Miller, Sanford (1837), civil war veteran, Feb. 10.
 Mills, Abbott L. (1851), board of trade operator, May 1.
 Milne, James H. (1844), former board of trade vice-president, Oct. 28.
 Mitchell, Mrs. Agnes E. (1831), writer, Oct. 4.
 Monroe, Harry (1853), evangelist, July 31.
 Moody, Adrian L. (1854), physician, Feb. 3.
 Moore, James Hobart (1852), capitalist, at Lake Geneva, Wis., July 18.
 Moore, J. Howard (1863), educator and author, July 17.
 Moore, James S. (1846), commission merchant, Oct. 13.
 Morrison, Charles E. (1855), real estate dealer, June 4.
 Moulton, Mrs. Flora G. (1852), June 10.
 Moulton, James G., art dealer, July 17.
 Muller, Charles G. (1838), contractor, May 1.
 Mulligan, Charles J. (1867), sculptor, March 25.
 Murphy, John B. (1857), surgeon, at Mackinac island, Aug. 11.
 McAuliffe, Joseph F. (1882), priest and educator, in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10.
 McClenethen, Mrs. Harriet M. (1856), at Kenosha, Wis., July 8.
 McClure, Hugh T. (1876), grain commission merchant, May 5.
 McConnell, Charles H. (1841), druggist, March 17.
 McCrean, Mrs. W. S. (1855), charity worker, Feb. 22.
 McCullough, John R. (1835), physician, June 4.
 McCutcheon, Mrs. John B. (1841), April 23.
 McDoel, William H. (1841), railroad official, April 24.
 McDonald, Daniel (1834), publisher, Jan. 9.
 McDowell, Mrs. Jane G. (1832), Sept. 3.
 McKay, William D. (1854), real estate dealer, Nov. 11.
 McLaren, John (1836), lumberman and banker, July 26.
 McLaughlin, James (1831), clergyman, Oct. 13.
 McLaughlin, Mary J. (1838), in Lake Forest, Aug. 18.
 McLeod, Donald B. (1846), laundryman, May 22.
 McMillan, Paul D. (1877), physician, May 5.
 Naghten, Michael J. (1855), insurance official, July 24.
 Neebe, Oscar W. (1851), a defendant in Hay-market riot case, April 22.
 Needham, Albert J. (1840), veteran of civil war, April 11.
 Newhall, Franklin (1823), capitalist, in Glencoe, Dec. 16, 1915.
 Newkirk, Chauncey F. (1859), educator, Sept. 19.
 Nichols, Edgar E. (1867), coal dealer, Sept. 15.
 Nichols, Robert P. (1824), publisher, Jan. 24.
 Nickels, Edward A. (1873), board of trade operator, March 27.
 Nixon, Mrs. Louise E. (1833), Sept. 3.
 Norman, Karl G., journalist, Jan. 16.
 Novak, Charles (1851), merchant, Aug. 29.
 Olson, Albert J. (1865), state senator, Oct. 20.
 O'Neill, John (1849), live stock dealer, Feb. 19.
 O'Neill, John J., instructor, Dec. 23, 1915.
 O'Neill, Thomas J. (1855), newspaper writer, Dec. 13, 1915.
 Palmer, A. H. (1849), civil war veteran, Sept. 24.
 Parker, Charles E., educator, May 31.
 Patterson, John (1827), live stock commission merchant, Aug. 13.
 Patterson, William R. (1854), electrical engineer, July 19.
 Payne, Henry C. (1850), artist, March 1.
 Peck, Clarence I. (1841), pioneer resident of Chicago, in Oconomowoc, Wis., July 11.
 Peterson, James H. (1846), importer, Nov. 13.
 Peterson, K. Franklin (1859), business man, Nov. 14.
 Pettibone, Philo F. (1842), manufacturer, April 14.
 Pfaltzer, Leopold (1859), insurance man, Sept. 4.
 Phillips, George H. (1869), board of trade broker, April 17.
 Phillips, William A. (1861), physician, in Evansville, July 24.
 Pierce, Mrs. Maria, in Newark, N. J., June 19.
 Pierson, Louis J. (1858), lawyer, in Wilmette, March 19.
 Pike, Eugene S. (1835), banker, Oct. 17.
 Pirkerton, Matthew W. (1852), detective, Jan. 5.
 Plamondon, Mrs. Catherine (1839), July 20.
 Platt, Nathan E. (1823), business man, Jan. 6.
 Poehlmann, John W. (1867), florist, July 14.
 Polachek, Max (1838), former U. S. consul, April 21.
 Poole, Stephen K. (1863), printer, April 19.
 Powers, Thomas J., democratic leader, Sept. 29.
 Prescott, William B. (1862), printer, Jan. 24.
 Preussman, William (1833), music teacher, Jan. 1.
 Puffenbarger, Harry (1836), well known Mason, March 2.
 Pundt, Paul F. A. (1845), former fireman, Aug. 25.
 Radcliffe, B. D. (1853), manufacturer, June 19.
 Randall, James E. (1871), building manager, Jan. 25.
 Rastall, Sam (1838), printer, March 11.
 Rayner, James B. (1836), druggist, Sept. 27.
 Redfield, Joseph B. (1825), railroad official, Dec. 19, 1915.
 Revell, Mrs. Margaret (1838), Jan. 26.
 Roberts, Frank J. S., manufacturer, May 6.
 Robertson, Miss Anna L., founder of Eleanor club, March 6.
 Robinson, Mrs. Emma F. (1841), May 14.
 Robinson, William W. (1843), manufacturer, Dec. 21, 1915.
 Rockwell, George Noyes (1855), composer, July 26.
 Roth, Daniel (1836), tailor, June 2.
 Russell, Richard C. (1875), board of trade operator, May 14.
 Ryan, Joseph E. (1871), judge, Dec. 9, 1915.
 Ryan, Timothy C. (1863), postoffice employe, June 17.
 Sachs, Theodore B. (1868), physician, in Naperville, Ill., April 2.
 Sammons, Benjamin C. (1866), banker, Sept. 3.
 Scherzer, Albert H. (1865), bridge engineer, Jan. 28.
 Schock, James J. (1843), printer, May 14.
 Schryver, Albert C. (1852), lumberman, in Memphis, Tenn., April 17.
 Schnbert, John Charles (1857), public official, Jan. 26.
 Sherman, Mrs. Harriet G., Jan. 28.
 Sherrard, William B., philanthropist, at Long Beach, Cal., Jan. 14.
 Sherwood, John B. (1846), manufacturer, Mar. 6.
 Shields, James H. (1849), former member of Highland Park council and board of education, in Highland Park, June 12.
 Shillington, Isaac (1840), horseman, May 7.
 Sierce, Emil (1834), physician, March 30.
 Skinner, Hubert (1855), educator and author, June 4.
 Slack, Charles (1847), clergyman, May 28.
 Slater, James (1842), salesman, Sept. 10.
 Slaughter, Arthur O. (1872), broker, March 23.
 Sloan, George S. (1838), merchant, March 18.
 Small, Mrs. Albion W., Oct. 9.
 Smith, William Sooy (1830), soldier and engineer, March 4.
 Snitzler, Mrs. Marie G., writer, April 20.
 Spagiali, Stephen B. (1856), architect and engineer, Dec. 27, 1915.
 Spinney, Edmund C. (1845), clergyman, Dec. 30, 1915.
 Steger, John V. (1854), manufacturer, at Steger, Ill., June 11.
 Stevens, Edward D. (1848), banker and merchant, Jan. 16.
 Stewart, John (1840), philanthropist, March 28.
 Stibbs, John H. (1846), officer in civil war, Sept. 5.
 Stillson, Jasper N. (1849), restaurant owner, in South Bend, Ind., Sept. 23.
 Stone, Charles J. (1852), publisher, April 17.
 Storm, Henry (1841), manufacturer, Dec. 20, 1915.
 Stubbs, James E. (1838), physician, June 15.
 Sturges, Mrs. Helen W. (1841), June 8.
 Swartz, Thomas B. (1858), physician, Feb. 1.
 Synnstedt, Otto (1822), retired business man, Feb. 25.
 Tabor, Roy B. (1877), real estate dealer, March 14.
 Templeton, Thomas (1842), retired merchant, Jan. 14.

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CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO

- Thompson, Frank, manufacturer, in Miami, Fla., Feb. 27.
- Thompson, Henry F. (1837), business man, Nov. 4.
- Thompson, Oscar A. (1847), manufacturer, Feb. 2.
- Thompson, Richard G. (1860), railroad official, Aug. 17.
- Thompson, Robert Boyd (1869), business man, July 9.
- Tillotson, Miles D. (1839), map publisher, April 25.
- Torbet, Mrs. Lewis K., in Foster, O., Sept. 4.
- Turnock, James (1865), attorney, in Evanston, Jan. 20.
- Uhrlich, Max (1856), optician, May 25.
- Valentine, Edward H. (1848), manufacturer, Jan. 2.
- Valentine, Edward K. (1843), former judge, April 11.
- Valentine, Patrick A. (1861), financier, at Oconomowoc, Wis., Aug. 21.
- Vandercreek, Henry R. (1853), engraver, Dec. 9, 1915.
- Van Wyck, Tunis (1835), merchant, July 20.
- Vergho, Charles (1831), drug dealer, in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31.
- Vore, Mrs. Lovina A. (1821), Jan. 28.
- Vose, William M. (1847), real estate dealer, in Evanston, Jan. 20.
- Wakeley, Ebenezer, lawyer, Sept. 12.
- Walker, Mrs. James M. (1837), April 19.
- Walker, Frederick (1856), solicitor, Feb. 1.
- Ward, J. Finch (1853), former congressman, Aug. 17.
- Ware, Lyman (1841), physician, June 1.
- Warren, John M. (1843), veteran of civil and Indian wars, in Western Springs, June 13.
- Waters, Herbert (1877), newspaper writer, June 6.
- Watkins, Francis (1841), dentist, Dec. 14, 1915.
- Watson, W. W. (1833), contractor and builder, Jan. 27.
- Webster, Edward H. (1851), physician, at Hubbard Woods, Jan. 23.
- Weed, Clarence E. (1868), journalist, March 9.
- Whiting, Alexander T. (1852), manufacturer, Sept. 12.
- Wiehe, Hazel (1896), Jan. 20.
- Whitney, Mrs. Alice J. (1841), Feb. 8.
- Wigren, John (1826), clergyman, Aug. 27.
- Willeit, William A. (1866), musician, Sept. 29.
- Wolver, George H. (1833), business man, Nov. 5.
- Williams, Marquis de Lafayette (1816), retired business man, March 30.
- Winchell, Miss Harriet N. (1845), teacher, April 19.
- Wing, Thomas W. (1854), architect, March 1.
- Woodcock, John L. (1836), hotel owner, June 13.
- Wright, Mrs. Helen F., Aug. 5.
- Wright, Rachel A. (1834), nurse in civil war, Feb. 7.
- Yoe, Charles C. (1859), banker, in Highland Park, June 23.
- Young, Phillip (1834) former alderman, May 11.
- Young, Mrs. Otto (1847), in Brooklineville, Md., March 25.
- Ziegler, George (1862), ball player, in Kankakee, Ill., July 22.

UNION STOCKYARDS, CHICAGO.

The Union stockyards of Chicago, occupying its present site since 1885, is the largest live stock market in the world. Its yard area of 500 acres contains approximately 13,000 pens, which have a daily capacity for 75,000 cattle, 150,000 sheep, 300,000 hogs and 6,000 horses.

Since the Union stockyards of Chicago were established there have been received and sold on this market a grand total of more than 550,000,000 animals for an aggregate sum of \$10,700,000,000, for every dollar's worth of which sales there was an actual delivery of the property.

For the past ten years an average yearly total of over 16,000,000 animals was sold for the stupendous annual average sum of over \$350,000,000. That means that a general average of considerably more than \$1,000,000 worth of living property was sold and delivered every business day during the last ten years on the Chicago live stock market. These figures do not embrace the enormous daily transactions of "Packing-town," which are second in magnitude only to those of the Union stockyards proper.

More than twenty-six states supply Chicago with live stock and during the past ten years there have been sold and shipped alive more than 40 per cent of the cattle, 22½ per cent of hogs and 26 per cent of sheep, showing the constant healthy competition in buying live stock at Chicago.

The Chicago live stock market supplies the world with meats. Nowhere is there such a demand for live animals. Packers buy thousands of carloads on other markets and ship them to Chicago for slaughter, and speculators buy and ship them to Chicago for sale.

The city of Chicago alone consumes more than 400,000,000 pounds of meats per year, equal to 300,000 head of cattle annually, and her packers send millions of tons of meat annually to the four corners of the earth.

Eastern buyers, exporters, independent local slaughterers and country feeder buyers constantly compete with the larger packers for the daily offerings. The Union stockyards of Chicago receives the greatest number of animals and has the largest number of buyers to purchase and use them.

LIVE STOCK REPORT (1915).

RECEIPTS AND VALUATION.

Kind.	Head.	Valuation.
Cattle	2,262,752	\$192,116,472
Calves	422,221	5,714,075

Kind.	Head.	Valuation.
Hogs	7,652,071	\$120,349,947
Sheep	3,510,015	23,004,562
Horses	165,253	29,754,000

Total	14,012,312	\$370,938,156
Carloads		233,503

TOTAL SHIPMENTS.

Kind.	Head.
Cattle	381,703
Calves	10,342
Hogs	1,132,946
Sheep	258,005
Horses	148,442

Total	1,931,438
Carloads	38,837

OTHER FACTS ABOUT THE YARDS.

Yard area, in acres.....	500
Area bricked, in acres.....	450
Miles of railroad tracks.....	300
Miles of streets.....	25
Number of pens.....	13,000
Number of double deck or covered pens..	8,500
Number of chutes.....	725
Number of gates.....	25,000
Number of commission and other offices..	450
Daily capacity of water pumps in gallons 8,000,000	
Capacity of reservoirs, gallons.....	10,000,000
Capacity of water tower, gallons.....	30,000
Water consumed on hot days, gallons.....	7,000,000
Miles of water pipe lines.....	90
Miles of sewer lines.....	50
Miles of water troughs.....	25
Number of hydrants.....	10,000
Number of artesian wells.....	6
Average depth of artesian wells, feet.....	2,250
Miles of electric light wire in service...	50
Number of arc lamps in service.....	450
Number of incandescent lamps in service	10,000
H. P. of engines in lighting and power plant	2,250

TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

- Washington Street—Built 1867-1869; length, 1,605 feet; cost \$517,000; rebuilt 1909-1911.
- LaSalle Street—Built 1869-1871; length, 1,890 feet; cost \$566,000; rebuilt 1909-1912; length, 2,000 feet; cost \$1,200,000.
- Van Buren Street—Built 1891-1892; length, 1,514 feet; cost \$1,000,000; rebuilt 1909-1912.

All used for street railway purposes.

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CHICAGO

TELEPHONE MAIN 4914

CHICAGO SCHOOL CENSUS OF MARCH 27, 1916.

Taken under the supervision of William L. Bodine for the board of education.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Taking the minor population conservative multiple, which proved to be the only one successfully close to the actual federal enumeration of the total population in 1910, Mr. Bodine estimated the total population of all ages in Chicago in 1916 at 2,550,000. This would be an increase of 112,474, as compared with the school census of 1914, which covered all-ages and showed a total population of 2,437,526. Mr. Bodine pointed out that the ratio of increase in both the minor and total population had been appreciably retarded in the two years by the decrease in immigration from Europe, by the return of many foreign born parents to take part in the war, by the trend of many families to the suburbs close to Chicago but outside the city limits where they could not be included in the census, and by the growth of apartment houses with limited space.

MINOR POPULATION SINCE 1906.

1906.....	706,550	1912.....	882,516
1908.....	747,347	1914.....	954,413
1910.....	814,115	1916.....	996,059

AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION, 1916.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 4 years.....	117,062	107,049	224,111
Over 4 and under 6.....	57,153	55,763	112,916
Over 6 and under 7.....	32,060	31,960	64,020
Over 7 and under 14.....	152,179	152,368	304,547
Over 14 and under 16.....	48,288	45,711	96,949
Over 16 and under 21.....	89,804	103,712	193,516
Total	496,496	499,563	996,059

MINOR POPULATION BY WARDS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	4,983	4,753	9,736	19....	14,456	14,938	29,404
2....	7,099	6,887	13,986	20....	12,315	13,359	25,674
3....	8,629	8,978	17,607	21....	6,355	6,487	12,842
4....	15,272	15,845	31,117	22....	12,721	12,849	25,570
5....	15,398	15,242	30,640	23....	11,723	11,591	23,314
6....	10,034	10,342	20,376	24....	14,281	14,144	28,425
7....	11,646	11,764	23,410	25....	14,145	14,763	28,908
8....	15,605	15,268	30,873	26....	16,561	16,450	33,011
9....	16,200	15,516	31,716	27....	24,163	22,265	46,428
10....	14,704	14,959	29,663	28....	37,050	36,240	73,290
11....	15,386	15,974	31,360	29....	22,605	22,925	45,530
12....	15,249	15,136	30,385	30....	14,076	14,044	28,120
13....	11,133	11,775	22,908	31....	13,232	13,544	26,776
14....	12,837	12,962	25,819	32....	18,424	18,614	37,038
15....	16,951	16,862	33,813	33....	18,294	17,707	36,001
16....	16,579	16,824	33,403	34....	18,920	19,052	37,972
17....	15,614	15,822	31,436	35....	16,003	15,833	31,836
18....	7,793	7,834	15,627				
Total	496,496	499,563	996,059				

MINOR POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

Side.	Male.	Female.	Total.
South	173,253	174,017	347,270
West	247,457	249,262	496,719
North	75,786	76,284	152,070
Total	496,496	499,563	996,059

The south side includes wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 29, 30, 31, 32. The west side includes wards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35. The north side includes wards 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

MINOR POPULATION BY AGE.

UNDER 4 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	1,246	1,035	2,281	6....	2,239	1,976	4,215
2....	1,562	1,243	2,805	7....	2,514	2,305	4,819
3....	2,277	1,941	4,218	8....	4,077	3,660	7,737
4....	3,614	3,692	7,306	9....	4,423	3,668	7,911
5....	3,878	3,679	7,557	10....	3,455	3,373	6,828

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
11....	4,341	4,159	8,500	24....	2,990	2,629	5,619
12....	4,080	3,662	7,742	25....	2,828	2,577	5,405
13....	2,293	2,146	4,439	26....	3,363	3,117	6,480
14....	3,143	2,984	6,127	27....	5,430	5,059	10,489
15....	3,965	3,605	7,570	28....	3,257	2,894	6,151
16....	4,343	4,128	8,471	29....	6,001	5,504	11,505
17....	4,616	4,320	8,936	30....	3,139	2,824	5,963
18....	1,841	1,541	3,382	31....	2,572	2,484	5,056
19....	3,872	3,583	7,455	32....	3,649	3,426	7,075
20....	3,261	3,099	6,360	33....	3,818	3,342	7,160
21....	1,450	1,379	2,829	34....	4,049	3,693	7,742
22....	3,443	3,139	6,582	35....	3,543	3,062	6,605
23....	2,610	2,121	4,731				
Total	117,062	107,049	224,111				

OVER 4 AND UNDER 6 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	636	593	1,229	19....	1,816	1,760	3,576
2....	857	846	1,703	20....	1,753	1,767	3,520
3....	933	981	1,914	21....	819	811	1,630
4....	1,766	1,793	3,559	22....	1,650	1,625	3,275
5....	1,776	1,686	3,462	23....	1,309	1,156	2,465
6....	1,077	1,004	2,081	24....	1,542	1,620	3,162
7....	1,238	1,171	2,409	25....	1,410	1,412	2,822
8....	1,785	1,787	3,572	26....	1,979	1,917	3,896
9....	2,071	2,034	4,105	27....	2,788	2,522	5,310
10....	1,531	1,487	3,018	28....	2,057	1,950	4,007
11....	1,911	1,876	3,787	29....	2,770	2,833	5,603
12....	1,684	1,696	3,380	30....	1,393	1,443	2,836
13....	1,225	1,256	2,481	31....	1,505	1,489	2,994
14....	1,797	1,660	3,457	32....	2,124	2,035	4,159
15....	1,837	1,788	3,625	33....	2,120	1,945	4,065
16....	1,640	1,623	3,263	34....	1,936	1,912	3,848
17....	1,832	1,774	3,606	35....	1,728	1,713	3,441
18....	853	798	1,656				
Total	57,153	55,763	112,916				

OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	372	371	743	19....	1,178	1,167	2,345
2....	570	558	1,128	20....	1,224	1,176	2,400
3....	694	761	1,455	21....	515	503	1,018
4....	1,068	1,036	2,104	22....	945	994	1,939
5....	909	833	1,742	23....	696	732	1,428
6....	642	696	1,337	24....	942	943	1,885
7....	654	662	1,316	25....	837	799	1,636
8....	913	879	1,792	26....	1,041	1,093	2,134
9....	1,133	1,114	2,247	27....	1,325	1,283	2,608
10....	818	852	1,670	28....	1,275	1,144	2,419
11....	1,025	1,019	2,044	29....	1,445	1,476	2,921
12....	993	963	1,956	30....	744	754	1,498
13....	737	894	1,631	31....	892	862	1,754
14....	1,092	1,081	2,173	32....	1,134	1,138	2,272
15....	915	930	1,845	33....	1,178	1,119	2,297
16....	907	894	1,801	34....	972	964	1,936
17....	849	872	1,721	35....	910	885	1,795
18....	516	524	1,040				
Total	32,060	31,960	64,020				

OVER 7 AND UNDER 14 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	1,499	1,561	3,060	19....	4,049	4,021	8,070
2....	2,370	2,440	4,810	20....	3,454	4,009	7,463
3....	2,227	2,440	4,667	21....	1,942	1,969	3,911
4....	4,508	4,377	8,885	22....	3,837	3,762	7,599
5....	4,544	4,326	8,870	23....	3,246	3,374	6,620
6....	2,951	3,181	6,132	24....	4,284	4,177	8,461
7....	3,842	3,907	7,749	25....	3,788	3,873	7,666
8....	4,934	4,871	9,805	26....	5,119	4,934	10,053
9....	5,024	4,944	9,968	27....	8,273	7,831	16,104
10....	4,830	4,833	9,663	28....	5,159	5,180	10,339
11....	4,479	4,484	8,963	29....	6,829	7,048	13,877
12....	4,532	4,652	9,234	30....	4,435	4,232	8,667
13....	3,609	3,716	7,325	31....	4,182	4,121	8,303
14....	3,855	3,820	7,675	32....	5,992	5,969	11,961
15....	5,348	5,331	10,679	33....	5,719	5,500	11,219
16....	4,901	4,990	9,891	34....	6,173	6,276	12,449
17....	4,557	4,542	9,099	35....	5,003	5,024	10,027
18....	2,545	2,648	5,193				
Total	152,179	152,368	304,547				

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ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

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VAPOR AND VACUUM HEATING

130 WEST KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO

OVER 14 AND UNDER 16 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1...	379	408	787	19...	1,247	1,205	2,452
2...	529	551	1,080	20...	1,163	1,184	2,347
3...	616	651	1,267	21...	648	614	1,262
4...	1,851	1,857	3,708	22...	1,016	986	2,002
5...	1,520	1,453	2,973	23...	1,613	1,622	3,235
6...	888	945	1,833	24...	2,008	2,047	4,055
7...	1,042	1,149	2,191	25...	1,331	1,381	2,712
8...	1,542	1,482	3,024	26...	1,608	1,511	3,119
9...	1,526	1,536	3,062	27...	2,029	2,053	4,082
10...	1,508	1,448	2,956	28...	1,308	1,362	2,665
11...	1,404	1,447	2,851	29...	1,758	1,750	3,508
12...	1,338	1,451	2,839	30...	2,193	2,184	4,377
13...	1,033	1,063	2,096	31...	1,243	1,327	2,570
14...	1,173	1,260	2,433	32...	1,501	1,527	3,028
15...	1,595	1,563	3,158	33...	1,993	2,015	4,008
16...	1,352	1,350	2,702	34...	1,803	1,822	3,625
17...	1,616	1,612	3,228	35...	1,595	1,649	3,244
18...	698	651	1,349				
				T'l.	48,238	43,711	96,949

OVER 16 AND UNDER 21 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1...	851	785	1,636	19...	2,304	3,202	5,506
2...	1,211	1,239	2,450	20...	1,460	2,124	3,584
3...	1,882	2,199	4,081	21...	981	1,211	2,192
4...	2,465	3,040	5,505	22...	1,830	2,543	4,373
5...	2,771	3,265	6,036	23...	2,249	2,586	4,835
6...	2,177	2,541	4,718	24...	2,615	2,728	5,343
7...	2,850	2,570	4,920	25...	3,451	4,116	7,567
8...	2,854	2,589	4,943	26...	3,451	3,878	7,329
9...	2,203	2,520	4,723	27...	4,318	4,512	8,830
10...	2,562	2,965	5,527	28...	3,999	4,410	8,409
11...	2,226	2,989	5,215	29...	3,802	4,514	8,316
12...	2,526	2,712	5,238	30...	2,172	2,607	4,779
13...	2,236	2,760	4,996	31...	2,838	3,251	6,149
14...	1,777	2,177	3,954	32...	4,024	4,519	8,543
15...	3,291	3,645	6,936	33...	3,466	3,786	7,252
16...	3,346	3,839	7,185	34...	3,967	4,405	8,372
17...	2,144	2,702	4,846	35...	3,224	3,500	6,724
18...	1,335	1,672	3,007				
				T'l.	89,804	103,712	193,516

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

By children of compulsory attendance age—over 7 and under 14 years.

Ward.	Public.	Private.	(*)	Total.
1...	2,520	534	6	3,060
2...	3,920	864	26	4,810
3...	3,374	1,288	5	4,667
4...	4,688	4,156	41	8,885
5...	5,295	3,508	67	8,870
6...	4,807	1,311	14	6,132
7...	5,834	1,838	27	7,749
8...	5,859	3,833	63	9,805
9...	7,947	1,962	39	9,968
10...	8,284	1,346	33	9,663
11...	4,472	4,470	21	8,963
12...	7,594	1,717	14	9,324
13...	4,758	2,553	14	7,325
14...	11,111	1,635	28	12,774
15...	9,187	1,477	15	10,679
16...	4,544	5,381	56	9,981
17...	5,365	3,680	54	9,099
18...	4,421	753	19	5,193
19...	7,153	908	9	8,070
20...	6,218	1,230	15	7,463
21...	2,455	1,441	15	3,911
22...	5,545	1,994	60	7,599
23...	5,230	1,359	31	6,620
24...	5,585	2,837	39	8,461
25...	6,067	1,561	38	7,666
26...	7,253	2,782	18	10,053
27...	12,463	3,567	74	16,104
28...	7,620	2,663	56	10,339
29...	8,649	5,178	50	13,877
30...	5,008	3,596	63	8,667
31...	6,061	2,198	44	8,303
32...	9,892	1,983	86	11,961
33...	9,060	2,112	47	11,219
34...	10,471	1,964	14	12,449
35...	7,016	3,005	6	10,027
Total	220,685	82,654	1,208	304,547

*Not in school for thirty consecutive days.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.
Minors over 14 and under 16 years of age.

Ward.	Public.	Private.	(*)	Office or store.	Fact'y.	Mis.	Total.
1...	513	125	5	45	47	52	787
2...	738	179	13	74	36	50	1,090
3...	899	343	2	18	4	1	1,267
4...	1,661	1,191	51	258	282	265	3,708
5...	1,706	737	23	172	143	192	2,973
6...	1,301	502	4	20	1	5	1,833
7...	1,567	505	14	39	8	64	2,197
8...	1,870	782	28	64	90	190	3,024
9...	1,984	715	47	72	34	210	3,062
10...	1,830	551	29	134	203	209	2,956
11...	1,487	719	11	151	296	187	2,851
12...	1,755	876	24	168	230	306	2,839
13...	1,359	633	9	117	48	94	2,096
14...	1,693	377	58	107	93	105	2,433
15...	2,092	334	6	264	195	267	3,158
16...	962	990	21	86	480	163	2,702
17...	1,318	826	9	116	263	196	3,228
18...	878	238	6	82	74	71	1,849
19...	1,834	253	6	56	182	116	2,452
20...	1,657	271	13	114	184	108	2,347
21...	700	451	10	46	17	38	1,262
22...	1,074	437	45	145	188	113	2,002
23...	2,321	755	33	53	19	54	3,235
24...	2,202	1,244	85	156	169	199	4,055
25...	2,772	965	16	29	5	25	3,812
26...	1,832	702	5	271	78	231	3,119
27...	2,406	575	36	338	327	406	4,087
28...	1,475	447	11	124	321	287	2,665
29...	1,459	716	20	489	355	469	3,508
30...	2,581	1,442	68	114	76	96	4,877
31...	1,682	492	12	171	59	154	2,570
32...	2,173	522	39	123	19	152	3,028
33...	3,021	466	90	168	82	181	4,008
34...	2,319	553	30	232	231	260	3,625
35...	2,044	767	6	195	98	134	3,244

Total 59,485 21,186 885 4,807 4,937 5,649 96,949

*Out of school and out of work for thirty consecutive days.

DEAF, BLIND, CRIPPLED AND ILLITERATE MINORS.

There were in 1916 567 deaf children in the city and 182 minors who were blind, or nearly so. There are 126 more who have visual defects leading to the sightless life.

The city had 645 crippled minors of whom 210 were so incapacitated that they were eligible for transportation service to the crippled children's centers. There were 2,086 so called "subnormal" minors in the entire city, including those feeble-minded, mentally backward or having mental defects. Returns from special divisions in the public schools make a complete count of this class of children possible. Chicago has 221 mutes.

The illiterates over 12 and under 21, mostly between 16 and 21, total 573, who cannot read or write.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CITY COUNCIL.

From 1900 to 1916.

Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prog.
1900-1 ..	Harrison	Dem.	27	39	4	..
1901-2 ..	Harrison	Dem.	29	33	3	..
1902-3 ..	Harrison	Dem.	30	39	1	..
1903-4 ..	Harrison	Dem.	32	36	1	1
1904-5 ..	Harrison	Dem.	32	35	2	1
1905-6 ..	Dunne	Dem.	32	37	1	..
1906-7 ..	Dunne	Dem.	36	34	..	..
1907-8 ..	Busse	Rep.	35	34	..	..
1908-9 ..	Busse	Rep.	26	43	1	..
1909-10 ..	Busse	Rep.	29	41	..	..
1910-11 ..	Busse	Rep.	38	32	..	..
1911-12 ..	Harrison	Dem.	42	24	..	..
1912-13 ..	Harrison	Dem.	45	24	..	..
1913-14 ..	Harrison	Dem.	45	21	1	3
1914-15 ..	Harrison	Dem.	39	21	4	6
1915-16 ..	Thompson	Rep.	27	36	3	2
1916-17 ..	Thompson	Rep.	32	36	..	2

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15-30 SQUARE TURN TRACTOR

—Plows close up to the fence corners.

—Turns a square corner in field in five seconds.

—Cleans up at the finish better than you can with a team.

—Travels either way at full speed and power.



—Has a four-plow power plant on a three-plow tractor, giving a big surplus of power.

—Has no clutch, no differential and no transmission gears.

—Has a special floating hitch and power lift for plows operated by a touch of the foot.

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If you are interested in power farming we will be glad to mail you a copy of our new catalog explaining in detail the many advantages of the "SQUARE TURN" TRACTOR. It was easily the sensation of the 1916 tractor shows. You can't afford to buy until you have investigated the many advantages it offers.

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Also makers of famous New Butterfly Cream Separators and high-grade cut steel gears.

Capacity 4,000 Barrels Per Day

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B. A. Eckhart, Pres. and Treas.

T. W. Brophy, Jr., Secretary

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From Elizabeth Street to Ada Street

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B. A. Eckhart's "Daddy Dollar" Patent Flour

Cable address "Eckhart"

MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

Name, location and date of dedication or completion of each.

- Alarm, The—Lincoln park; May 17, 1884.
 Altgeld—Lincoln park, Sept. 6, 1915.
 Anarchists'—Waldheim cemetery; June 25, 1893.
 Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln park; Sept. 26, 1896.
 Armstrong, George B.—Postoffice, north entrance; May 19, 1881.
 Beethoven—Lincoln park; June 19, 1897.
 Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National cemetery; May 29, 1892.
 Burns, Robert—Garfield park; Aug. 25, 1906.
 Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home cemetery; June 8, 1913.
 Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods cemetery; July 23, 1893.
 Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1896; dedication June 3, 1898.
 Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street, South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1903; presented to city Dec. 26, 1892, and first stood on Washington street in front of courthouse.
 Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June, 1883; no formal dedication.
 Ericson, Leif—Humboldt park; Oct. 12, 1901.
 Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art Institute; Sept. 9, 1913.
 Finerty, John F.—Garfield park; Oct. 11, 1914.
 Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.
 Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th street; June 22, 1893.
 Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.
 Franklin—Lincoln park; June 6, 1896.
 Garibaldi—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1901.
 Goethe—Lincoln park; June 13, 1914.
 Grand Army 50th Anniversary Bronze Tablet—Garfield park; May 6, 1916.
 Grant—Lincoln park; Oct. 7, 1891.
 Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; June 28, 1903.
 Harrison, Carter H.—Union park; June 29, 1907.
 Hayville, Karel—Douglas park; July 30, 1911.
 Haymarket—Union park; May 30, 1889.
 Humboldt—Humboldt park; Oct. 16, 1892.
 Illinois—Logan Square (unfinished).
 Indian Trail Tree Tablet—Glencoe; Nov. 7, 1911.
 Iroquois Theater Fire Tablet—In hospital, 28 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.
 Kennison—Lincoln park; Dec. 19, 1903.
 Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.
 Kosciusko—Humboldt park; Sept. 11, 1904.
 LaSalle—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1889.
 Lincoln—Lincoln park; Oct. 22, 1887.
 Lincoln Memorial Bronze Bust—In front of Exchange building, Union stockyards; Feb. 12, 1911.
 Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods cemetery; June 14, 1905.
 Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.
 Linne—Lincoln park; May 23, 1891.
 Logan—Grant park; July 22, 1897.
 Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; June 1, 1900.
 Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.
 Mulligan—Calvary cemetery; May 30, 1885.
 McKinley—McKinley park; July 4, 1905.
 Press Club—Mount Hope cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.
 Reese, Michael—29th street and Groveland avenue; completed spring of 1893.
 Reuter—Humboldt park; May 14, 1893.
 Roseberg Fountain—Park row and Michigan avenue. Accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.
 Schiller—Lincoln park; May 15, 1886.
 Shakespeare—Lincoln park; April 23, 1894.
 Signal of Peace, The—Lincoln park; June 9, 1894.
 Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.
 Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.
 Victoria—Garfield park; Oct. 16, 1893.
 War of 1812 Tablet—in G. A. R. hall, Public Library building.
 Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling.
 Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.
 Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

ELEVATION OF CHICAGO AND LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mean sea level or mean tide at New York is the standard plane to which all elevations in the United States are referred, and the figures here given are heights above that plane. They are from the official records of the United States lake survey which have been maintained since 1860. The monthly mean surface of Lake Michigan has varied from 583.57 in June, 1886, to 578.98 in December, 1895. The annual mean surface has varied from 582.96 in 1886 to 579.47 in 1896.

The actual fluctuations in water surface from which these means are obtained have a much larger range and the immediate change in a few hours is often as great as two feet. The mean level of Lake Michigan from 1860 to 1914 (the average of all monthly means) was 581.20, and for the period from 1860 to 1875 it was 581.63, indicating that the mean level remains about the same, although the daily, monthly and an-

nual fluctuations may be quite large. The highest known monthly mean was in 1838—584.7—and the lowest was in 1819—573.0—these being somewhat indeterminate. The United States lake survey has adopted as a standard low water for reference of soundings on its charts 578.50, a little higher than the lowest ever known as a monthly mean.

The Chicago city datum is 579.94 and this plane is used in most local works, including the harbor improvements made by the United States. This is about one foot above the lowest monthly mean of recent years and 1.26 feet below the mean level 1860-1914.

For general purposes the level of Lake Michigan should be taken as being somewhere between 581 and 582 feet. The heights of land in Chicago vary from 580 to 652 (Galewood) but the average may be placed at about 600 feet. The downtown section runs from 586 to 593 feet.

CHIEFS OF POLICE OF CHICAGO.

Names and dates of appointment:

- W. W. Kennedy, April, 1871.
 Elmer Washburn, April, 1872.
 Jacob Rehm, December, 1873.
 Michael C. Hickey, Oct. 7, 1875.
 Valerius A. Seavey, July 30, 1878.
 Simon O'Donnell, Dec. 15, 1879.
 William J. McGarigle, Dec. 13, 1880.
 Austin J. Doyle, Nov. 13, 1882.
 Frederick Ebersold, Oct. 26, 1885.
 George W. Hubbard, April 17, 1888.
 Frederick H. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1890.

- Robert W. McClaughry, May 18, 1891.
 Michael Brennan, Sept. 11, 1893.
 John J. Badenoch, April 11, 1895.
 Joseph Kipley, April 16, 1897, and April, 1899.
 Francis O'Neill, April 30, 1901, and June 26, 1903.
 John M. Collins, July 26, 1905.
 George M. Shippy, April 15, 1907.
 LeRoy T. Steward, Aug. 14, 1909.
 John McWeeny, May 1, 1911.
 James Gleason, Nov. 3, 1913.
 Charles C. Healey, April 26, 1915.

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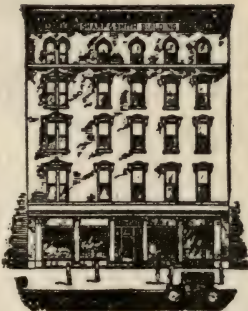
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Automatic 41-353

SHARP & SMITH

W. N. Sharp, Pres.

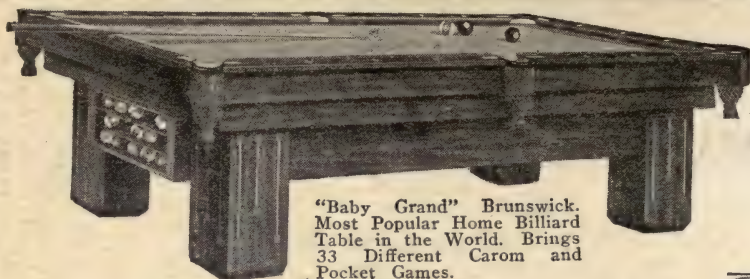
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Most Popular Home Billiard
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33 Different Carom and
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For manly boys and men whose hearts are young there is, in all the world, no finer indoor sport than Carom and Pocket Billiards.

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Despite their low prices, Brunswick Tables are unexcelled for life, speed, scientific accuracy and beauty. They're the choice of experts and are made in sizes

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Let us mail you our handsome new billiard book that shows these tables in all these beautiful colors.

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Don't miss these happy home spent hours. Send this free coupon to-day.



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Address.....



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Of all the advantages offered by this new phonograph the greatest is its *natural* tone production. You hear the voices of great singers as they really sound on stage or concert platforms.

Next is the fact that it *plays all records*. Both the Pathe, that introduces you to artists and music hitherto unknown in America, and every American record made. This is accomplished by two sound boxes, one for Pathe records and one for other makes.

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State, Madison and Wabash.

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113 E. 55th Street.

Elmwood Music Shop,
415 Harrison Street, Oak Park.

L. J. Collins, 474 N. Parkside Avenue, Austin.



From \$30.00 to \$175.00.

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROAD STATIONS.

LOOP STATIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Adams and Wabash. | 7. Madison and 5th-av. |
| 2. Madison and Wabash. | 8. Quincy and 5th-av. |
| 3. Randolph and Wabash. | 9. LaSalle and Van Buren. |
| 4. State and Lake. | 10. Dearborn and Van Buren. |
| 5. Clark and Lake. | 11. State & Van Buren. |
| 6. Randolph and 5th-av. | |

TRANSFER STATIONS ON THE LOOP.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Adams and Wabash. | 3. Randolph and 5th-av. |
| 2. Clark and Lake. | 4. State and Van Buren. |

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND EVANSTON DIVISION.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Kinzie street. | 22. Wilson avenue. |
| 2. Chicago avenue. | 23. Argyle avenue. |
| 3. Oak street. | 24. Bryn Mawr avenue (Edgewater). |
| 4. Division street. | 25. Thorndale avenue. |
| 5. Schiller street. | 26. Granville-av. (North Edgewater station). |
| 6. Sedgwick street. | 27. Loyola avenue. |
| 7. Larrabee street. | 28. Rogers Park. |
| 8. Halsted street. | 29. Birchwood avenue. |
| 9. Willow street. | 30. Howard street. |
| 10. Center street. | 31. Calvary. |
| 11. Webster avenue. | 32. Main street. |
| 12. Fullerton avenue. | 33. Dempster street. |
| 13. Wrightwood avenue. | 34. Davis street. |
| 14. Diversey boulevard. | 35. Foster street. |
| 15. Wellington avenue. | 36. Noyes street. |
| 16. Belmont avenue. | 37. Central street. |
| 17. Clark street. | 38. Isabella street. |
| 18. Addison street. | 39. Linden avenue. |
| 19. Grace street. | |
| 20. Sheridan road. | |
| 21. Buena Park. | |

RAVENSWOOD BRANCH.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Southport avenue. | 7. Robey street. |
| 2. Paulina street. | 8. Western avenue. |
| 3. Addison street. | 9. Rockwell street. |
| 4. Irving Park-bd. | 10. Francisco avenue. |
| 5. Montrose boulevard. | 11. Kedzie avenue. |
| 6. Ravenswood. | 12. Kimball avenue. |

STUB TERMINAL STATION.

North Water and Clark streets.

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND JACKSON PARK DIVISION.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Congress & Wabash. | 15. 55th street. |
| 2. 12th street. | 16. 58th street. |
| 3. 18th street. | 17. 61st street. |
| 4. 22d street. | 18. South Park avenue and 63d street. |
| 5. 26th street. | 19. Cottage Grove avenue and 63d street. |
| 6. 29th street. | 20. University avenue and 63d street. |
| 7. 31st street. | 21. Dorchester avenue and 63d street. |
| 8. 33d street. | 22. Stony Island and 63d street (Jackson park). |
| 9. 35th street. | |
| 10. 39th street. | |
| 11. Indiana avenue. | |
| 12. 43d street. | |
| 13. 47th street. | |
| 14. 51st street. | |

ENGLEWOOD BRANCH.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. State street. | 5. Parnell-av. & 63d-st. |
| 2. Wentworth avenue. | 6. Halsted and 63d-sts. |
| 3. Princeton avenue. | 7. Racine avenue. |
| 4. Harvard and 63d-sts. | 8. Loomis street. |

NORMAL PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 65th street. | 3. 69th street. |
| 2. 67th street. | |

KENWOOD BRANCH.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Grand boulevard. | 4. Drexel boulevard. |
| 2. Vincennes avenue. | 4. Ellis & Lake Park-av. |
| 3. Cottage Grove and | 5. 42d place. |

STOCKYARDS BRANCH.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wallace street. | 5. Swift. |
| 2. Halsted street. | 6. Packers avenue. |
| 3. Exchange avenue. | 7. Armour. |
| 4. Morris. | |

STUB TERMINAL STATION.

Congress and State streets.

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE AND GARFIELD PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Franklin street. | 15. Crawford avenue. |
| 2. Canal street. | 16. Tripp avenue. |
| 3. Halsted street. | 17. Kilbourn avenue. |
| 4. Racine avenue. | 18. Cicero avenue. |
| 5. LaSalle street. | 19. Laramie avenue. |
| 6. Marshfield avenue. | 20. Central street. |
| 7. Ogden avenue. | 21. Austin avenue. |
| 8. Hoyne avenue. | 22. Lombard avenue. |
| 9. Western avenue. | 23. Gunderson avenue. |
| 10. California avenue. | 24. Oak Park avenue. |
| 11. Sacramento-bd. | 25. Home avenue. |
| 12. Kedzie avenue. | 26. Harlem avenue. |
| 13. St. Louis avenue. | 27. Hannah street. |
| 14. Garfield park. | 28. Desplaines avenue. |

DOUGLAS PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Polk street. | 13. Lawndale avenue. |
| 2. 12th street. | 14. Crawford avenue. |
| 3. 14th place. | 15. Kildare avenue. |
| 4. 18th street. | 16. Kenton avenue. |
| 5. Wood street. | 17. 48th avenue. |
| 6. Hoyne avenue. | 18. 50th avenue. |
| 7. Western avenue. | 19. 52d avenue. |
| 8. California avenue. | 20. 54th avenue. |
| 9. Douglas park. | 21. 56th avenue. |
| 10. Kedzie avenue. | 22. 58th avenue. |
| 11. Homan avenue. | 23. Austin avenue. |
| 12. Clifton park avenue. | 24. 62d avenue. |

LOGAN SQUARE BRANCH.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Madison street. | 6. Robey street. |
| 2. Lake street transfer. | 7. Western avenue. |
| 3. Grand avenue. | 8. California avenue. |
| 4. Chicago avenue. | 9. Logan square. |
| 5. Division street. | |

HUMBOLDT PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western avenue. | 4. Kedzie avenue. |
| 2. California avenue. | 5. Ballou street. |
| 3. Humboldt park. | 6. Lawndale avenue. |

TRANSFER POINT BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AND OAK PARK.

Lake street transfer.

STUB TERMINAL STATION.

5th avenue and Van Buren.

CHICAGO & OAK PARK ELEVATED STATIONS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Clinton street. | 15. Hamlin avenue. |
| 2. Halsted street. | 16. Crawford avenue. |
| 3. Morgan street. | 17. Kostner avenue. |
| 4. Ann street. | 18. Cicero avenue. |
| 5. Sheldon street. | 19. Laramie avenue. |
| 6. Ashland avenue. | 20. Central avenue. |
| 7. Lake street transfer. | 21. Menard avenue. |
| 8. Robey street. | 22. Austin avenue. |
| 9. Oakley boulevard. | 23. Lombard avenue. |
| 10. Campbell avenue. | 24. Ridgeland avenue. |
| 11. California avenue. | 25. Oak Park avenue. |
| 12. Sacramento-bd. | 26. Wisconsin avenue. |
| 13. Kedzie avenue. | 27. Forest Park. |
| 14. Garfield park. | |

TRANSFER STATION BETWEEN OAK PARK AND METROPOLITAN.

Lake street transfer.

STUB STATIONS.

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| 1. Market and Randolph streets. |
| 2. Madison and Market streets. |

GENERAL MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR CHICAGO.

It was announced Nov. 10, 1916, that the General Education board and the Rockefeller Foundation had each appropriated \$1,000,000 for the establishment, in connection with the University of Chicago, of schools of medicine and research laboratories. The gifts were conditional on the raising of \$3,300,000 additional. Of this amount it was announced that \$700,000 had already been

pledged. Rush Medical college and the Presbyterian hospital are to be a part of the new medical center. The plans call for the best teaching forces and equipment obtainable.

It was announced Nov. 13 that Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago had subscribed \$500,000 for the new medical institution. Later Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rawson added \$300,000 to the fund.

A Remarkable Record



IN recognition of the results obtained from safety measures in practice on the Chicago Elevated Railroads, the American Museum of Safety in 1916 awarded "Honorable Mention" to the Chicago Elevated Railroads in the Brady Medal contest among electric railroads.

Eight years without one fatal accident

One billion two hundred millions of passengers—equivalent nearly to the population of the world—have been carried by the Chicago Elevated Railroads during eight years without a single fatal accident while on their trains.

Safety first, last and always—as instanced by the recent installation of 250 new all-steel cars—is the constant watchword of the Elevated management. Civic pride alone, aside from individual interest, should induce Elevated patrons to co-operate in the elimination and prevention even of minor accidents.

SAFETY

SPEED



SERVICE

COURTESY

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE AND HOW TO GET THERE ON THE ELEVATED

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY - See the great gymnasium and new dormitory system. Take Evanston trains on Northwestern Elevated, get off at Davis Street Station and walk east about one-half mile.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO 53th Street and Ellis Avenue. Take Jackson Park Trains on South Side Elevated, get off at University Station and walk one-fourth mile north.

UNION STOCK YARDS The largest packing center in the United States. Obtain a grand bird's-eye view of the Yards from the elevated trains. Take South Side Elevated Trains to Indiana Avenue Station and transfer to Stock Yards Trains. The large packing houses furnish guides to conduct visitors through the packing plants.

City Parks

GRANT PARK 205 acres. Logan Monument, Art Institute, Spirits of the Great Lakes Fountain. Directions: Take Metropolitan, Chicago & Oak Park or South Side Elevated to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk one block east, or Northwestern Elevated to State, Dearborn and Van Buren (Loop) and walk two blocks east. This park is reached by all elevated lines.

JACKSON PARK 543 acres. Site of World's Fair. Field Museum of Natural History, Rose Gardens, the Convent of La Rabida, golf courses and yacht harbor. Jackson Park Station. South Side Elevated Jackson Park Trains.

WASHINGTON PARK 371 acres. Largest athletic field in the world. Twelve baseball diamonds, free exhibition games, beautiful walks and drives. Station 51st or 55th street. South Side, Jackson Park or Englewood Trains. Walk one and one-half blocks east.

GARFIELD PARK 183 acres. Largest conservatory in the world. Beautiful landscape gardening. Golf, tennis and boating. Station, Garfield Park. Metropolitan, Garfield Park Trains or Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

UNION PARK 18 acres. Lawn tennis and wading lagoon. Ashland Station. Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

HUMBOLDT PARK 206 acres. The most perfect rose garden in the United States; famous statues of heroes, statesmen and warriors; fish hatching. Humboldt Station. Metropolitan Humboldt Park Trains.

DOUGLAS PARK Immense floral garden; picturesque water court; park of open spaces. Douglas Park Station. Metropolitan Douglas Park Trains.

LINCOLN PARK 517 acres. Zoo with 1,800 animals; boating; bathing; Academy of Sciences and yacht harbor. Sedgwick Station. Northwestern, Ravenswood or Wilson Local Trains. Direction: five blocks east.

OGDEN PARK 61 acres. Recreation buildings, assembly hall, clubhouse, outdoor gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field. Racine Ave. Station. Englewood Trains South Side Elevated.

Public Buildings

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY Location, Jackson Park. \$5,000,000 collection divided into four departments: Anthropology, Botany, Geology and Zoology. Main building covers nine acres. Open daily, free Saturdays and Sundays. Jackson Park Station. Jackson Park Branch, South Side Elevated.

ART INSTITUTE Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street. Among the first three or four art institutes in the country. Adams and Wabash (Loop). Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains; walk one block east. Northwestern Trains to State-Dearborn Station and transfer to Loop Local. Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

CITY HALL AND CLARK AND COUNTY BLDG. Randolph Streets. Clark and Lake (Loop). All Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains. All Northwestern Trains to Randolph and Fifth Avenue and transfer to Loop Local. Walk one block south.

POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BLDG. Clark, Adams, Building Dearborn Streets and Jackson Blvd. All Metropolitan, Northwestern and Oak Park Trains to State and Dearborn (Loop); walk one block north. South Side Trains to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk two blocks west.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM AND CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY Street and Michigan Boulevard. Randolph and Wabash Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block east.

BOARD OF TRADE Jackson Boulevard and LaSalle Street. LaSalle and Van Buren Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block north.

Amusement Parks

WHITE CITY 63d Street and South Side Park Avenue. South Side Jackson Park Trains.

FOREST PARK Harrison Street and Des Plaines Avenue. Des Plaines Avenue Station. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains.

RAVINIA PARK Ravinia. Northwestern Evanston Train to Central Street Station. North Shore Electric line direct to Ravinia Park.

Baseball Parks

WHITE SOX PARK 35th Street and Shields Avenue. 35th Street Station. South Side Trains. Five blocks west.

CUBS PARK Addison and Clark Streets. Addison Station. Northwestern Trains. One block west.

Bathing Beaches

CLARENDON MUNICIPAL BEACH Clarendon and Sunnyside Avenues. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east, one block south. Largest and finest beach in Chicago.

WILSON BEACH Wilson Avenue and Lake. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east.

JACKSON PARK MUNICIPAL BEACH 60th Street and Lake. Jackson Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains. Three blocks north and east to Lake.





All Electric All the Way

from Chicago to Milwaukee

QUICK, clean, dependable service and a delightfully enjoyable trip with beautiful scenery and scores of notable points of interest all along the route—that's what it means to travel via this *new* North Shore Electric line. Start from anywhere in Chicago and take any

"Evanston Express" Train on the Elevated

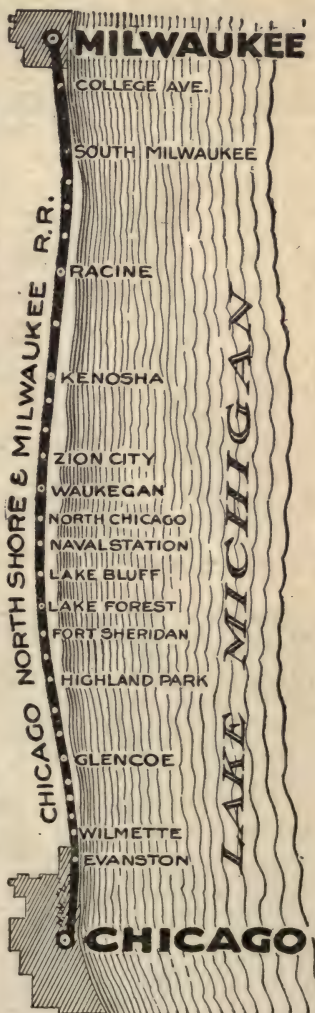
Direct connections at Central Street, Evanston, with the North Shore Electric. 30 limited trains daily. Numerous local trains. Comfortable, roomy, easy-riding cars—many of them all steel. Double track nearly all the way between Evanston and Milwaukee.

This Map Shows Only a Few of the Many Points of Interest

There's wonderful Ravinia Park with its music during the summer months. There are numerous other delightful places, too. Ask for descriptive folder and time card.

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE & MILWAUKEE R. R.

72 West Adams Street
Phone Central 8280



THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

A museum of fine arts and school of drawing, painting, etc.

Michigan avenue and Adams street.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
 Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Frank G. Logan.

Acting Director—George W. Eggers.
 Business Manager—Newton H. Carpenter.
 Secretary—William F. Tuttle.
 Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
 Auditor—William A. Angell.
 Librarian—Sarah Louise Mitchell.
 Dean of School—Theodore J. Keane.

Trustees, 1916—Edward E. Ayer, Arthur T. Aldis, Adolphus C. Bartlett, John C. Black, Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L. DeWolf, Henry H. Getty, John J. Giessner, William O. Goodman, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frank G. Logan, R. Hall McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Honore Palmer, Martin A. Ryerson, Howard Shaw, Charles H. Thorne. Ex officio, William Hale Thompson, mayor; Eugene R. Pike, city comptroller; John Barton Payne, president south park commissioners.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, has never been closed for a day. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 to 6, Sundays from 12:15 to 10 p. m. Admission is free to members and their families at all times, and free to all upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Upon other days the entrance fee is 25 cents.

All friends of art are invited to become members. Annual members pay a fee of \$10 a year. Life members pay \$100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues. Governing members are elected by the trustees and pay \$100 upon election and \$25 a year thereafter. Upon the payment of \$400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the Art Institute and to the use of the Ryerson reference library of art. Visitors desiring to see the collections under guidance may make appointments with the museum instructors at the office of the director.

MUSEUM.

The Art museum now ranks among the first three or four in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculptures, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors, ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of etchings, engravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, thirty-five or

more in a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the library. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, was \$79,834.

SCHOOL.

The school of instruction in the practice and theory of art includes departments of painting, sculpture, decorative designing, illustration, architecture and normal instruction. There are day and evening classes for beginners and for advanced pupils and special classes on Saturdays. The instructors number about eighty and the pupils average about 3,000 a year. The principle upon which the school is founded is to maintain in the highest efficiency the severe practice of academic drawing and painting, from life, from the antique and from objects, and around this practice, as a living stem, to group the various departments of art education.

The school is conducted upon the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and probably the largest fine arts school in the United States. Constructive communication and interchange are kept up with European art centers and distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. Students may enter at any time. The tuition rates are as follows:

Day School—Registration fee, \$5; full time for full term of twelve weeks, \$30; four weeks, \$12; four days a week, full term, \$27; four weeks, \$11; three days a week, full term, \$24; four weeks, \$9; two days a week, full term, \$18; four weeks, \$7; one day a week, full term, \$12; four weeks, \$5.

Half-Day Courses—Five half days a week, \$24 a term; four weeks, \$10; four half days a week, \$21 a term; four weeks, \$9; three half days a week, \$17 a term; four weeks, \$7; two half days a week, \$13 a term; four weeks, \$5; one half day a week, \$3 a term; four weeks, \$4.

Evening School—Registration fee, \$3; three nights a week, \$9 for twelve weeks or \$4 for four weeks; two nights a week, \$7 a term or \$3.25 for four weeks; one night a week, \$5 a term or \$2.50 for four weeks.

Saturday Rates for Juvenile Class—Twelve half days for \$5.

Special Classes—
 Pottery—Twelve half days.....\$6.00
 Leather—Twelve half days..... 6.00
 Metal—Twelve half days..... 6.00
 Bookbinding—Twelve half days..... 6.00
 Drawing—Twelve half days..... 5.00
 Design—Twelve half days..... 5.00
 Ceramic Painting—Twelve half days..... 8.00
 Ceramic Design—Twelve half days..... 5.00

The attendance of students for the year ended June 1, 1916, was as follows:

Day school.....	1,028
Saturday school.....	691
Evening school.....	837
Summer day school.....	345
Total.....	2,901
Students belonging to two schools.....	139
Grand total.....	2,762

SURVIVING CHICAGO

Matthias Benner, "Pioneer" hook and ladder No. 1.

D. H. Curtiss, "Chicago" engine No. 9.

W. N. Danks, "Hope" hose No. 2.

Harvey Doty, "Liberty" hose No. 6.

George Leiger, "Eagle" No. 7.

J. M. Mahler, "Eagle" No. 7.

E. Mendson, "Garden City" No. 6.

John J. O'Neill, "Niagara" No. 3.

James Schreiner, "Eagle" No. 7.

James Sinclair, "Eagle" No. 7.

William Wayman, "Excelsior" No. 5.

Adolph Wilke, engine No. 6.

VETERAN FIREMEN.

VETERANS FROM 1871.

J. M. Adler, J. Agnew, M. Benner, A. Breit, C. Blair, J. J. Berry, F. Berry, J. D. Casserly, A. J. Calder, J. G. Carlson, J. Campion, F. Dignan, M. Donigan, F. J. Gund, G. Lathrop, G. Leady, J. M. Lanf, J. J. O'Neill, J. C. Pasen, A. W. Fendleton, R. Ruhl, C. Schimmels, C. Schroeder, G. Steinagle, D. Toomey, E. E. Vares, G. W. Weller, J. J. Walsh, L. J. Walsh, N. Weinand, H. N. Ward, A. Wilke.

Officers of the Fire Veterans of 1871: President, John Campion; vice-president, George Steurnagel; secretary, Capt. C. Schimmels; treasurer, John J. Berry; historian, Capt. George W. Weller.

Dearborn Chemical Company

Manufacturers of

Boiler Feed Water Treatment

Prepared on Scientific Lines for Prevention of Scale Formation, Corrosion, Pitting and Foaming.

Operators of Laboratory on Water and Fuel Analysis and Testing of Oils.

Dealers in

High Grade Cylinder and Engine Oils and Oils for Special Purposes.

McCORMICK BUILDING, CHICAGO

Telephone Harrison 3930.



Headquarters for Electrical Supplies of All Kinds

**The Best of
Everything**

Make your Electrical purchases here and have the assurance of absolute satisfaction and quality. Lowest market prices.

Commonwealth Edison Company

ELECTRIC SHOP, 72 W. Adams Street

ELECTRIC SHOP, Jackson and Michigan Boulevards

Branch Stores

AUSTIN, 5646 West Lake Street

LOGAN SQUARE, 3127 Logan Boulevard

SOUTH CHICAGO, 9163 South Chicago Avenue

BROADWAY, 4523 Broadway

CHICAGO STREET NUMBERING GUIDE.

Numbers on the north and south streets where they are intersected by the principal east and west streets and numbers on the east and west streets where they are intersected by the principal north and south streets are given herewith. Numbered streets are omitted, as their location is indicated by their names.

NORTH FROM MADISON.	
1	Madison.
100	Washington.
150	Randolph.
200	Lake.
300	South Water.
400	Kinzie.
430	Austin-av.
500	Illinois.
530	Grand-av.
600	Ohio.
630	Ontario.
660	Erie.
700	Huron.
730	Superior.
800	Chicago-av.
848	Chestnut.
867	Brenan-st.
920	Locust.
940	Walton-pl.
1000	Oak.
1100	Maple.
1149	Elm.
1200	Division.
1300	Goethe.
1400	Schiller.
1500	Burton-pl.
1536	Germania-pl.
1600	North-av.
1700	Eugenie.
1800	Menomonee.
1900	Wisconsin.
2000	Center.
2100	Garfield-av.
2200	Webster-av.
2300	Beiden-av.
2400	Fullerton-pky.
2460	Arlington-pl.
2473	Roslyn-pl.
2501	St. James-pl.
2530	Deming-pl.
2600	Wrightwood-av.
2701	Sherman-pl.
2800	Diversey-pky.
2901	York-pl.
2932	Oakdale-av.
3000	Wellington-av.
3100	Barry-av.
3200	Belmont-av.
3300	School.
3400	Roscoe.
3500	Cornelia.
3538	Eddy.
3600	Addison.
3700	Waveland.
3800	Grace.
3900	Byron.
4000	Irving Park-bd.
4100	Belle Plaine-av.
4200	Berteau-av.
4300	Cullom-av.
4400	Montrose-av.
4500	Sunnyside-av.
4600	Wilson-av.
4700	Leland-av.
4800	Lawrence-av.
4900	Ainslie.
5000	Argyle.
5100	Carmen-av.
5200	Foster-av.
5300	Berwyn-av.
5400	Balmoral-av.
5500	Catalpa-av.

5600	Bryn Mawr-av.
5700	Hollywood-av.
5730	Edgewater-av.
5800	Victoria.
5900	Thorndale-av.
5938	Ridge-av. (at Clark)
6000	Peterson-av.
6100	Northwood-av.
6200	Granville-av.
6300	Rosemont-av.
6400	Devon-av.
6700	North Shore-av.
6800	Pratt-av.
6900	Farwell-av.
6944	Morse-av.
7000	Luft-av.
7100	Estes-av.
7200	Kenilworth-av.
7300	Chase-av.
7400	Junata-st.
7500	Birchwood-av.
7543	Howard.
7548	City limits.

SOUTH FROM MADISON.

1	Madison.
100	Monroe.
200	Adams.
232	Quincy.
300	Jackson-bd.
400	Van Buren.
500	Congress.
600	Harrison.
700	East 7th.
800	Polk.
900	East 9th.
1000	Taylor.
1100	East 11th.

EAST FROM STATE.
(North of river.)

1	State.
40	Cass.
100	Rush.
112	Tower-ct.
140	Lincoln Park-bd.
201	St. Clair.
300	Fairbanks-ct.
326	*Lake Shore drive.
	*At Chicago-av.

EAST FROM STATE.
(South of river.)

1	State.
46	Wabash.
100	Michigan-av.
200	Indiana-av.
300	Prairie-av.
344	Calumet-av.
400	South Park-av.
435	Vernon-av.
500	Vincennes-av.
533	Rhodes-av.
600	St. Lawrence-av.
634	Champlain-av.
700	Langley-av.
734	Evans-av.
834	Maryland-av.
900	Drexel-av.
934	Ingliside-av.
1000	Ellis-av.
1100	Greenwood-av.
1152	Woodlawn-av.

1300	Kimbark-av.
1334	Kenwood-av.
1400	Dorchester-av.
1434	Dante-av.
1500	Blackstone-av.
1600	Stony Island-av.
1631	Cornell-av.
1700	East End-av.
1735	Ridgeland-av.
1800	Cregier-av.
1900	Baldwin-av.
1934	Euclid-av.
2000	Jeffery-av.
2100	Cahokia-av.
2200	Paxton-av.
2300	Crandon-av.
2400	Yates-av.
2500	Essex-av.
2600	Colfax-av.
2700	Marquette-av.
2800	Burnham-av.
2900	Escanaba-av.
3000	Commercial-av.
3100	Baltimore-av.
3200	Brandon-av.
3300	Buffalo-av.
3400	Green Bay-av.

WEST FROM STATE.

1	State.
50	Dearborn-st.
100	Clark.
150	LaSalle.
200	5th-av.
200	*Wells.
300	Franklin.
300	*Franklin.
340	*Orleans.
350	Market.
400	*Sedgwick.
412	The river.
434	*Townsend.
460	*Milton-av.
500	Canal.
530	*Larrabee.
540	Clinton.
600	Jefferson.
640	Desplaines.
700	Union.
700	*Orchard.
800	Halsted.
839	Green.
900	Peoria.
932	Sagamom.
1000	Morgan.
1000	*Sheffield-av.
1032	Carpenter.
1034	*Osgood.
1100	Curtis.
1100	*Seminary-av.
1111	Aberdeen.
1132	May.
1134	*Clifton-av.
1164	Ann.
1200	Racine-av.
1248	Elizabeth.
1300	Throop.
1400	*Southport-av.
1401	Loomis.
1408	Sheldon.
1448	Bishop.
1501	Lafayette.
1600	Ashlund-bd.
1700	Paulina.
1734	Hermitage-av.
1800	Wood.
1835	Honore.
1900	Lincoln.
1935	Winchester-av.
2000	Robey.
2035	Seeley-av.
2100	Hoynes-av.
2200	Leavitt.
2300	Oakley-bd.
2400	Western-av.
2500	Campbell-av.
2600	Rockwell.
2700	Washington-av.
2800	California-av.
2900	Francisco-av.
3000	Sacramento-av.
3100	Albany-av.
3200	Kedzie-av.
3300	Spaulding-av.
3356	Homan-av.
3501	St. Louis-av.
3553	Central Park-av.
3800	Hamlin-av.
3900	Springfield-av.
4000	Crawford-av.
4100	Karlov-av.
4200	Keeler-av.
4300	Kildare-av.
4400	Kostner-av.
4500	Kilbourn-av.
4600	Kenton-av.
4700	Kilpatrick-av.
4800	Cicero-av.
4900	Lamon-av.
5000	Laverne-av.
5100	Leclaire-av.
5200	Laramie-av.
5234	Latrobe-av.
5300	Lockwood-av.
5334	Lorel-av.
5400	Long-av.
5440	Lotus-av.
5500	Pine-av.
5600	Central-av.
5644	Parkside-av.
5700	Waller-av.
5800	Menard-av.
5900	Mayfield-av.
5938	Mason-av.
5968	N. Austin-av.
	*North side only.

HOUSE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

The present house number system in Chicago was established by an ordinance passed June 22, 1908, and effective Sept. 1, 1909. This applied to all streets except those between the river, 12th street and the lake. Sept. 20, 1910, the city council passed an amendment to the ordinance making it applicable to the entire city. The change in the business district went into effect April 1, 1911. The system is laid out on two base lines, State street dividing the east and west streets and Madison street the north and south streets. Numbers are assigned on the basis of 800 to the mile or 100 to the prevailing block of 660 feet or one-eighth of a mile.

CHICAGO BUTTER AND EGG BOARD.

136 West Lake street.

President—Charles E. McNeill.
Secretary—A. D. McIntyre.

Treasurer—William H. Whitcomb.
Board meets daily at 10 a. m.



CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

THE MOST EXTENSIVE STREET CAR
TRANSPORTATION ORGANIZATION
IN THE WORLD

MORE THAN 1,015 MILES OF TRACK

3,000 CARS

15,000 EMPLOYEES

OVER 3,500,000 PASSENGERS DAILY

1,200,000,000 PASSENGERS LAST YEAR





THE CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

INCLUDE THE
FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY
SOUTHERN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
AND THE
CALUMET AND SOUTH CHICAGO
RAILWAY COMPANY

THE COMBINED SERVICE PROVIDES
RAPID AND CONVENIENT TRANSPORTATION
TO ALL PARTS OF CHICAGO

172 LINES.

575 TRANSFER POINTS

A 5 CENT FARE AND THE MOST LIBERAL
TRANSFER SYSTEM KNOWN

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES





Some Interesting Figures

In 1907, when the traction problems were solved by the adoption of the so-called "Settlement Ordinances" (after the entire question had been submitted to a referendum vote of the residents of Chicago), a value was established by the city of Chicago for the properties as they then existed. That valuation, which was more than \$30,000,000 below the value claimed by the companies, arbitrarily disregarded many millions of capital that had actually been invested in their securities.

To this 1907 valuation the city has permitted the companies to add the amounts actually expended on capital account when authorized and certified by the Board of Supervising Engineers. These expenditures, covering track extensions and additions to equipment, brought the total purchase price as of January 31, 1916, to \$148,221,578.54. This represented the figure at which the city might have taken over the properties if it chose to exercise the right at that date.

The companies pay to the city of Chicago for the privilege of operating their cars in the streets 55 per cent of their net receipts annually. This has amounted in nine years to over \$17,000,000 and will have reached \$20,000,000 by Feb. 1, 1917.

Like other corporations, the Surface Lines have borne their share of taxation, this item aggregating over \$9,000,000 in the last nine years. In addition the companies have been required under the ordinances to contribute in purely public benefits having nothing whatever to do with transportation a further sum approximating \$15,000,000 on account of paving, maintaining paving and cleaning and sprinkling right of way.

The total payments on account of these various forms of public benefits, including taxes, exceed \$41,000,000.

As employers of well paid labor, the Surface Lines are quite as notable as in their contributions to public benefits, as they distribute over \$12,000,000 annually in wages, \$9,000,000 of this amount being paid to the motormen, conductors and other employees directly concerned in the movement of cars.





Suggestions for Visitors.

Chicago, aside from its importance as a great business center, has numerous attractions which make it the ideal vacation city, and its location on the shores of Lake Michigan justifies its recognition as the ideal summer resort.

The Surface Lines offer the most convenient transportation in Chicago. An interesting folder with a map of the sight-seeing district can be had on application to room 804, the Borland building, corner Monroe and LaSalle streets.

Here are a few suggestions to the visitor who desires to become acquainted with some of Chicago's attractions and for the general information of those who would like to have a more comprehensive idea of what to see and how to see it:

NEW MUNICIPAL PIER—Here is one of Chicago's newest and greatest wonders—a great recreation center and a steamboat landing extending 3,000 feet into the lake and costing about \$5,000,000. Here one may enjoy the cooling breezes of Lake Michigan while getting an expansive view of the city's sky line. There are many attractions on the pier itself during the season, including observation towers, board walk, children's playground, open air and inclosed restaurants, public dining room for picnickers and immense freight and passenger boat terminals. No one should miss this trip. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, State street car in State street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street; ride north to Grand avenue and transfer east to the lake. Cars operate on the pier.

CLARENDON BATHING BEACH—This municipal enterprise is one of the newest attractions in Chicago. It is owned and operated by the city and should be visited by every one. Costly buildings beautify the premises. Ten thousand bathers can use the beach at one time, and even if one does not care to "take a dip" a pleasant afternoon can be spent here. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue or Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, ride north to Sunnyside avenue and walk east to the lake.

CHICAGO'S GREAT ZOO—No collection of animals in the United States is more complete or interesting than the one in Lincoln park. Here are 1,700 specimens which are a continual source of delight to children and grownups alike. One cannot visit the "Zoo" too often. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of Lincoln park at Center street.

CHICAGO'S WONDERFUL PARKS.

DOUGLAS PARK—Has many attractions such as athletic field, flower gardens, boating facilities and natatorium. Take 12th street car in Dearborn or Adams street, or Ogden avenue car in State or Randolph street, ride west to park at 12th street and California avenue.

GARFIELD PARK—Has many attractions, including flower gardens, boating facilities, public golf course, largest conservatory in the United States, several statues. Take Madison street car on Madison street to park entrance at Central Park avenue.





CHICAGO PARKS—Continued.

HUMBOLDT PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation and has some attractive statues. Take Division street car in State or Washington street and ride west to park at terminus of line.

JACKSON PARK—One of Chicago's most beautiful spots, on part of which was located the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Here are splendid boating facilities, a bathing beach, two public golf courses, Field museum, flower gardens, government life saving station and LaRabida sanitarium. Take Jackson park car or Stony Island-93d car in Wabash avenue to "Midway" at 59th street.

LINCOLN PARK—One of the city's most interesting attractions. See Zoo with 1,700 animals, Academy of Sciences, bathing beach and golf course near Diversey boulevard, conservatory, flower gardens, boating and other recreation facilities; also the world famous St. Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn street or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of park at Center street.

WASHINGTON PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation. Take through route No. 3 car in Wabash avenue and ride south to terminus at park, or take Cottage Grove car in Wabash avenue and ride south to 55th street entrance.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—A noted museum of natural history having many interesting specimens. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays. Free. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, or Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Broadway car in Dearborn street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to Lincoln park entrance at Clark and Center streets.

FIELD MUSEUM—One of Chicago's "seven wonders" is this costly collection of natural history material gathered from the remotest corners of the world. Its present home in Jackson park was the Fine Arts building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. A permanent building to house this great institution is to be erected on Grant park at a cost of \$4,000,000. The museum is open to visitors 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily—free on Saturdays and Sundays. Take Jackson park or Stony Island-93d car in Wabash avenue to 57th street and Stony Island avenue and walk east toward the lake.

CUBS' PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's National league team. Take Clark street or through route No. 22 car on Clark street and ride north to entrance at Addison street.

SOX PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's representative in the American Baseball league may be reached by taking Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street. Ride south to 35th street and walk one block west to park entrance.

HAYMARKET SQUARE—This largest market for truck garden produce was the site of the anarchist riot in 1886. The activity of this place any weekday morning is worth watching. Take Ogden avenue car in State, Randolph or Lake street, and ride west to Desplaines street. Or take Madison street car west as far as Desplaines street and walk north two blocks to Randolph street. A stroll for several blocks west through the market will be interesting.



CHICAGO FIRE STATISTICS SINCE 1863.

[From reports of fire marshals.]

[From reports of fire marshals.]										
Years.	Fires.	Property involved.	Loss.	Insurance.	Ar. loss per fire.	Percentage of loss on property involved.	Population.	Population to each fire.	Loss per capita.	
1863-4	186	.....	\$355,600	\$72,500	\$1,912	.....	153,796	827	\$2.31	
1864-5	193	.....	651,798	685,300	3,377	.....	169,353	877	3.85	
1865-6	243	.....	1,216,466	941,602	5,006	.....	178,492	735	6.83	
1866-7	315	.....	2,487,973	1,643,445	7,898	.....	200,418	636	12.41	
1867-8	615	.....	4,315,332	3,417,288	8,183	.....	226,236	439	19.07	
1868-9	405	.....	560,169	632,248	1,383	.....	252,054	622	2.22	
1869-70	600	.....	871,905	600,061	1,453	.....	279,330	466	3.12	
1870-1	669	.....	2,447,845	2,183,498	3,659	.....	306,605	458	7.98	
1871-2*	489	.....	672,800	745,000	1,989	.....	337,000	685	2.89	
1872-3	441	.....	650,099	3,763,275	1,542	.....	367,393	833	1.85	
1873-4	466	.....	\$7,041,700	3,641,735	2,175	14.39	381,402	818	2.66	
1874-5†	473	.....	11,063,616	6,759,300	4,959	21.22	395,408	836	6.93	
1875-6	332	.....	4,601,770	2,328,150	386	2.76	401,535	1,209	.42	
1876-7	477	.....	9,173,004	3,871,951	813	4.23	407,661	855	.95	
1877	445	.....	10,868,921	1,044,997	617,575	2,248	9.62	442,196	949	2.45
1878	478	.....	6,751,234	3,062,317	3,327,343	641	4.54	436,731	914	.70
1879	638	.....	11,501,473	2,072,082	5,112,631	897	4.97	469,515	736	1.22
1880	804	.....	14,752,066	1,135,816	5,409,450	1,413	7.70	503,298	626	2.26
1881	895	.....	19,738,508	921,495	9,662,326	1,030	4.67	531,996	594	1.73
1882	981	.....	26,435,705	669,885	12,587,099	631	2.16	560,693	672	1.02
1883	1,153	.....	42,383,215	1,179,736	21,790,767	1,197	3.26	696,339	517	2.32
1884	1,278	.....	22,685,601	968,229	12,048,683	758	4.27	629,985	493	1.54
1885	1,309	.....	48,055,541	2,225,184	22,407,225	1,700	4.06	661,923	506	3.36
1886	1,543	.....	43,646,452	1,492,084	22,676,518	967	3.42	693,861	450	2.15
1887	1,853	.....	62,241,191	1,839,058	32,095,202	992	2.95	748,256	404	2.46
1888	1,871	.....	76,618,085	1,363,427	38,610,407	729	1.78	802,651	429	1.70
1889	2,075	.....	66,409,323	2,154,340	34,440,627	1,038	8.24	1,000,000	482	2.15
1890	2,755	.....	108,650,005	2,092,071	47,937,840	759	1.93	1,099,133	397	1.90
1891	3,353	.....	124,003,193	3,053,874	59,703,511	911	2.46	1,147,000	342	2.66
1892	3,549	.....	123,482,011	1,521,445	65,535,291	429	1.23	1,197,000	337	1.27
1893	5,224	.....	330,028,212	3,149,690	180,987,890	603	.95	1,250,000	239	2.53
1894	5,174	.....	129,046,541	3,254,140	72,185,581	629	2.52	1,305,000	252	2.49
1895	5,316	.....	120,794,760	2,974,760	73,443,646	560	2.37	1,362,000	256	2.19
1896	4,414	.....	97,061,640	1,979,355	59,970,130	448	2.04	1,427,000	323	1.89
1897	5,326	.....	98,883,270	2,279,990	55,233,596	425	2.30	1,485,000	279	1.53
1898	5,048	.....	91,922,210	2,651,735	56,550,470	525	2.88	1,558,000	309	1.70
1899	6,031	.....	128,304,413	4,534,065	70,851,165	752	3.53	1,626,000	270	2.79
1900	5,503	.....	112,599,125	2,213,699	72,893,463	402	1.98	1,698,575	309	1.30
1901	6,136	.....	133,195,220	4,296,433	83,079,743	700	3.22	1,747,236	285	2.46
1902	5,125	.....	112,998,325	4,118,933	71,615,759	803	3.64	1,795,897	350	2.29
1903	6,054	.....	111,743,441	3,062,931	68,748,203	489	2.73	1,844,566	305	1.66
1904	6,661	.....	122,075,301	2,950,254	77,234,230	443	2.40	1,893,219	284	1.56
1905	6,522	.....	117,497,815	3,303,929	76,533,230	507	2.81	1,941,880	298	1.70
1906	6,387	.....	119,974,033	4,179,235	75,356,085	654	3.49	1,990,541	312	2.01
1907	6,257	.....	142,900,863	3,937,105	82,275,189	629	2.76	2,039,202	324	1.93
1908	7,793	.....	114,527,300	3,873,444	72,048,810	497	3.38	2,087,862	268	1.86
1909	7,414	.....	135,750,618	3,046,797	90,950,970	411	2.24	2,136,525	288	1.43
1910	9,083	.....	129,676,681	4,884,793	83,808,768	538	3.77	2,185,283	241	2.24
1911	9,151	.....	121,156,470	3,864,123	80,653,116	422	3.19	2,262,756	247	1.71
1912	9,410	.....	125,860,590	4,352,470	88,656,020	463	3.47	2,307,638	245	1.85
1913	10,002	.....	132,938,720	4,798,457	90,395,765	480	3.61	2,393,325	239	2.00
1914	10,534	.....	139,363,229	5,268,653	102,422,880	500	3.78	2,417,798	230	2.18
1915	9,435	.....	113,159,650	3,186,569	77,291,764	338	2.82	2,472,158	262	1.29

*The great fire not included. †The large fire included. ‡Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

Financial statement for fiscal years ended Dec. 31, 1915 and 1914.

INCOME ACCOUNT.		1915.	1914.
Years ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	.....	\$17,000,894	\$16,800,538
Expenses	.....	70,131,438	10,011,024
Net	.....	6,906,455	6,789,500
Interest	.....	2,355,350	2,390,600
Balance	.....	4,521,105	4,398,905
Depreciation, etc.	.....	1,292,140	1,106,437
Balance	.....	3,228,965	3,292,468
Dividends	.....	3,075,994	2,964,774
Surplus	.....	152,971	327,694
BALANCE SHEET.		1915.	1914.
ASSETS.			
Real estate, etc.	.....	\$97,628,600	\$97,132,027
Green street other prop.	.....	67,453	
Materials	.....	1,285,701	1,328,305
LIABILITIES.			
Spec. depts., etc.	.....	\$1,237,872	\$1,126,553
Accounts receivable	.....	932,350	932,508
Depts. bond coupons	.....	237,400	336,000
Gas bills receivable	.....	1,050,653	1,055,424
Bills receivable	.....	303	34,227
Cash	.....	5,141,911	4,781,412
Totals	.....	107,696,259	106,731,536
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock	.....	38,500,000	38,500,000
Bonds	.....	46,762,000	46,762,000
Dep. for gas bills	.....	315,066	297,783
Accounts payable	.....	1,541,987	1,723,529
Int. due and accrued	.....	769,958	817,385
Deprec. reserves	.....	6,006,951	4,967,965
Profit and loss	.....	13,800,294	13,662,870
Totals	.....	107,696,259	106,731,536

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Years ended March 1.

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1900-1	1,814,921	7,268,515	1905-6	1,988,955	6,138,063	1910-11	1,735,189	4,820,899
1901-2	2,047,489	7,636,000	1906-7	1,988,504	6,027,432	1911-12	1,733,183	6,294,251
1902-3	2,017,563	6,860,453	1907-8	1,817,737	6,205,410	1912-13	1,639,364	7,516,625
1903-4	2,163,976	6,713,098	1908-9	1,637,295	6,263,606	1913-14	1,520,440	6,154,932
1904-5	1,918,665	5,990,430	1909-10	1,698,921	5,133,578	1914-15	1,442,870	6,079,473

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POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

NORTH SIDE.

Academy of Sciences museum in Lincoln park.
Cemeteries—Graceland, Roschill, Calvary.
Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe and other monuments in Lincoln park.
Historical society library and collection, Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.
Indian trail tree, near Glencoe.
Kinzie home tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
Lake Shore drive.
Lincoln park conservatories and zoo.
Municipal pier, foot of Grand avenue.
Newberry library, Clark street and Walton place.
Northwestern university in Evanston.
Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near lake.

SOUTH SIDE.

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
Art institute galleries of paintings, sculptures and art collections; on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
Auditorium tower, Wabash avenue and Congress street; view of city.
Blackstone branch library, Lake avenue and 49th street.
Board of trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
Cahokia courthouse on Wooded island in Jackson park.
Central Trust Company building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
Chamber of Commerce building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
Chicago Normal school, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
City hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
Confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery.
County building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
Crerar library, 106 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.
Douglas monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
Drexel, Grand and 55th Street boulevards.
Field museum in Jackson park.
Fire tablet (1871), 137 DeKoven street.
Fort Dearborn site tablet, River street, opposite Rush street bridge.
Grand Army hall in public library building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
Great Lakes fountain, south end of Art Institute.

Iroquois theater fire, scene of, 23-25 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorado Taft in Iroquois Memorial hospital, 28 North Market street.

Jackson park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
Life saving station at mouth of Chicago river.
Lincoln wigwam tablet, Market and Lake streets.
Logan statue in Grant park (lake front).
Marquette building sculpture panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.
Marquette-Joliet cross, Robey street and drainage canal.
Masonic Temple: view of city from roof.
Massacre monument in 18th street near the lake.
Midway plaisance.
McKinley statue in McKinley park.
Orchestra hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.
Postoffice, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.
Public library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
Pullman suburb and manufactory.
South Water street; commission house district.
State street department stores; shopping district.
Stockyards, Halsted and Root streets.
Tower building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.
University of Chicago quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.
Washington statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.
Wendell Phillips high school, Prairie avenue and 39th street.
Wooded island in Jackson park.

WEST SIDE.

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.
Northwestern railway passenger station, Canal and West Madison streets.
Douglas park.
Drainage canal.
Garfield park.
Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.
Haymarket square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.
Hull House, 800 South Halsted street.
Humboldt park.
Humboldt, Leif Ericson, Reuter and Kosciusko monuments in Humboldt park.
Parental school, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
Police monument (Haymarket), in Union park.

NEW UNION RAILWAY STATION.

Ordinances for a new union passenger station and new freight terminals on the west side were passed by the city council March 23, 1914, after many months of investigation and consideration. Under the ordinances the union passenger station, to be occupied by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, Alton and St. Paul railroads, is to be located on the block bounded by Canal, Adams, Clinton and Jackson streets. Under Canal street there will be a subway connecting a large concourse on the east of that thoroughfare with the station. Sixteen passenger tracks will lead to the south and ten to the north. This part of the passenger terminal will reach practically from Carroll avenue on the north to 12th street on the south. The Pennsylvania freighthouses will be located immediately north of 12th street and extend to Taylor street, while the Burlington freighthouses will be between Harrison and Taylor streets and near Canal street. In exchange for rights in certain streets the railroads agreed to make improvements as follows:

Improvements.	Cost.
Viaduct, Monroe street.....	\$100,000
Viaduct, 12th street.....	270,000
Viaduct, Congress street.....	300,000
Viaducts, 14th and 16th streets.....	400,000
Viaducts, Taylor, Polk, Harrison, Van Buren, Jackson, Adams, Madison, Randolph and Lake streets.....	1,760,000
Elevated roadway, Canal and Kinzie streets	650,000

Revamping of Canal street, Washington to 12th street.....\$2,375,000

Total 5,855,000

To fit in with these improvements the city agreed to the following improvements at the costs estimated:

Bridge, Monroe street.....	\$500,000
Double decked bridge, Kinzie street...	600,000
Land to widen Canal street to 100 feet...	760,753

Total 1,860,753

In addition, the roads agreed to pay \$1,511,000 in cash compensation.

The total cost to the railroads of the improvements under the terminal ordinances was estimated at \$65,000,000, exclusive of money previously paid for land.

Feb. 19, 1915, the city council passed an ordinance providing for the vacation of certain streets and alleys in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio freight terminal ordinance, making it possible for that road to vacate part of its old yards, which are needed for the new union terminal. The city, in payment for the streets and alleys surrendered to the railroad company, received \$111,504.77.

Work on the union terminal was begun Feb. 22, 1915. It consisted of preparing for the new freighthouses of the Pennsylvania company. Later, work was started on some of the street changes made necessary by the plans.

J. L. REGAN, President

C. S. PETERSON, Treasurer

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By JOSEPH F. CONNERY,

Registrar of Titles for Cook County.

This system provides for the establishment of the status of the legal title to real estate by a decree of Court and, also, provides for the issuance of a "Certificate of Title" to the property, when so established, by a Public Officer, the Recorder of Deeds (Registrar of Titles), without delay and at small expense to owners.

It simplifies Real Estate transfers and affords absolute security for real estate owners. Lawyers and real estate dealers endorse and recommend its use. Compared with the abstract and guarantee policy systems, its cost is much less and its benefits and protection much greater.

The initial registration is \$25.00 and up.

The purchaser pays the transfer fee of \$3.00 when the property is sold.

The certificate of title issued by the Recorder of Deeds (Registrar of Titles) under the Land Registration Act is the obligation of Cook County, and also has back of it the Indemnity Fund of \$1.00 per thousand on the value of all registered real estate. The Certificate is based upon the Court Decree. It is not an insurance policy limited in amount or otherwise, but is the guarantee of Cook County. An examination of the Certificate tells instantly who the owner is and what the condition of the title is. Sales can be made when the property is once registered, and a new Certificate issued to the purchaser without delay and at an expense of \$3.00.

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PETER REINBERG,
President Cook County Board.

JOSEPH F. CONNERY,
Recorder of Deeds.

PRICES OF MESS PORK AND LARD FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for mess pork and prime steamed lard in the Chicago market for the past forty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

MESS PORK.			
Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1877....December	\$11.40	@ 17.95	January.
1878....December	6.02½	@ 11.85	January.
1879....January	7.27½	@ 13.75	December.
1880....April	9.37½	@ 19.00	October.
1881....January	12.40	@ 20.00	September.
1882....March	16.00	@ 24.75	October.
1883....Sept. and Oct.	10.20	@ 20.15	May.
1884....December	10.55	@ 19.50	May, June, July.
1885....Oct. and Nov.	8.00	@ 13.25	February.
1886....May	8.20	@ 12.20	December.
1887....January	11.60	@ 24.00	May.
1888....December	12.90	@ 16.00	October.
1889....December	8.35	@ 13.37½	January.
1890....December	7.50	@ 13.62½	April.
1891....December	7.45	@ 13.00	May.
1892....April	9.25	@ 15.05	December.
1893....August	10.25	@ 21.80	May.
1894....March	10.67½	@ 14.57½	September.
1895....December	7.50	@ 12.87½	May.
1896....August	5.50	@ 10.85	January.
1897....December	7.15	@ 9.00	September.
1898....October	7.65	@ 12.80	May.
1899....May and Oct.	7.85	@ 10.45	January.
1900....November	10.37½	@ 16.00	October.
1901....January	12.60	@ 16.80	March.
1902....Feb. and Mar.	15.00	@ 18.70	July.
1903....October	10.95	@ 13.37½	March.
1904....September	10.60	@ 16.50	February.
1905....April	11.70	@ 16.50	October.
1906....January	13.45	@ 20.00	July.
1907....Sept. and Oct.	13.75	@ 17.75	February.
1908....February	10.75	@ 16.60	July.
1909....January	16.25	@ 25.20	September.
1910....October	17.25	@ 27.00	July.
1911....October	14.50	@ 21.50	February.
1912....January	15.00	@ 19.62½	April.
1913....January	17.50	@ 22.75	July, Sept.
1914....October	16.50	@ 24.50	August.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1915....September	\$12.00	@ 19.50	February.
1916*....January	18.62½	@ 29.50	October.

LARD.

1877....December	\$7.55	@ 11.55	January.
1878....December	5.32½	@ 7.80	August.
1879....August	5.30	@ 7.75	December.
1880....June	6.35	@ 7.85	November.
1881....February	9.20	@ 13.00	July.
1882....March	10.05	@ 13.10	October.
1883....October	7.15	@ 12.10	May.
1884....December	6.45	@ 10.00	February.
1885....October	5.82½	@ 7.10	Feb., April.
1886....May	5.82½	@ 7.50	September.
1887....June and Oct.	6.20	@ 7.92½	December.
1888....January	7.25	@ 11.20	October.
1889....December	5.75	@ 7.55	January.
1890....December	5.50	@ 6.52½	April.
1891....February	5.47½	@ 7.05	September.
1892....January	6.05	@ 10.60	December.
1893....August	6.00	@ 13.20	March.
1894....March	6.45	@ 9.05	September.
1895....December	6.15	@ 7.17½	March.
1896....July	3.05	@ 5.85	January.
1897....June	3.42½	@ 4.90	September.
1898....Jan. and Oct.	4.62½	@ 6.82½	May.
1899....May	4.90	@ 5.77½	January.
1900....February	5.65	@ 7.40	October.
1901....January	6.50	@ 10.25	September.
1902....February	9.07½	@ 11.60	September.
1903....October	6.20	@ 11.00	September.
1904....May	6.15	@ 7.92½	February.
1905....January	6.55	@ 8.10	August.
1906....January	7.32½	@ 9.85	November.
1907....October	8.42½	@ 9.97½	February.
1908....February	6.97½	@ 10.45	October.
1909....January	9.40	@ 12.65	Sept., Oct.
1910....August	11.50	@ 14.65	March.
1911....July	7.70	@ 10.67½	January.
1912....February	8.65	@ 11.97½	October.
1913....January	9.47½	@ 11.87½	July.
1914....September	9.10	@ 11.60	November.
1915....July	7.55	@ 11.27½	February.
1916*....February	9.75	@ 17.00	October.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the extreme prices in each year for forty years for cash wheat, corn and oats, indicating the month in which such prices were obtained:

WHEAT.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1877....August	\$1.01½	@ 1.76½	May.
1878....October	.77	@ 1.14	April.
1879....January	.81½	@ 1.33½	December.
1880....August	.86½	@ 1.32	January.
1881....January	.95½	@ 1.43½	October.
1882....December	.91½	@ 1.40	April & May.
1883....October	.90	@ 1.13½	June.
1884....December	.69	@ .96	February.
1885....March	.73½	@ .91½	April.
1886....October	.69½	@ .84½	January.
1887....August	.66½	@ .94½	June.
1888....April	.71½	@ 2.00	September.
1889....June	.75½	@ 1.08½	February.
1890....February	.74½	@ 1.08½	August.
1891....July	.84½	@ 1.16	April.
1892....October	.69½	@ .91½	February.
1893....July	.54½	@ .85	April.
1894....July	.505	@ .63½	April.
1895....January	.48½	@ .81½	May.
1896....August	.53	@ .94½	November.
1897....April	.60½	@ 1.06	December.
1898....October	.62	@ .85	May.
1899....December	.64	@ .79½	June.
1900....January	.61½	@ .87½	June.
1901....July	.63½	@ .77½	June.
1902....October	.67½	@ .95	September.
1903....January	.708	@ .93	September.
1904....January	.81½	@ 1.22	Sept., Oct., Dec.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1905....August	\$0.77½	@ 1.24	February.
1906....August	.69½	@ .94½	May.
1907....January	.71	@ 1.22	October.
1908....July	.84½	@ 1.24	August.
1909....October	1.03	@ 1.60	June.
1910....October	.91½	@ 1.29½	July.
1911....April	.85	@ 1.17	October.
1912....Nov.-Dec.	.85	@ 1.22	April & May.
1913....July-Aug.	.84	@ 1.15½	January.
1914....July	.78	@ 1.33	September.
1915....August	.93	@ 1.68	February.
1916*....June	.98½	@ 2.02	October.

CORN.

1877....March	\$0.37½	@ .58	April.
1878....December	.29½	@ .43½	March.
1879....January	.29½	@ .49	October.
1880....April	.31½	@ .43½	November.
1881....February	.35½	@ .76½	October.
1882....December	.79½	@ .81½	July.
1883....October	.46	@ .70	January.
1884....December	.34½	@ .87	September.
1885....January	.34½	@ .49	April & May.
1886....October	.35½	@ .45	July.
1887....February	.38	@ .51½	December.
1888....December	.34½	@ .60	May.
1889....December	.29½	@ .60	November.
1890....February	.27½	@ .54½	November.
1891....December	.39½	@ .80	November.
1892....January	.37½	@ 1.00	May.
1893....December	.34½	@ .44½	May.
1894....February	.33½	@ .59½	August.
1895....December	.24½	@ .54½	May.

RELIABLE PRINTERS' ROLLERS

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON

MFG. CO.

CHICAGO

PITTSBURGH

DALLAS

ST. LOUIS

MILWAUKEE

KANSAS CITY

MINNEAPOLIS

ATLANTA

DES MOINES

INDIANAPOLIS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1896....	September	\$0.19½ @ .30%	April.
1897....	Jan. and Feb.	.21½ @ .32%	August.
1898....	January	.26 @ .38%	December.
1899....	December	.30 @ .38½	January.
1900....	January	.30½ @ .49½	November.
1901....	January	.35 @ .62½	November.
1902....	October	.56 @ .88	July.
1903....	March	.41¾ @ .53	July & Aug.
1904....	January	.42¾ @ .58½	November.
1905....	January	.42 @ .64½	May.
1906....	Feb. & March.	.39 @ .54½	June.
1907....	January	.39¾ @ .66½	October.
1908....	February	.56½ @ .82	May & Sept.
1909....	January	.58½ @ .77	June.
1910....	October	.47½ @ .68	January.
1911....	Jan. Feb. Mar.	.45½ @ .75	October.
1912....	November	.53 @ .83	August.
1913....	January	.46½ @ .78½	Aug. & Sept.
1914....	January	.60 @ .86	August.
1915....	October	.59¾ @ .82½	August.
1916*....	May	.69 @ 1.11	October.

OATS.

1877....	August	\$0.22 @ .45%	May.
1878....	October	.18 @ .72½	July.
1879....	January	.19½ @ .36½	December.
1880....	August	.22½ @ .35	Jan. & May.
1881....	February	.29½ @ .47½	October.
1882....	September	.30½ @ .62	July.
1883....	September	.25 @ .43½	March.
1884....	December	.23 @ .34½	April.
1885....	September	.24½ @ .36½	April.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1886....	October	\$0.22½ @ .35	January.
1887....	Mar. & April.	.23½ @ .31½	December.
1888....	September	.23½ @ .38	May.
1889....	October	.17½ @ .26½	February.
1890....	February	.19½ @ .45	November.
1891....	October	.26 @ .56½	April.
1892....	January	.23 @ .34½	August.
1893....	July	.21½ @ .32½	May.
1894....	January	.26 @ .50	June.
1895....	December	.16½ @ .31½	June.
1896....	September	.14½ @ .20½	Feb. & Mar.
1897....	February	.15½ @ .23½	December.
1898....	Aug. & Sept.	.20½ @ .32	May.
1899....	August	.19½ @ .28½	February.
1900....	August	.21 @ .26½	June.
1901....	January	.23½ @ .42½	November.
1902....	August	.25 @ .56	July.
1903....	March	.31½ @ .45	July.
1904....	October	.28½ @ .46	February.
1905....	September	.25 @ .34½	July.
1906....	March	.28½ @ .42½	June.
1907....	January	.33½ @ .56½	September.
1908....	August	.46 @ .60½	July.
1909....	October	.38½ @ .62½	May.
1910....	October	.28½ @ .49	February.
1911....	March	.28½ @ .47½	October.
1912....	November	.30½ @ .58½	April.
1913....	March	.31½ @ .43½	September.
1914....	August	.33½ @ .51½	September.
1915....	October	.35½ @ .60½	March.
1916*....	June	.37½ @ .53½	October.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO INTERURBAN TROLLEY LINES.

Following are the principal electric interurban lines with terminals in or near Chicago, with the names of the principal points reached by them:

Chicago & Milwaukee—Terminal in Evanston; makes connection with Northwestern elevated and surface lines to Chicago; runs north to Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee; branch from Lake Bluff to Libertyville and Rockfeller. Electric lines run from Milwaukee to Burlington, to East Troy, to Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc and Watertown and to Sheboygan and Elkhardt lake.

Chicago & Joliet—Terminal at 48th street and Archer avenue; runs southwest to Lockport and Joliet; connects at Joliet with lines for Aurora, Chicago Heights, Morris, Seneca, Ottawa, Starved Rock, Utica, LaSalle, Peru, Spring Valley, Bureau and Princeton. From Ottawa a line runs to Streator.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago—Terminal at 256 5th avenue; runs in a westerly direction to Wheaton,

where one branch runs northwest to Elgin and one southwest to Aurora; at Eola Junction on the latter branch a line runs to Batavia. Aurora and Elgin are connected by a line which runs as far south as Yorkville and as far north as Carpenterville. At Elgin connection is made with a line running to Belvidere and Rockford and from the latter place a line runs west to Freeport and another north to Beloit and Janesville. At Aurora a line runs northwest to DeKalb. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago road is operated on the third rail system.

Chicago & Southern Traction—Terminal at 79th and Halsted streets; runs in a southeasterly direction to Chicago Heights and Kankakee.

Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend—Terminal at Pullman; runs in an easterly direction to Michigan City and South Bend; connects at South Bend with interurban lines reaching various points in Michigan and Indiana.

SOCIETIES OF TEACHERS.

American Federation of Teachers—President, Charles B. Stillman; corresponding secretary, Margaret Snodgrass.

Cook County Teachers' Association—Fullerton hall, Art Institute; president, A. G. Deaver; superintendent, E. J. Tobin, 512 county bldg.

Chicago High School Teachers' Club—1808, 5 South Wabash avenue; president, George W. Tanner; secretary, Ida M. McLean.

Chicago Principals' Club—1308, 5 South Wabash avenue; president, John H. Stube; secretary, Mary J. Zollman.

Chicago Teachers' Federation—Room 844, 127 North Dearborn street; president, Mrs. Ida L. Fursman; corresponding secretary, Frances E. Harden; financial secretary, Ida Schifflin; business representative, Margaret A. Haley.

Chicago Teachers' Relief Society—President, John D. Shoop; secretary, Miss Marion H. Dyer, 2717 Wilcox street.

Head Assistants' Association—President, Miss Laura E. Roe; secretary, Miss Alice M. Ford.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Year.	No. sales.	Consid- eration.	Year.	No. sales.	Consid- eration.
1898....	13,358	\$93,100,276	1908....	29,321	\$133,325,630
1899....	14,336	108,210,111	1909....	32,821	140,908,512
1900....	14,356	87,817,698	1910....	30,058	155,464,768
1901....	15,871	100,664,279	1911....	37,615	154,320,911
1902....	18,063	111,441,112	1912....	45,743	113,693,768
1903....	19,880	107,680,304	1913....	54,092	135,669,729
1904....	24,450	102,870,570	1914....	55,334	118,920,581
1905....	28,940	139,601,896	1915....	52,605	103,826,605
1906....	31,562	141,342,020	1916*....	46,957	102,320,995
1907....	26,380	131,982,811			

*First ten months.

TORRENS SYSTEM.

Year.	Num- ber.	Consid- eration.	Year.	Num- ber.	Consid- eration.
1903....	309	\$741,030	1910....	1,789	\$3,296,850
1904....	445	1,142,410	1911....	2,014	3,235,138
1905....	748	1,254,049	1912....	2,786	4,434,250
1906....	988	1,607,189	1913....	3,397	5,393,548
1907....	876	1,267,406	1914....	3,826	4,577,709
1908....	1,006	1,683,337	1915....	4,277	5,338,501
1909....	1,253	2,186,587	1916*....	4,277	4,778,843

"So stick to your desks and never go to sea,

And you all may be rulers of the Queen's na-vee."

THUS counseled Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., thirty years ago from the quarterdeck of H. M. S. Pinafore, when telling how one might rise to the top of the tree.

Gilbert and Sullivan were past-masters of satire, and back of all their keen thrusts and stinging humor big truths lay.

Thus thought Margaret Mackin, an operator in the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company, so she stuck to her switchboard and then to her desk as chief operator and central office manager and won for herself the title of The World's Greatest Telephone Operator, and now another compliment has been bestowed upon Margaret Mackin (now Mrs. A. P. Hyatt): The new recreation camp of the Chicago Telephone Company, dedicated to the promotion of health and happiness for its operators, has been called Margaret Mackin Hall.

A brief description of the Hall and the purposes for which it has been established will be of interest to the patrons and friends of the Chicago Telephone Company.

Men who shape the policies of manufacturing and business establishments have long been aware that systems which conserve the energies and build up the physical and mental qualifications of their employees are not philanthropic but are economically sound from the standpoint of efficiency. Energy, as typified in the human organization, becomes depleted in

men and women who toil either with their hands or their brains, as does the energy generated by the dynamo. To restore and renew the human dynamo is as necessary as is the renewal of the parts of a machine. We all know that machinery constantly employed, and without replacement of parts which become worn, deteriorates rapidly and soon becomes fit only for the junk heap. A man or an organization that permits a plant to get into this condition is considered shortsighted and poorly equipped to handle industrial problems. That condemnation even more severe should follow carelessness where the human element is concerned is evidenced by the fact that in practically all the states laws have been passed looking to the prevention of such carelessness or indifference.

It is a matter of pride to those who direct the activities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies that consideration for personal welfare has always been a paramount thought, and that nothing has been left undone to make working conditions sanitary, safe and attractive, both in the operating rooms and all the other departments of its vast plant. It has been their policy, also, to care for and build up employees whose health has become impaired while in the service of the organization. In fact, nearly as much care has been bestowed upon the study of this phase of its corporate responsibility as has been devoted to the actual development of the telephone business itself, with the result that its employees work under

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY—Continued.

conditions of sanitation, good lighting and recreational features that are approached by few, if any, corporations anywhere, be they large or small.

The Chicago Telephone Company, one of the principal units of the Bell System, has taken a most advanced step along the line of industrial welfare work in the completion and opening of its recreation camp, which is located about forty miles west of Chicago, near the little hamlet of Warrenville. Care was taken in the selection of the site that it should have merit, not only from a practical standpoint but from the artistic as well, in that it should contain possibilities for development under the hand of the landscape gardener that would make it an attractive spot in which to spend a recuperative period. After careful study of the environs of Chicago, a tract located on the Du Page river was selected. The little river practically bisects the property and gives it an added charm. The general contour of the locality is gently rolling, and there is sufficient wooded area to break the monotony of a strictly farming section. Almost directly in the center of the company's property there is a knoll, elliptical in shape, which runs north and south and furnishes a charming site for a country house. The north half of the ellipse is wooded, but as one approaches the south end the timber thins out sufficiently to permit of the location of a large house without any sacrifice of well-grown trees.

Upon this knoll, which sets well back from the public highway that passes to the west, the house has been erected, and is approached by a private road which curves from the gate north to the bank of the Du Page river, and then sweeps across a substantial rustic bridge, from which it bends south to the entrance.

The plans for the house were made the subject of exhaustive study by one of Chicago's leading firms of architects; the studies were based upon suggestions made by the officials of the telephone company. Comfort and convenience were the first requisites, with complete modern country house equipment following close, the whole to be a combination harmonious from every standpoint. The result has been a most attractive building, following colonial lines, and as fully equipped in every particular as any town or country house could possibly be.

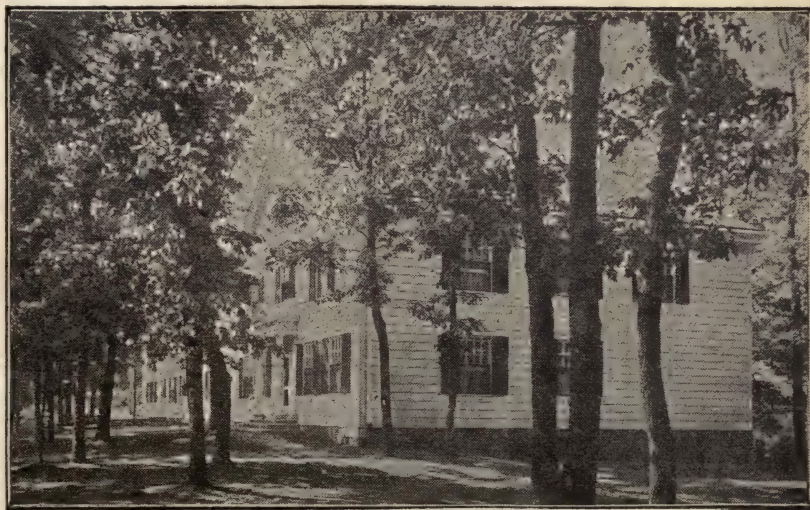
Let us digress for a moment for the purpose of considering just why and for whom this attractive place has been provided.

The Chicago Telephone Company employs between 7,500 and 8,500 women. While there are no vocational diseases peculiar to telephone operation, it could hardly be expected that sickness could be entirely excluded from so large a body of women, no matter what care was bestowed upon the buildings and the maintenance of sanitary conditions. In 1915 the number of cases of sickness was 1,500, of which 416 were influenza, 211 tonsillitis and 71 bronchitis. There were cases,

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY—Continued.

also, of pneumonia, neurasthenia, neuralgia, anæmia, rheumatism, appendicitis, and so on. In order to repair the ravages of these indispositions and for a general toning up of the young women, it was decided to try the experiment of taking them away from the rush and roar of the city for a brief season and giving them an opportunity to benefit by country life. Cottages were taken in the

And now let us see what the girl, wearied by weeks of continuous application to her work, or recuperating from an illness which has left her weak and unprepared to at once take hold of her duties, finds awaiting her at Margaret Mackin Hall, the new recreation camp. The trip from Chicago to Warrenville is made over a suburban electric road and requires about one and one-half hours for



MARGARET MACKIN HALL.

Chicago suburbs of Highland Park and Lake Bluff in 1914 and 1915 respectively, and the results were so satisfactory that the officials of the company decided to make this a permanent practice in dealing with illness amongst its operators, and looked about for a permanent location, with the result that the beautiful Warrenville tract was decided upon.

the run. Leaving the car at the Warrenville station, the guest has a walk of about three hundred yards to the lodge gate, upon the south side of which is the caretaker's cottage—this caretaker, by the way, being the only Adam in this telephone Eden. Following the winding road and crossing over the river, she approaches the spacious country house whose

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY—Continued.

broad entrance extends to her a hearty and hospitable welcome. Passing in, she finds herself in an inviting low ceiled room, furnished with big easy chairs and comfortable divans. Around the walls are bookcases and opposite the entrance is a huge fireplace surmounted by a large mantelpiece, over which hangs a picture of Mrs. Margaret Mackin Hyatt, in whose honor the Hall has been named. The furnishings of the living room and the draperies are in soft, restful tones, and the foliage outside, breaking the glare of the sunlight, serves to throw a softened light over the interior, conducive to rest and quiet. From the northeast and southeast corners of the living room broad stairways lead to a room on the floor above, which conforms exactly in size to the living room, but is furnished in wicker so that the chairs can be easily pushed aside when the rugs are rolled up and the Victrola is started and the bachelor maids seek dancing partners from among their maid-only fellows.

On the left, or north of the living room, is the hallway of the first floor dormitory. There are four rooms on each side of this hallway, and between each two rooms is a bath. The bedrooms are furnished with two iron beds, a bureau and four chairs, two of which are rockers, all the furniture being white enameled. Light and attractive wall decorations and hangings prevail.

At the end of the dormitory hall are two shower baths, just to the left of the entrance to the

sleeping porch. This sleeping porch is large and commodious and is built with large openings, which are closed with glass in winter and screens in summer. There are accommodations here for sixteen beds. The dormitory on the second floor conforms exactly to the first floor arrangement. The combined capacity of dormitories and sleeping porch is sixty-four beds.

A pergola connects the main building with the service building. This pergola is seventy-five feet long and eight feet wide, and is entirely inclosed in glass. In the center it expands to an octagonal room sixteen feet wide, forming a delightful sun parlor, in which comfortable porch seats have been placed.

In the service building are the dining room, kitchen, laundry and sleeping quarters for the attendants, together with the heating plant which supplies heat for the main building. In the kitchen are all the modern appliances, including an eight-burner gas range, an electric dish washer, and shelves and cabinets for the storage of china, dry groceries and the like. A large laundry provided with the necessary tubs, drier, electric mangle and electric washer adjoins the kitchen. Another feature of the service building is a three compartment refrigerator equipment with a mechanical refrigeration system. In addition to storage of provisions, ice for the table and other purposes is supplied from this system.

The water supply of the Hall is obtained from a well 201 feet

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY—Continued.

deep, drilled 162 feet through solid limestone. The pump is operated by an electric motor and delivers seventy-five gallons per minute to a pressure tank twenty-eight feet long and nine feet high holding 13,328 gallons. The operation of the motor is regulated automatically by the pressure inside the water system. The water has been tested by the Chicago city health laboratory and found entirely satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint.

There is a swimming pool forty by sixty feet, and this is supplied with water from the pressure tank. The depth in the deepest part is four feet, diminishing to three feet in the shallowest part.

Sewage disposal is by means of a septic system designed for a future capacity of one hundred persons. The gate lodge is provided with a separate septic system.

Lighting of the main buildings is principally semi-indirect. A time switch controls the lamps which light the roadway and the bridge over the Du Page river.

The one other building on the place is the caretaker's lodge at the entrance to the grounds. It is a one-story and basement cottage containing six rooms and a bath. The lodge conforms in style of architecture to the main buildings and has, in connection, a garage with space for two cars.

So much for the physical features. Now for "atmosphere." Rules and regulations? Yes; President Sunny promulgated five the day he dedicated the Hall. They are:

Rule 1—Guests on arrival will be glad they came, delighted with everything they see, and like every one they meet.

Rule 2—Eat three hearty meals a day.

Rule 3—Sleep nine hours every night and take a nap during the day.

Rule 4—Be happy and make every one else happy.

Rule 5—Weep when the time comes to go.

In the main, Margaret Mackin Hall is a democracy. There is a superintendent, but her function is to mother the guests rather than control them. The operators have certain duties, such as caring for their rooms and their personal laundry work, mending and so forth. The principal occupation, however, during their stay is to get rested and strong and to get an incurable desire to come back. That is what the company wants primarily, and so questions of administration are to be worked out as they arise by the girls themselves, and from all suggestions presented a composite is looked for which will make the government of, by and for the guests.

There is one restriction, however, which the company has been forced to adopt and with which the young women are in hearty accord: Visitors are only admitted on card issued by the Traffic Superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Company. Welfare workers and the public generally, from the very outset, displayed such marked interest in this "happiness" experiment that they bade fair to frustrate its intent by making it a show place instead of a haven of rest and quiet. And so it was thought best to close the gates and limit admission in the interests of freedom and relaxation for those for whose benefit Margaret Mackin Hall was conceived.

CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1916.

DATE.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	Holiday	442,900	442,873	420,214	436,000	430,311	410,554	430,540	437,148	Sunday	441,598	446,087
2.....	Sunday	440,375	442,732	420,214	436,000	430,311	410,554	430,540	437,148	Sunday	441,598	446,087
3.....	428,061	437,942	441,581	457,761	436,066	388,351	420,259	428,705	Sunday	435,800	440,686	Sunday
4.....	428,295	440,771	421,382	502,223	435,865	Sunday	Holiday	428,442	341,580	435,366	417,993	455,360
5.....	425,655	419,712	Sunday	443,467	438,331	454,765	444,651	397,152	434,859	432,129	Sunday	452,106
6.....	423,555	Sunday	449,422	440,815	411,226	446,340	441,617	Sunday	437,940	431,631	450,208	445,618
7.....	426,655	441,250	446,333	439,841	Sunday	432,504	434,242	431,369	435,963	404,564	556,765	446,518
8.....	405,962	441,945	444,965	417,813	439,149	447,421	438,947	430,136	456,226	Sunday	402,440	447,818
9.....	Sunday	459,860	445,355	437,688	435,540	Sunday	441,170	Sunday	432,333	444,157	449,192	423,128
10.....	436,818	442,028	448,778	444,677	435,491	459,990	443,896	437,773	Sunday	442,505	476,821	Sunday
11.....	431,471	441,877	425,696	481,822	433,899	Sunday	439,180	427,617	440,590	439,276	426,721	452,122
12.....	429,375	417,337	Sunday	440,837	434,633	442,891	433,911	396,365	437,815	428,108	Sunday	450,882
13.....	424,027	Sunday	453,199	438,424	407,001	440,000	433,212	Sunday	448,948	494,500	451,313	446,375
14.....	429,859	447,500	448,343	438,947	Sunday	439,555	431,608	432,912	446,676	409,050	446,465	444,339
15.....	410,378	447,169	445,288	420,634	437,439	437,806	404,167	432,103	436,132	Sunday	437,979	445,777
16.....	Sunday	447,137	445,737	Sunday	435,626	437,792	Sunday	430,714	407,276	438,047	448,985	428,653
17.....	433,278	441,601	442,602	438,584	434,961	409,539	435,759	427,027	Sunday	435,545	447,255	Sunday
18.....	434,025	442,035	424,586	437,688	435,540	Sunday	440,856	432,323	441,121	436,055	422,240	451,375
19.....	437,044	425,400	Sunday	441,444	434,080	457,711	431,807	392,502	439,427	433,789	Sunday	450,238
20.....	435,564	Sunday	449,707	437,139	408,424	450,296	430,530	Sunday	446,863	426,284	452,524	447,849
21.....	440,197	451,153	447,932	435,260	Sunday	448,487	430,431	428,819	434,072	410,546	450,573	445,344
22.....	418,817	425,316	443,762	412,411	437,063	451,183	398,051	429,936	431,592	Sunday	448,768	443,549
23.....	Sunday	449,797	447,060	Sunday	435,573	449,690	Sunday	428,232	407,519	443,736	446,458	444,510
24.....	446,251	446,567	446,856	437,353	434,452	420,486	432,843	427,099	Sunday	439,268	444,243	Sunday
25.....	440,681	445,543	427,033	437,594	453,753	Sunday	429,752	426,060	437,450	440,035	422,381	Holiday
26.....	441,538	423,021	Sunday	437,259	450,745	455,962	425,257	397,674	454,643	440,599	Sunday	442,215
27.....	447,753	443,606	436,074	404,110	450,078	425,838	Sunday	433,045	438,295	453,687	445,383	Sunday
28.....	461,607	450,731	446,455	432,422	Sunday	449,813	422,934	437,435	426,610	413,184	450,924	445,185
29.....	420,859	511,791	505,227	417,688	424,808	446,492	393,443	436,834	430,401	Sunday	446,965	441,577
30.....	Sunday	.....	445,469	Sunday	300,208	444,518	Sunday	436,501	408,470	444,989	Holiday	410,401
31.....	446,492	.....	453,647	.....	433,416	.....	430,246	435,423	.....	441,225	Sunday	.....
Total.....	10,796,517	11,049,250	11,972,551	10,976,992	11,506,901	11,481,628	10,673,521	11,474,434	11,152,063	11,248,655	11,464,260	11,049,541
Average	341,860	341,970	343,427	339,079	342,181	341,601	328,940	342,973	328,925	332,640	345,570	341,981

Unsold copies are deducted in the totals.

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1916 134,846,313
 DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1916 436,395

AVERAGE DAILY ISSUE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR EACH MONTH FROM THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
1877.....	11,429	14,841	16,414	18,408	20,715	22,769	35,320	25,366	26,204	23,312	24,439	26,715	22,037
1878.....	28,405	37,018	37,736	37,867	38,748	45,745	49,844	40,911	39,371	38,777	39,880	36,817	38,514
1879.....	38,426	41,546	42,698	42,698	42,698	42,698	40,451	40,451	40,451	40,451	40,451	40,451	40,451
1880.....	48,891	49,425	49,874	49,445	53,834	58,776	56,049	60,623	57,568	56,049	58,072	54,100	56,780
1881.....	57,795	62,965	67,959	69,305	65,067	68,632	71,209	70,397	68,551	62,037	58,100	60,395	64,801
1882.....	61,679	66,941	66,058	65,208	65,193	70,403	73,073	70,456	67,808	63,907	64,819	64,399	66,480
1883.....	67,278	71,379	77,153	76,994	77,462	78,603	78,177	79,423	73,185	71,863	74,527	74,919	75,115
1884.....	76,577	82,538	86,828	87,852	88,646	93,292	91,231	88,495	86,221	89,196	107,429	82,465	88,306
1885.....	84,119	89,569	98,029	104,513	100,802	100,238	108,823	101,329	97,900	96,817	102,705	102,497	99,005
1886.....	104,197	110,325	116,024	117,569	125,294	113,471	112,438	117,677	109,728	110,489	115,103	110,148	113,615
1887.....	114,022	119,148	123,040	124,912	118,748	122,714	126,925	122,778	121,938	122,659	154,086	122,419	125,225
1888.....	120,652	126,881	137,123	136,430	135,921	140,325	128,397	128,562	113,894	127,724	131,777	159,088	128,676
1889.....	120,947	126,446	130,828	132,348	131,378	148,576	142,633	134,238	130,016	128,670	135,627	147,786	134,059
1890.....	136,365	141,885	142,655	143,633	136,923	130,414	125,136	125,190	124,497	120,304	139,020	130,850	132,067
1891.....	136,926	139,769	144,467	156,196	141,953	141,733	141,858	139,707	138,025	137,294	140,524	145,707	142,022
1892.....	148,232	155,402	159,849	162,563	161,804	169,096	170,430	166,259	171,053	163,626	173,070	168,430	164,175
1893.....	171,818	180,419	188,367	191,393	196,218	202,267	201,591	203,216	190,481	188,966	192,575	200,889	192,495
1894.....	206,398	204,471	207,590	206,285	198,435	195,865	232,022	234,071	185,595	186,070	198,017	197,256	200,881
1895.....	198,947	207,246	211,378	212,992	205,732	202,605	201,378	196,807	193,511	195,562	202,553	202,762	202,495
1896.....	208,781	213,652	216,542	212,104	209,945	210,265	206,272	195,553	198,116	190,700	206,003	200,479	204,724
1897.....	201,940	206,779	220,392	221,396	222,630	212,601	208,373	203,763	203,499	203,763	228,499	222,562	222,562
1898.....	239,065	249,951	260,222	265,813	338,095	310,820	298,526	279,243	262,001	257,339	259,055	255,947	272,562
1899.....	260,965	266,761	267,597	266,677	253,148	252,405	249,245	250,598	250,714	256,681	271,738	289,975	259,514
1900.....	279,219	287,116	288,399	286,657	275,427	272,568	262,081	261,109	263,278	276,900	280,789	271,384	275,788
1901.....	280,609	287,113	292,285	286,874	285,297	281,698	275,910	271,783	304,780	292,918	295,635	296,526	285,156
1902.....	304,466	300,098	310,385	300,825	300,007	307,406	301,915	305,133	299,607	302,885	308,883	300,589	304,514
1903.....	304,870	310,093	311,771	311,874	302,644	306,306	297,500	294,147	296,351	301,732	312,165	319,518	305,534
1904.....	321,898	338,453	338,724	333,324	320,367	319,064	310,249	310,677	309,451	308,212	314,616	307,765	319,539
1905.....	315,800	317,494	325,074	322,907	325,373	318,204	306,835	303,624	301,714	301,560	305,211	308,865	312,637
1906.....	318,370	325,577	328,589	336,797	330,312	326,565	313,428	311,351	309,452	311,133	313,521	315,344	315,185
1907.....	322,596	336,776	337,125	336,366	334,524	320,681	312,069	308,511	310,922	320,138	326,614	324,845	323,079
1908.....	334,006	338,955	343,811	336,453	324,474	324,872	314,569	311,147	313,850	318,928	326,050	322,278	325,674
1909.....	328,925	334,399	337,599	334,429	325,881	325,791	315,633	311,585	318,444	321,928	329,251	324,682	328,668
1910.....	332,374	336,242	338,496	332,649	331,200	328,137	316,951	316,558	316,844	321,346	315,828	314,309	325,028
1911.....	317,623	321,475	321,645	331,087	322,159	320,932	312,499	315,408	321,392	329,002	328,226	330,036	322,835
1912.....	334,394	343,173	348,445	359,358	327,208	335,895	317,218	320,950	322,159	327,358	328,851	347,536	342,875
1913.....	359,831	366,575	373,267	394,840	374,744	342,768	332,706	334,371	340,614	354,044	350,089	358,000	353,305
1914.....	382,972	387,027	375,707	370,047	376,785	367,086	365,753	358,071	409,393	406,000	411,561	404,342	385,837
1915.....	443,359	415,897	417,475	410,734	417,105	427,287	430,385	408,355	408,355	408,355	416,114	413,935	408,389
1916.....	431,860	441,970	443,427	459,079	426,181	441,601	428,940	424,973	428,925	432,640	458,570	441,981	436,395

*A strike in the mechanical and distributing departments of all Chicago newspapers began May 2, 1912, affecting circulation until November. The records for May and the first part of June

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CHICAGO

NEW YORK

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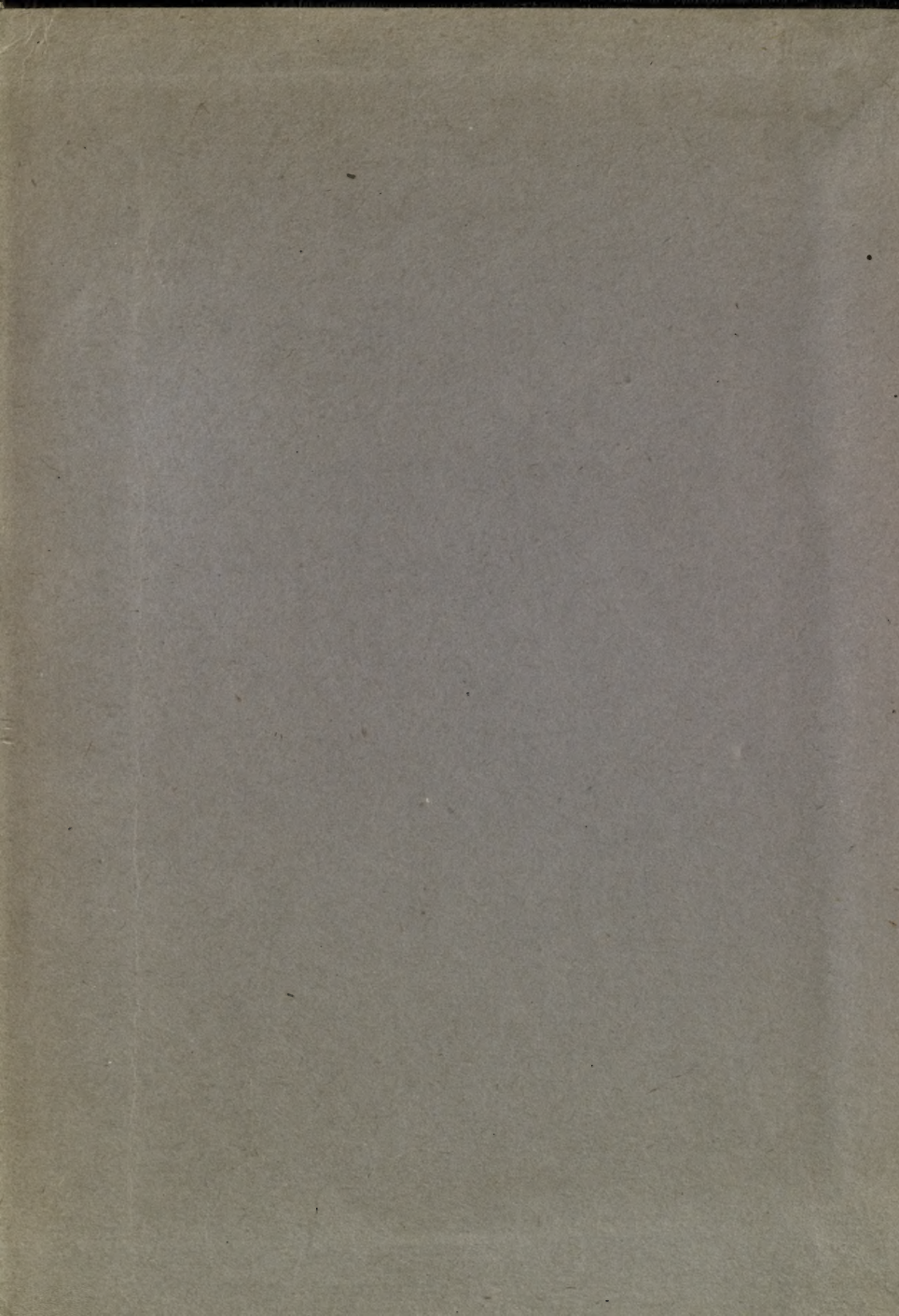
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